A Case Study on the Impacts of Cost **Estimating Within Acquisition Program Decision-Making**



NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Abstract

The use of cost estimating is critical to the continuation of acquisition programs due to full funding requirements. Cost estimates are developed and updated throughout the acquisition life cycle of nearly every defense acquisition program. This project analyzes all methods used by the Department of Defense for cost estimating and the trade-offs associated with each method. Understanding these methodologies, a real-life case study is developed based on the Joint Common Missile program and its cost estimates in order to facilitate acquisition professionals with the ability to analyze various cost estimates and understand the associated risks of cost estimating in order to make more prudent decisions or recommendations.

Methods

- Use of the Joint Common Missile Program to analyze impacts of cost estimates on acquisition programs and provide materials for case study execution
- Literature review on cost estimates, their methods and effectiveness; the use of case study as a teaching tool Analysis conducted on the comparison between the Services cost estimate and the Independent Cost Estimate, specifically breaking down learning and production rate effects

- Research Summary
 Cost estimates utilize various methods to predict the future costs of programs. General information on each method and its applicability are discussed.
- JCM Program had two different cost estimates with over 20% variance

JCM Estimates Data Provided		
	JCP	ICE
Recurring Production		
Costs	\$4,790,000,000	Unknown
T1	Unknown	Unknown
Learning Rate	93%	88%
Production Rate	83%	90%
Missiles to be		
Produced	48,613	48,613
JCP Data as	variables	<u>Notes</u>
Y=	\$4,790,000,000	Given in JCP
A=	Unknown	
X=	(1;48,613)	Given in JCP and ICE
b=	-0.1047	(Log(0.93)/Log(2))
	(quantity of lot	Given in JCP. Ref.
Q=	size)	Table 5.
r=	-0.2688	(Log(0.83)/Log(2))
ICE Data as y	<u>variables</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Y=	Unknown	ICE(Y) = JCP(Y) * 1.25
A=	Unknown	$ICE(A) = JCP(A)^*.84$
X=	(1;48,613)	Given in JCP and ICE
b=	-0.1844	(Log(0.88)/Log(2))
	(quantity of lot	Given in JCP. Ref.
Q=	size)	Table 5.
r=	-0.1520	(Log(0.90)/Log(2))

- JCP used aggressive learning and production rates; also adopted the shortest EMD timeline projected
- ICE is overly cautious with extended duration for EMD and more conservative learning and production rates
- Having thorough understanding of learning and production rate formulas facilitate decision-makers to unpack the data in order to make better affordability decisions.

Production Rate Effect Formula

 $Y = AX^b Q^r$

Results

- All unknown variables within the chart can be determined through the application of the production rate formula.
- The summation between the two estimates is rife with inconsistencies if MDA was able to dig into the numbers.
- Despite differences between the JCP and ICE learning and production rates, the T1s were marginally different.
- Assumptions within cost estimates drive affordability

risks

• Teaching through case study will increase the acquisition professionals' ability to better understand cost estimates

Recommendations

- All PM decision-makers must be capable of dissecting cost estimates in order to best identify the inherent assumptions that drive affordability
- Teaching through case study significantly increases student learning outcomes and should be increased at DAU educational courses.

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• For JCM, and all programs, cost estimates can and should be used to assess affordability with respect program design. If current design is unaffordable given estimates provided, attempt to adjust in order to deliver a product to the warfighter.

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