



# Outcome Assessments: The Truth Shall Set You Free

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- There should be a lessons learned database listing the reasons why lessons learned databases don't work
- How do people learn?
- Success = actual changes in behavior that bring about significant different outcomes

Why Lessons Learned from pursuing new business pose particular challenges



- More failures in business development than almost any other activity
- The consequences (and resulting pressures) on individuals are significant
  - Pressure leads to distortion (intentional and unintentional)
  - Distortion occurs with both Wins and Losses
- Some pressures are typical of how we structure for new business
  - Senior Executives are often more comfortable with the certainty of execution than the ambiguity of BD
  - The experts with the best insight into the customer may be intimately involved in interpreting the results



- It was their turn to win
- The customer just doesn't like us
- The customer is in bed with our competitor
- All they do is look at the price
- Our competitor lobbies Congress better than us
- Our competitor is willing to tell them anything



- Outcome includes three elements
  - Win or loss
  - Cost to capture
  - Potential profitability of the business at award
- We want to understand, achieve consensus and then widely communicate the reasons why we have been successful and unsuccessful in the past

## **Outcome Assessment Process**



#### • Summarize known debrief results

- Single summary page of Mission Suitability, Cost, Past Performance, Other scores
- Mission Suitability details of all known Strengths and Weaknesses of our team and competitor(s)
- Details of Cost, Past Performance and other proposal factors
- Collect all available Strategy documents, emails, etc.
- Generate an initial draft of timeline showing key events and turning points from the start of the capture through award
- Identify potential interviewees who are representative of our entire team and the customer if possible
- Conduct interviews





- Best time for interviews is in-between Award and Debrief
- The four questions
  - Why do you think this happened (the root cause)?
  - Why do you believe this?
  - How could we test this?
  - What are the implications if true?
- Each new interviewee can provide further information on details, perceptions and decisionmaking during the campaign
  - Can also provide insight on the other hypotheses collected to-date





- Assessment of core capture/proposal processes to determine accuracy and helpfulness
  - PTW and Black Hat assessments
  - Gold Teams and Senior Strategy Reviews
  - Proposal Blue and Red Teams
  - Orals Preparations
- Assessment vs. Prior Lessons Learned
- Other analysis topics
  - Look at progress on institutional trends (such as proposal noncompliances)

### Example of Hypothesis Testing



Hypothesis	Prior evidence	Test of hypothesis	Implications may be
<ul> <li>Insufficiently convincing story as to why a GEO spacecraft bus is suitable to a Mars LEO mission</li> <li>JPL ranked GEO heritage low, does not like reuse from different orbit regimes, does not want a 2 axis solar array</li> <li>May not like the Earth-orbit to Mars conversion, or may not like the high orbit to low orbit conversion</li> </ul>	Initial comments from customer source	Debrief; G2 from current and former JPL employees	<ul> <li>Don't compete unless we have the right product</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Negative past performance stories, XYZ</li> <li>Program cost; and ABC program management</li> <li>1. Our risk adjusted cost made us the highest bidder after they talked with XYZ SPO.</li> <li>2. By covering their contractors cost wise, LM and Ball have never really overrun and so had no cost multiplier on their cost estimates, we on the other hand had a 1.5 cost multiplier for XYZ</li> </ul>	Known XYZ (and ABC program issues)	Debrief; talk with customers	<ul> <li>End customer dissatisfaction on our programs, now and forever.</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>Integrated Avionics story too risky;</li> <li>TRW was the only non X2000 architecture &amp; X2000 is scheduled to fly well before 2005</li> <li>TRW adopted a revolutionary avionics architecture (packaging) &amp; therefore had to redo all of the units (instead of an incremental upgrade approach)</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>LM and Ball may have earlier plans to fly a 750 computer</li> </ul>	Debrief; G2 from current and former JPL employees	Consider alternate approaches to demonstrating the viability of IA or choosing alternate approach to upgrade avionics

## Example of Hypothesis Testing - False



Hypothesis	Prior evidence	Test of hypothesis	Implications may be
<ul> <li>Insufficiently convincing story as to why a GEO spacecraft bus is suitable to a Mars LEO mission</li> <li>1. JPL ranked GEO heritage low, does not like reuse from different orbit regimes, does not want a 2 axis solar array</li> <li>2. May not like the Earth-orbit to Mars conversion, or may not like the high orbit to low orbit conversion</li> </ul>	Initial comments from customer source	Debrief; G2 from current and former JPL employees, post debrief meeting with JPL Deputy Director <i>Initially raised as a</i> <i>weakness, but eliminated</i> <i>at orals</i> ,	<ul> <li>Don't compete unless we have the right product</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Negative past performance stories, XYZ</li> <li>Program cost; and ABC program management</li> <li>1. Our risk adjusted cost made us the highest bidder after they talked with XYZ SPO.</li> <li>2. By covering their contractors cost wise, LM and Ball have never really overrun and so had no cost multiplier on their cost estimates, we on the other hand had a 1.5 cost multiplier for XYZ</li> </ul>	Known XYZ (and ABC program issues)	Debrief; talk with customers <i>Past Performance scores</i> <i>were as good as</i> <i>reasonably possible</i>	<ul> <li>End customer dissatisfaction on our programs, now and forever.</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>Integrated Avionics story too risky;</li> <li>TRW was the only non X2000 architecture &amp; X2000 is scheduled to fly well before 2005</li> <li>TRW adopted a revolutionary avionics architecture (packaging) &amp; therefore had to redo all of the units (instead of an incremental upgrade approach)</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>LM and Ball may have earlier plans to fly a 750 computer</li> </ul>	Debrief; G2 from current and former JPL employees, post debrief meeting with JPL Deputy Director <i>Not a weakness</i>	Consider alternate approaches to demonstrating the viability of IA or choosing alternate approach to upgrade avionics

#### Example of Hypothesis Testing

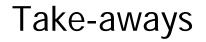


Hypothesis	Prior evidence	Test of hypothesis	Implications may be
<ul> <li>Lack of Mars knowledge led to proposal errors</li> <li>1. TRW does not understand it's weaknesses w.r.t. going to Mars (their question areas in the orals)</li> <li>2. LM addressed specific lessons learned / risk areas in their technical proposal that we may have completely ignored due to "not knowing what we don't know".</li> </ul>	Only 6 hours of meetings with the customer before the RFP	Debrief identifies specific technical weaknesses that we were unaware of	<ul> <li>Need a campaign, over time, to develop relationships and domain knowledge</li> <li>Hire/involve more ex- JPL'ers, ex-Mars personnel</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Inadequate prior work on MRO</li> <li>LM simply had the time, experience, and personnel to work the customer's problem (high res imagery + high bandwidth com, in a sure fire program) in more depth than we did</li> <li>Lack of investment led to claims rather than demonstrated analyses (perceived in our telecomm area, for example). Didn't demonstrate investment before RFP</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>LM had a \$3M pre-Phase A/B study working with JPL Program Manager</li> <li>Ball performed summer 2000 study</li> </ul>	Debrief identifies specific technical weaknesses that would likely have been addressed if there was more time or a second iteration	<ul> <li>Spend the resources necessary to understand and work the customer's problem to the level necessary for success in future bids.</li> <li>Need to change JPL procurement approach to fund such work</li> </ul>
Lack of TRW team familiarity with JPL Mars customer	<ol> <li>The voice of our proposal had an unfamiliar accent/language</li> <li>Rankings LM/Ball/TRW/SA in order of access to JPL</li> <li>Lack of on-site presence at JPL that LM has; Balls' Mr. P is a fixture in the Bldg 180 cafeteria</li> </ol>	Debrief identifies lack of understanding of customer hot buttons	<ul> <li>Need a campaign, over time, to develop relationships and domain knowledge</li> <li>Hire/involve more ex- JPL'ers, ex-Mars personnel</li> </ul>

#### Example of Hypothesis Testing - Validated



Hypothesis	Prior evidence	Test of hypothesis	Implications may be
<ul> <li>Lack of Mars knowledge led to proposal errors</li> <li>1. TRW does not understand it's weaknesses w.r.t. going to Mars (their question areas in the orals)</li> <li>2. LM addressed specific lessons learned / risk areas in their technical proposal that we may have completely ignored due to "not knowing what we don't know".</li> </ul>	Only 6 hours of meetings with the customer before the RFP	Debrief identifies specific technical weaknesses that we were unaware of <i>Two Unacceptable</i> <i>Weaknesses in</i> <i>regarding aerobraking</i> <i>and cruise</i>	<ul> <li>Need a campaign, over time, to develop relationships and domain knowledge</li> <li>Hire/involve more ex- JPL'ers, ex-Mars personnel</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Inadequate prior work on MRO</li> <li>LM simply had the time, experience, and personnel to work the customer's problem (high res imagery + high bandwidth com, in a sure fire program) in more depth than we did</li> <li>Lack of investment led to claims rather than demonstrated analyses (perceived in our telecomm area, for example). Didn't demonstrate investment before RFP</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>LM had a \$3M pre-Phase A/B study working with JPL Program Manager</li> <li>Ball performed summer 2000 study</li> </ul>	Debrief identifies specific technical weaknesses that would likely have been addressed if there was more time or a second iteration <i>Weakness W8 due to</i> <i>lack of aerobraking</i> <i>models; debrief</i> <i>conceded JPL could</i> <i>have paid LM to</i> <i>generate the products</i> <i>that helped their score</i>	<ul> <li>Spend the resources necessary to understand and work the customer's problem to the level necessary for success in future bids.</li> <li>Need to change JPL procurement approach to fund such work</li> </ul>
Lack of TRW team familiarity with JPL Mars customer	<ol> <li>The voice of our proposal had an unfamiliar accent/language</li> <li>Rankings LM/Ball/TRW/SA in order of access to JPL</li> <li>Lack of on-site presence at JPL that LM has; Balls' Mr. P is a fixture in the Bldg 180 cafeteria</li> </ol>	Debrief identifies lack of understanding of customer hot buttons Lack of understanding demonstrated	<ul> <li>Need a campaign, over time, to develop relationships and domain knowledge</li> <li>Hire/involve more ex- JPL'ers, ex-Mars personnel</li> </ul>





- Harness the "energy" of your management and your proposal team
  - Avoid mutually incompatible "lessons learned" stories
  - Reduce the time wasted in the future on pointless strategy excursions
- Develop an understanding of "win factors" for your organization and marketplace