Developing Metrics in Systems Integration
(ISS Program COTS Integration Model)

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System Integration Challenges

- In large systems, multiple managers manage key system components.
  - Products for parts feed in as inputs to others.
  - Parts of the system may have conflicting priorities.

- One challenge we have is matching our goals and metrics to complement our corresponding partners’ goals and metrics.

- The second challenge is to ensure that our goals and metrics are appropriate for the global organizational goals while supporting our needs.

- The following is a case study of how two programs within NASA try to develop and measure performance while meeting the encompassing organizational goals.
Overarching Goal

- To provide logistics services for the International Space Station (ISS).
  - Vision for Space Exploration to retire Space Shuttle by 2010 results in using remaining flights to complete ISS assembly.
  - Our International Partners are providing transportation with the ATV and HTV but there is still a need for further transportation capabilities.
  - Commercial transportation service is the preferred approach if proven reliable and cost effective.
- Current transportation provider pool is limited.
  - NASA developed the COTS Program as a method of “jump starting” market capability.
  - The ISS needs provide a tangible market for them.
Identify Key Outcomes

- The Commercial Crew and Cargo Program Office (C3PO) was established to support the development of potential providers by providing funding, expertise, and advocacy.
  - Key Outcomes for C3PO are:
    - Enabling markets for future providers.
    - Developing measurable milestones for monitoring and tracking provider progress.
    - Fostering support for emerging providers.

- The International Space Station Program (ISSP) is responsible for safely managing and flying the International Space Station.
  - Key Outcomes for the ISS Program are:
    - Having the COTS vehicle safely approach and berth to the ISS vehicle.
    - Ensure that they are developing an integration template that matches the Partner’s design progress while allowing the Program enough time to perform their integration task.
• The COTS Demo schedules were appropriate for incremental vehicle development and test milestones.
  • They allowed incremental growth and check out of the new vehicle.
    • First demo flights tested the rocket; later flights checked out prox ops and berthing to the ISS.
  • The development milestones were very aggressive.
    • The development schedule was driven by the ISS Resupply needs beginning in 2010.
    • The schedules only reflected the COTS developing providers schedules but didn’t take into account ISS Program and COTS integrated activities.

• The C3PO and the COTS Partners’ milestones matched their objective of provider development.
Determine Appropriate Milestones

• The ISS had to develop their schedules that met the ISS Program’s integration and resource needs.
  – We needed to identify long lead activities and what work needed to be done by the COTS Partners to meet that.
    • Safety Review Panel assessment – drives comm data, design approval.
    • Software integration
    • Requirements and verification planning
    • Required integrated test requirements
  – But yet, we had to be aware of the schedule that the COTS Partners were committing to and only deviating from it in critical areas.
  – We had to look at the rest of our current activities and how these new tasks fit in our schedule.
  – We had to manage our resources to match to our integration dates.

• The ISS Program also has to understand how the elements and metrics tracked by their sister program fed into these key integration milestones
  – We needed to synergize the efforts of both programs.
  – We needed to insure that we minimized the impact of our requirements on the Partner.
Milestone Development

• In particular areas the ISS drove the schedule.
  – An example of this is the scheduling of the Space X Phase 1 and Phase 2 Safety Review Panel dates.
    • Under the COTS Demo schedules, these would have occurred in May 2008 and November 2009.
    • For Space X, the ISS requested that they occur in summer 2007 and spring 2008.
    • That provided the groundwork that they needed to begin critical ISS integration work (ops concepts, communication requirements, software concepts).
  – Other areas we drove the schedule were tied to our long lead integration templates.
    • Software development, integration and testing, and timing of uploads are a long lead process.
    • Critical integrated analysis and integration areas (overall loads, environments, thermal, and robotics analysis).
    • Crew training and operations planning.
    • PROX operations and planning activities.
ISS Program Milestone Development

COTS Milestones
- Demo 1
- Demo 2
- Demo 3

ISS Integration Milestones

Requirements Development
- Val1 Running at SpaceX
- Provide Architecture & General Description of SpaceX FDIR
- Confirm w/NASA C&W/Safety, Fulfills Caution & Warning Rqts

Software Development
- 1st Level Testing at JSC (Link Layer/Basic Comm)
- ROX Testing w/JAXA
- 2nd Level Testing at JSC (Function/Command & Warnings)

Stage Verification
- RPK Demo 2 MAPS Baseline (L-6mos)
- RPK Demo 3 MAPS Baseline (L-6mos)
- Stage Verification Complete (L-5wks)
Keep Goals and Milestones Balanced

• Original ISS Program templates were tied to their development and sustaining templates and resources.
  – Typical timeline for software releases was two years.
  – Typical timeline for stage verifications and integrated analysis was over two years.
  – These templates allowed the teams to work the flights and perform work within their existing manpower.

• If ISS kept to their usual templates for development and integration they would never meet the overall goals of NASA (and ultimately our goals for having multiple resupply providers).
  – We had to adjust their timelines and change their processes to accommodate the new vehicles.
  – We had to push for critical data deliverables where they needed them to perform key long lead tasks.
  – We had to monitor the progress of the key sub elements of the other programs tasks.

• We had to balance the overall commercial model for development with our programmatic requirements.
Summary

• Understand how your piece fits in the overall system.
  – Have a clear vision of the overall goal.
  – Understand how your goals fit in with other organization’s goals.

• Ensure development, tracking, and measurement of milestones is appropriate for your specific role.
  • May require a re-negotiation of dependent organization’s milestones.
  • Critical to understand priority of the relating milestones.

• Keep an understanding of overarching goal and how to balance goals and milestones between them.