

AMS/FAST CHANGE REQUEST (CR) COVERSHEET

Change Request Number: 20-04

Date Received: 11/18/19

Title: Post-Implementation Review (PIR) Policy Updates

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Policy and Guidance: (check all that apply)

- Policy
- Procurement Guidance
- Real Estate Guidance
- Other Guidance
- Non-AMS Changes

Summary of Change:

Updated PIR policy.

Reason for Change:

The PIR policy was updated to correspond to changes and additions to the PIR process.

Development, Review, and Concurrence:

The proposed changes were prepared by AAP-410 and reviewed/concurred to by management and the PIR Council.

Target Audience:

AMS Workforce

Briefing Planned:

Yes. AEB on 12/12/19 and ASAG on 12/17/19.

ASAG Responsibilities:

ASAG electronically approved on December 30, 2019.

Section / Text Location:

AMS Policy Section 4.15.1

The redline version must be a comparison with the current published FAST version.

I confirm I used the latest published version to create this change / redline

or

This is new content

Links:

AMS Policy -

http://fast.faa.gov/docs/acquisitionManagementPolicy/AcquisitionManagementPolicy4.15.pdf#namedest=policy4_15_1

Attachments:

Redline and final documents.

Other Files:

N/A.

Redline(s):

Section Revised:

4.15.1 Post-Implementation Review

Acquisition Management Policy - (~~10/2019~~1/2020)

4.15 Post Implementation Review and Operational Analysis Revised 11/2009

4.15.1 Post-Implementation Review Revised ~~1/2013~~1/2020

4.15.2 Operational Analysis Revised 11/2009

4.15 ~~Post-~~ Post Implementation Review and Operational Analysis Revised 11/2009

4.15.1 Post-Implementation Review Revised ~~1/2013~~ 1/2020

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

- Are actual costs, schedule, 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 changes required?
- Are there any systemic issues that need to be fixed ~~before widespread deployment~~?
- Are there any process or implementation issues ~~we~~ that need to ~~strengthen~~ be strengthened or ~~improve~~ improved?

The scope and content of ~~the each~~ post-implementation review ~~depends on the acquisition category to which the investment program is assigned~~ is defined in the PIR strategy submitted prior to the Final Investment Decision. The PIR may include the examination of ~~risks~~ requirements, customer feedback, and outcomes including cost, schedule, performance, strategic initiatives, and benefits. ~~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 investment programs intended to achieve composite service outcomes, as directed by the Joint Resources Council or Director of the performing organization.

Prior to PIR conduct, investment programs participate in an assessment to determine the progress made in implementing the PIR strategy. This assessment is the Post-Implementation Review Data Readiness Assessment. The assessment is conducted in two parts; a self-assessment is conducted by the investment program and an independent assessment is conducted by the PIR Quality Officer or designee. The PIR Quality Officer or designee develops findings and recommendations for the assessment and works with the investment program to develop a corrective action plan to satisfy data requirements for PIR conduct.

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 investment programs. The Director of the performing organization funds the review, determines the ~~factors and sub-factors~~ measures 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; and coordinates with the Director of the sponsoring organization, as applicable. ~~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, data readiness assessments, plans, reports, ~~exception reports~~, and plans of action and milestones. ~~Go to~~ Go to Post-Implementation Review Data Readiness Assessment

Guidance to find out how to ensure that the PIR's data requirements will be satisfied in preparation for PIR conduct. 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.