4.15 Post Implementation Review and Operational Analysis Revised 11/2009
4.15.1 Post-Implementation Review Revised 1/2013
4.15.2 Operational Analysis Revised 11/2009

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4.15.1 Post-Implementation Review Revised 1/2013

The post implementation review is typically a one-time review to determine the following:

- Are actual costs, performance, and benefits achieving baseline expectations and if not, why not?
- Is the asset enabling the agency to provide the intended service or do we need to make changes?
- Are there any systemic issues that need to be fixed before widespread deployment?
- Are there process or implementation issues we need to strengthen or improve?

The scope and content of the post-implementation review depends on the acquisition category to which the investment program is assigned. The PIR may include the examination of risks, requirements, customer feedback, and cost/schedule performance. The output is a comparison of actual program costs, schedule, performance, and benefits as specified in the business case and acquisition program baseline or execution plan, and actual results as deployed. PIRs may also be conducted on families of related programs intended to achieve composite service outcomes, as directed by the Joint Resources Council or Director of the performing organization.

The PIR is typically conducted 6 to 24 months after an asset first goes into operational service or as determined by the Joint Resources Council for families of related programs. The Director of the performing organization funds the review, determines the factors and sub-factors that comprise the review based on acquisition category, staffs the review team, plans the review, and executes PIR processes. The Director of the performing organization develops a plan of action and milestones to address findings of the review. The Director of the performing organization reports PIR exceptions, which cannot be managed by Directorate resources, to the Joint Resources Council, vice-president or equivalent, and/or key stakeholder organizations, as appropriate.

The PIR Quality Officer ensures the review is planned and conducted in an unbiased manner and consistent with agency standards. The PIR Quality Officer participates in PIR processes and maintains agency records of PIR strategies, plans, reports, exception reports, and plans of action and milestones. Go to Post Implementation Review Guidance to find out how to conduct a PIR and report results.

4.15.2 Operational Analysis Revised 11/2009

Operational analysis is the process by which FAA evaluates the ability of in-service assets to continue to provide the service for which they were procured. It answers the following questions:

- Are actual operating costs comparable to estimates in the business case analysis report?
- Is the asset operating with a sustainable design?
- Can the asset continue to meet the business needs and performance goals of the agency?
- Is the asset continuing to meet stakeholder needs?

Operational analysis consists of gathering and analyzing reliability, maintainability, and

availability data (using the National Airspace System Performance Analysis System); managing supportability information to determine whether an operational asset can continue to provide the expected service for its intended life, monitoring cost data to ensure actual costs are in line with planned costs; and managing asset viability against stakeholder needs. Results are fed into the FAA's planning and investment analysis processes by the Directorate, when warranted, as a basis for determining whether an asset may need to be modernized, replaced, or removed from service. Operational analysis begins when an asset first goes operational and continues until it is removed from service. Operational analysis data is also used in the evaluation of asset readiness status. Operational analysis is the responsibility of the Directorate of the performing/service organization. Go to Operational Analysis Guidance to find out how to conduct operational analysis and report results.