

UK PBL/PFI Examples & Supportability Audit

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Our Purpose

To optimise the cost and availability of supporting complex equipment systems or fleets that require maintenance

Quantified modelling and analysis will support logistic decision making to increase performance and reduce cost while mitigating commercial and operational risk

Do More, with Less

through

Smarter Ownership





- Budgetary issues and contracting methods PBL & PFI
- Total System view
- Through-Life Support and Continuous Improvement
- Support Modelling & Analysis Techniques & Tools
 - Data Availability, Data Quality
 - LCC Techniques
 - Spares Optimisation and budget setting
 - Life Cycle Costing & multi-resource optimisation
 - Supportability Audit
 - Through-Life Supportability Modelling Capability
- Case Studies
- UK Design for Supportability Centre of Excellence



Operations Depend on Logistics

For the want of a nail, the shoe was lost For the want of a shoe, the horse was lost For the want of a horse, the rider was lost For the want of a rider, the battle was lost For the want of a battle, the kingdom was lost And all for the want of a horseshoe-nail

Benjamin Franklin



More than half UK's equipment budget (£23Bn) is spent on support (£12.8Bn) Must **Do More with Less**

Modernising Defence target to save £10Bn over 10 years (8%)



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PBL Contracting Key Questions

How can Governments and Industry work together through PBL contracts to deliver effective support, affordably while making a profit?

- What must be considered in constructing fair and reasonable deals?
- What should the requirements be?
- How do you identify, size and manage risk?
- How do you establish a fair but profitable price?
- How can Industry manage its risk after contract award?

How can modelling help to inform the commercial issues?

- What are the steps to create a successful PBL contract?
- What are the methods to manage a successful PBL contract?

A contract mechanism to pay for an agreed service level (availability or use) The objective is reduced cost, better service level, or both Do More with Less



What is PBL? Outputs not Inputs

Traditional support contracts are for the provision of spare parts, repairs, labour and other enablers for system sustainment. These can be specified and measured as individual *Inputs* for system sustainment.

- Customers must specify and contract for each individual element, and manage the service integration risk.
- For example, if spares and repairs are contracted item-by-item and priced per item, suppliers are rewarded for poor reliability.
- The supplier is incentivised to increase the quantity and price of inputs.

PBL contracts require delivery of system sustainment over specified periods as *Outputs* where the service is measured by performance at the system level.

- The customer defines the output performance and the supplier must manage the integration risk.
- If items have worse than predicted reliability, the supplier bears the additional cost but makes additional profit if reliability is improved.
- The supplier is financially incentivised to improve output performance



What is PBL? Outputs not Inputs

PBL Buyers must:

- Understand their requirements in output terms.
- Avoid excessive metrication just for comfort.
- Attack Suppliers' costs not their profit (its more effective)
- Specify Key Performance Indicators that incentivise the Supplier to meet their needs.
- Be assured that the Supplier can and will deliver the service.

PBL suppliers must:

- Design and cost a complete, coherent support system capable of delivering system performance.
- Negotiate an agreed price for delivery of that service, at a profit, taking account of variability, uncertainty and risk within measurement periods.
- Deliver the service by integrated management of all elements
- Seek continuous improvement to improve service delivery, enhance margins and improve future competitiveness.



Why PBL?

Faced with increasing pressure on military resources to **Do more for less**, customers want to contract industry using Performance Based Logistics (PBL)

Support plans are often sub-optimal in practice because in reality:

- equipment characteristics such as Reliability and Maintainability are different and change over time
- support performance (TRT, price etc) doesn't turn out as planned over time

leading to the risk of:

- poor availability
- increased system cost
- inadequate military capability

The Support Manager's Mission is to:

Plan, implement and improve through-life the effective support of a system to meet the required tasks, while seeking efficiencies to use fewer systems and balance more output with lower cost.

PBL is a potential contracting option to transfer risk to industry and incentivise better support performance **Do More for Less**

PBL Mutual Incentive Theory



So that the customer pays a lower overall price

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Private Finance Initiative - PFI The Extreme Case

Governments can always borrow at the cheapest rates – but at a cost to national debt.

Where budgets do not allow up-front investment, PFI is a mechanism for industry to borrow on markets and recover the investment in a long-term financed service.

The debt remains on the Government balance sheet unless industry takes the risk.

But lenders don't like taking risk and impose very robust due diligence. Robust due diligence improves deliverability of the deal and assures the service.



RISK – Pass It On, Pass It Back, or Price It

But if you Price it, KNOW how to turn Risk into Profit



Private Finance Initiative The Extreme Case



PFI can be VFM offering a lower price for government with same profit for industry on a lower delivery cost for higher margin. Win-Win?





The Total System View



System Availability and Cost are driven by the interaction of Usage, Design and Support

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Support activities are complex, interconnected and must be tuned to avoid unintended outcomes

It is critical to handle the complex interaction of all these activities





Support interactions are complex and hard to quantify independently

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Interactions of Support Disciplines

Future Maritime Support Causal Model – Level 1



Support interactions are complex and hard to quantify independently Their relationships are critical and the system must be optimally tuned A *Wicked Problem* that cannot be solved top-down

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Timing of Support Planning



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Achieving AFFORDABLE AVAILABILITY requires both PLANNING and CONTROL CONTROL requires FEEDBACK which requires VISIBILITY

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Continuous Improvement



Build a *Digital Twin* of Support Use it continuously to improve Availability and Cost To Do More, For Less through Smarter Ownership



Support Modelling & Analysis Building & Using the Digital Twin for Support



Without good techniques, modelling is ineffective





Supportability Audit Driving an Improvement Programme

Supportability is the responsiveness to unreliability that prevents a system's utility *When there's a problem on a system, how quickly can its utility be restored?*

UnSupportability (US) is a metric to describe downtime

 $\underline{US} = \sum (TTR + PM Time + CBM Time + ALDT)$



Each component has a specific <u>US</u> metric The **System** <u>US</u> metric is a single number for the total area under the curve



Bend the Cost Curve to Do More with Less through Smarter Ownership



Data Availability, Data Quality

I want modelling to be simple (cheap), quick and accurate

Tough – you can only have 2 out of 3!

Typical Responses to Requests for Data for Modelling

- We haven't got it, or not all of it
 - Yes you do
 - It already exists in current maintenance plans
- The data we have isn't good enough
 - We know, nobody's is
 - Make assumptions
 - Test sensitivity
 - Evaluate uncertainty
 - Establish the confidence level
- It needs too much data and takes too much time to assemble
 - A lot less than you imagine

Modelling with limited data is better than not modelling at all - that's just guessing



Supportability Audit 'Bending the Cost Curve'



'Bend the Cost Curve' using Supportability Audit

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For Single Item Fill Rate modelling, the price of each spare is irrelevant Each and every item is provisioned to exceed its requirement For System availability modelling, items are traded-off based on price The Fill Rate is achieved at the system level System breakdown structure is essential for System Availability modelling



Cost / Budget



How to Set Optimal Spares Budgets Single System, Multiple Locations



Tempo identifies the optimal fleet spares & repairs budget allocation for each year





Life Cycle Costing & Multiple Resources MAAP Operating & Maintenance Events





An event-driven, activity-based 'adding engine' of 'cost atoms' to derive LCC It handles automatically all the complex interactions of support

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Supportability Audit Identifying the Problems



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Supportability Audit Quantifying the Benefits

What is the impact on cost, frequency, resources, duration and delays?



Compare previous System LCC with assumed future System LCC, and previous System Availability with Future System Availability, to derive potential cost and availability benefits

Supportability Audit 'Bending the Cost Curve'



'Bend the Cost Curve' using Supportability Audit

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Bend the Cost Curve to Do More with Less through Smarter Ownership



Management System

Inventory

Tracking

System

Support

Scenario

Through-life Modelling Planning & Control





Through-life Engineering Services (TES) PAS280:2018

PAS 280:2018

Through-life engineering services – Adding business value through a common framework – Guide











Supportability Audit Summary

SA is a powerful analytical technique to <u>find</u>, <u>assess</u> and <u>quantify the</u> <u>business case</u> for significant support cost savings.

SA can be applied cost effectively to most, if not all, systems covering a wide range of environment, technology and maturity.

Extrapolating the benefits from these examples across Defence could make significant inroads into the cost of support.

SA requires a small investment to build the models.

A programme of SA projects will be better than self-funding.

Supportability Audit - Interrogate the Digital Twin

Do More, with Less

through

Smarter Ownership



UK RAF Chinook CH47 Case Study

During Afghanistan & Iraq conflicts, severe pressure for greater output from RAF Chinook fleet for more flying hours (FH) on operations and for training.

RAF achieving 65 FH per aircraft per month on operations but only 40 FH in training compared with about 200 FH for civilian operators. Even setting aside obvious differences in the environment, considerable room for improvement.



Question - How to increase fleet flying from 12,500 FH to 16,500 FH, 18,500 FH and, eventually, to 21,000 FH?

Method

- Structured diagnostic interviews
- Data capture and analysis
- Build a model to test hypotheses
- Construct a coherent action plan

Potential for 39% more FHs



RAF Merlin Force only achieving 60% of flying task, without any complication of operations in Afghanistan. 62% fleet unserviceability with 38% awaiting resources.

• Manpower 17.9%

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• Spares 12.8%

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- Info 4.4%
- Crew 2.0%
- Weather 0.5%
- Tools & Test 0.4%

Shortage of resources impeding management efficiency



Question - How to increase fleet achievement to achieve annual task?

Method

- Structured diagnostic interviews
- Data capture and analysis
- Build a model to test hypotheses
- Construct a coherent action plan

Potential for 32% more FHs and 13% more Serviceable aircraft



British Army and Royal Navy Lynx Case Study

British Army and Royal Navy operated a fleet of 160 ageing Lynx helicopters in 4 variants in the battlefield utility, antiarmour, search and rescue and anti-submarine warfare roles.

Rapidly increasing support costs.



Transition to the successor was unaffordable.

MOD Proof of Concept contract to demonstrate that support modelling & analysis could deliver a minimum Return on Investment of 10:1

- What costs could be reduced with minimum impact on availability?
- Identify potential problems in transition from the old to the new aircraft

Two sets of models - *spares optimisation* & *through-life support costs* – showed that:

- Spares holdings had been over-provisioned by £70M
- Reducing current inventory value by £70M would reduce A_o by only 0.4%
- Current stock of Main Rotor Gearbox was 66 whereas optimal stock was only 27
- Immediate savings of £1M made by halting purchase of 2 MRGBs each costing £500K

Study demonstrated savings greatly exceeding 10:1 Return on Investment



UK Sentinel & Apache Case Studies

RAF Sentinel - Airborne Stand-Off Radar Surveillance

Raytheon proposed a top-up spares buy of £88M to supplement existing stock of £33M

Shadow spares modelling reduced estimate to £3.5M



Army Apache – Attack Helicopter

Westland Helicopters estimated life cycle cost for 25 year contract at £450M

Shadow modelling reduced estimate by £110M - 25%







US Air Force B-2 Spirit

Despite supplier achieving the logistic KPIs in a PBL contract, B-2 Spirit weapons system A_o was unsatisfactory.

Only 28% A_o achieved against 85% required



Question – How to improve A_o whilst keeping the supplier incentivised under PBL?

Poor performance was partly attributed to conflict and interaction between KPIs which drove wrong behaviours.

To inform re-negotiations, TFD evaluated KPI regime at the higher contract level to identify commercial 'sweet spots' for customer and contractor, and identify risk margins.

Using simulation based on MAAP data models, TFDE derived new contract KPI framework for an acceptable balance between A_o requirements and supplier incentivisation

'Happy System' not 'Happy Shelves'



RAF Puma Mk1 Supportability Audit Case Study

RAF Puma Mk1 – Support Helicopter

Supportability Audit to identify potential support shortfalls and opportunities for improvement



- Number of aircraft on both 230 Sqn & 33 Sqn reduced by 3 aircraft but the total flying task was maintained at each unit; each aircraft flew more sorties
- Fleet operational availability (A_o) target increased from 75% to 80%
- Maintenance staff to receive either additional training, or maintenance procedures improved, to reduce maintenance task durations by 15%
- Suppliers to improve production lead times (PLTs) on first time demands by 15%
- Suppliers to deliver a price challenge of 15% challenge on purchase and repair prices
- RCM-based review of maintenance policy to reduce frequency of all unplanned corrective maintenance by 15%

Potential cost savings of £5.6M or 23% of annual costs AND 5% increase in availability delivering same task with 6 fewer aircraft



Sweden Tgb 14/15 Supportability Audit



Tgb 14/15 – Utility Support Vehicle

Supportability Audit to identify potential support shortfalls and opportunities for improvement.

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Tgb 14/15 is a fleet of 347 vehicles used only in training and fully supported by Mercedes. The basic Geländewagen is a very mature vehicle that has been in production for 36 years. More than 200,000 have been built.

- Vehicle utilisation was low and up to 70 vehicles could have been placed in storage reducing maintenance costs by 11% while meeting availability levels and driving an additional 2,750Km.
- Despite the maturity, issues were identified with:
 - Air filter this was traced to incorrect item identification data which was driving excessive and wasteful procurement
 - Central locking system which was an acknowledged intermittent system fault. The Audit quantified the cost enabling FMV to press Mercedes for a solution.

Potential savings of £250K over 10 years - 2.7% of annual costs, 11% less maintenance meeting availability targets using 70 fewer vehicles



Sweden Tgb 360 Supportability Audit

Tgb 360 – Armoured Terrain Vehicle

Tgb 360 is a new fleet of 113 Armoured Fighting Vehicles of 4 variants built by Patria, supported by FMV and operating from 2 bases in Sweden.

As a new vehicle with little in-service data available, this SA set a modelling baseline while identifying current weaknesses and potential areas for improvement.





Issues identified included:

- Maintenance policy review by location and interval identified potential to reduce resources by 8% with a PM cost reduction of 2%.
- Data quality review revealed errors and omissions in the contractor's maintenance data that identified the risk of system underperformance and erroneous procurement.
- Major materiel cost drivers review identified the need and benefit of modifying 2 additional items.

Confirmed majority of key support metrics but identified annual cost savings of >2% on SEK 29M. Protected A_o by identifying key data errors



PBL BCA TH-480B – Basic Training Helicopter

TH-480B is the JGSDF's basic training helicopter. Japan wish to adopt PBL to increase A_0 at reduced cost.

JGSDF GSO tasked TFD with an independent Business Case Analysis of a bidder's proposal.

TFD used VMetric and EDCAS models to quantify the spares investment and annual costs for repairs and consumption

- PBL could save approx ¥329.3M (20%)
- Cost within budget providing both VFM and Affordability but analysis showed that:
 - Spares scale proposed by bidder would be inadequate
 - Savings could be achieved with a different optimal spares scale
 - Potential for further 5% saving by performing a review of the repair policy for Discard items





Subject to changes identified through TFD's analysis, PBL could yield savings of approximately ¥411.6M representing 25% of current spares and MRO budgets



Tgb 14 – Utility Support Vehicle

Mercedes Geländewagen

Tgb 15 – Utility Support Vehicle

Mercedes Geländewagen

Tgb 16 – Utility Support Vehicle BAE Systems

Tgb 360 – Armoured Modular Vehicle Patria

FMV Sweden MAAP Models













CV 90 – Armoured Modular Vehicle Hägglunds and Bofors

Strv 122 – Leopard Main Battle Tank Krauss-Maffei

Hkp 10 - Puma EC 225 Helicopter Eurocopter

Hkp 14 – NH90 Helicopter Eurocopter

FMV Sweden MAAP Models













CB 90 – Fast Patrol Boat

Dockstavarvet

BV 410 – Amphibious Vehicle

BAE Systems Hägglunds

Tp 84 – C130 E/H Transport Aircraft Lockheed

FMV Sweden MAAP Models







C130J – Transport Aircraft

Lockheed Martin





Design for Supportability Centre of Excellence D4S COE

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ucing the cost of operation by engineering solutions for ugh life support







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