



Systems Cost Engineering

Program Affordability
Management and
Cost Control



EDITED BY

DALE SHERMON

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and Cost Control

DALE SHERMON

GOWER



E2010000779



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Published by
Gower Publishing Limited
Wey Court East
Union Road
Farnham
Surrey, GU9 7PT
England

Ashgate Publishing Company
Suite 420
101 Cherry Street
Burlington,
VT 05401-4405
USA

www.gowerpublishing.com

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Shermon, Dale.

Systems cost engineering : program affordability management and cost control.

1. Systems engineering--Cost control--Mathematical models.
2. Parameter estimation. 3. Value analysis (Cost control)--Mathematical models.

I. Title

658.1'552'015118-dc22

ISBN: 978-0-566-08861-2

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Shermon, Dale.

Systems cost engineering : program affordability, management, and cost control / by Dale Shermon.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-566-08861-2

1. Systems engineering--Costs. 2. Systems engineering--Management. I. Title.

TA168.S44153 2009

658.15'52--dc22

2009005471



Mixed Sources

Product group from well-managed
forests and other controlled sources
www.fsc.org Cert no. SA-COC-1565
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council

Printed and bound in Great Britain by
MPG Books Group, UK

Systems Cost Engineering

Foreword

By Tony DeMarco

President, PRICE Systems

I am an entrepreneur, but my academic training was in mathematics and computer science, not business or accounting. One day I sat down with a pencil and a blue-lined paper pad (I could not find my graph paper) to craft a formula to determine the amount of near liquid cash we had to meet our operating needs. I laboured over income statements and balance sheets for a day before I found an equation that I knew would work. Proud of my accomplishment, I showed this financial revelation to our accountant. He promptly told me that it was the formula for Working Capital found in every beginners accounting text book. I learnt; there were better ways to have spent my day.

Program Affordability Management is the set of coordinated activities that determine whether or not an organization will be able to bear the cost of a program over the course of its life. It takes leadership, discipline and people armed with effective methods and tools to practise Program Affordability Management successfully. Great tools alone will not keep programs affordable. Tools must be applied as part of a credible process if estimates and analyses are to be accepted. We want people to be successful with the tools and solutions they use, so this book is a collection of methods with proven success.

Consider the needs of your organization and challenge people 'why are we not performing these activities?' Don't reinvent the wheel or accounting equations, learn from others. Familiarize yourself with this book's contents and keep it by your side. Your days will be more productive.

Acknowledgements

This book was inspired during work on more than 25 years of conference and symposium papers written by customers and consultants on the applications of parametric cost models.

The inspiration to compile a book came from Dale Shermon, but the contents have been gathered from the team of consultants at PRICE Systems with a collective Cost Engineering practical knowledge in excess of 300 years.

Therefore, acknowledgement is extended to the following team who assisted in writing this book:

Didier Barrault – France

Bill Mathis – USA

Anthony DeMarco – USA

Jeff Murphy – USA

Ron Dias – USA

Kevin McKeel – USA

Fabian Eilingsfeld – Germany

Arlene Minkiewicz – USA

Bruce Fad – USA

Jim Otte – USA

Pascal Gendrot – France

Peter Pizzutillo – USA

Bob Green – USA

Shamraz Razzaq – UK

Grahame Jones – UK

Larry Reagan – USA

Zach Jasnoff – USA

David Seaver – USA

Robert Kennedy – USA

Dale Shermon – UK

John Long – USA

Pete Stanley – USA

Emmanuel Mary – France

Georges Teoglou – France

‘The team is greater than the sum of its parts.’

Glossary

Calibration	The process of tuning a commercial parametric model to an individual organization by producing the productivity metrics of historical projects.
Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS)	Referring to items which are purchased or built to licence or to the design of a customer. They can be either software or hardware items.
Manufacturing Complexity	An empirical factor comprising the technology implicit in a product and the productivity of its manufacturer. Most easily perceived as a normalized cost density in a hardware parametric model.
Organizational Breakdown Structure (OBS)	This is a formal arrangement of resources (labour and non-labour) which will need to be consumed or used to ensure successful completion of the project.
Organizational Productivity	The calibration factor for a software parametric model which represented the efficiency or productivity of an organization in software projects.

Product Breakdown Structure (PBS)	This is a formal arrangement of technologies or software which will need to be acquired or built to ensure successful completion of the project.
Program	An alternative description of a project taking into account all its facets including the budget and schedule.
Programme	A software code used to make computers perform a useful function.
Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)	This is a formal arrangement of activities or tasks which will need to be conducted to ensure successful completion of the project.

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Introduction

Cost Engineering requires the fusion of three elements: processes, cost models and skilled people. When these three elements are combined efficiently, a capability is achieved that will profoundly influence the projects that an organization embarks upon. When these elements are realized in the organization, then cost estimating naturally leads to project control, which enables the development of corporate knowledge and the re-use of what has been learned in the cost estimates of the future.

Program Affordability Management (PAM) (see Figure 1.1) is a seamless union of these elements that results in what we call True Program Success. How do we know when we have achieved True Program Success? When we can confidently say, no program will ever:

- be conceived without a credible analysis of alternatives;
- be initiated with insufficient funding because of inaccurate initial estimates and inaccurate quantification of the risks;
- be deterred from its mission because of lack of credible cost analysis within the program's management;
- be deterred from its mission because of lack of integration between Earned Value Management and Cost Estimating and Analysis;
- be deterred from its mission because knowledge of cost and productivity metrics is not being shared among program teams and with other programs;
- be deterred from its mission because of surprise cost overruns and schedule delays.