New Frontiers 4
Announcement of Opportunity
Prepropositional Conference

Technical, Management, and Cost Evaluation
Overview

January 20, 2017

Victor Lucas
New Frontiers Acquisition Manager
NASA Science Office for Mission Assessments
Outline

Notable Sections and Requirements
Technical, Management, and Cost Evaluation
References
Questions
Notable Sections and Requirements
Notable Sections and Requirements – Commitments

5.3.1 Principal Investigator

[...]

Designation of a deputy PI (DPI) is required.

5.3.5 Management and Organization Experience and Expertise

[...]

Proposals shall identify the management positions that will be filled by key management team members. These positions shall include, as a minimum, the PI, DPI, PM, PSE, Project Manager Alternate (if named), and, where appropriate, the PS and partner leads for substantial efforts. For management positions for which Key Management Team members are named (including the PI, DPI, PM, and PSE per Requirement 45, Requirement 46, and Requirement 47), proposals shall describe the qualifications and experience of those team members who occupy those positions. For key management positions for which Key Management Team members are not named, proposals shall describe the qualifications and experience required of any candidate to occupy those positions. [...]

5.8.1.3 Personal Letters of Commitment

No Personal Letters of Commitment are required in the Step-1 proposal. No Institutional Letters of Commitment are required for individuals in the Step-1 proposal, unless the individual’s effort is contributed and the individual is part of the Proposal Team. The Proposal Team is defined to include, but not be limited to, all members of the Key Management Team, any Co-I who is not part of the Key Management Team, and any collaborator who is not part of the Key Management Team. Proposal Team members are identified on the NASA Solicitation and Proposal Integrated Review and Evaluation System (NSPIRES) proposal cover page. Proposal Team members indicate their commitment to the proposed investigation through NSPIRES (see Appendix B, Section A.3, for instructions). [...]

New Frontiers 4 AO
Pre-proposal Conference
Webex/Teleconference
Notable Sections and Requirements – Commitments

5.4.2 Co-Investigators

[...]
Proposals shall identify all Co-Is, describe the role of each Co-I in the implementation of the mission, justify the necessary nature of the role, and state the annual time commitment regardless of funding source. [...]

5.4.3 Collaborators

[...]
Proposals shall identify all collaborators, describe the role of each collaborator in the implementation of the mission, justify the necessary nature of the role, and state the annual time commitment. [...]

5.1.6 Science Enhancement and Technology Demonstration Options

[...] No information on SEO or TDO activities is needed for the Step-1 proposal. Instead, plans and costs for proposed SEO and/or TDO activities must be defined in the Step-2 Concept Study. [...] 

5.5.3 Student Collaborations (optional)

[...] No information on SC is needed for the Step-1 proposal. Instead, plans and costs for proposed SC activities must be defined in the Step-2 Concept Study Report. [...]

Notable Sections and Requirements – Options
5.2.3 New Technologies/Advanced Engineering Developments

This AO solicits flight missions, not technology or advanced engineering development projects. Proposed investigations are generally expected to have mature technologies, with systems at a Technology Readiness Level (TRL) of six or higher. For the purpose of TRL assessment, systems are defined as level three WBS payload developments (i.e., individual instruments) and level three WBS spacecraft elements (e.g., electrical power system); see Figure 3-7 of the NASA WBS Handbook, NASA/SP-2010-3404, which can be found in the Program Library. TRLs are defined in NPR 7123.1B NASA Systems Engineering Processes and Requirements, Appendix E, which can be found in the Program Library.

[...] 

Requirement B-19

This section shall describe the instrumentation and the rationale for its selection. It shall identify the instrument systems (i.e., the individual instruments), instrument subsystems, instrument components, and sample collection and preservation systems as applicable, including their characteristics and requirements, and indicate items that are proposed for development, as well as any existing instrumentation or design/flight heritage. It shall [...] describe the technology readiness levels and the approach to bring each instrument to technology readiness level (TRL) 6 by preliminary design review (PDR). If no development plan is needed, the reasons for this shall be explicitly stated and the rationale shall be described. [...]

Notable Sections and Requirements – TRL

Requirement B-37

This section shall describe any proposed new technologies and/or advanced engineering developments and the approaches that will be taken to reduce their associated risks. Descriptions shall address, at a minimum, the following topics:

- Identification and justification of the TRL for each proposed system (level 3 WBS payload developments and level 3 WBS spacecraft elements) incorporating new technology and/or advanced engineering development at the time the proposal is submitted (for TRL definitions, see NPR 7123.1B, NASA Systems Engineering Processes and Requirements, Appendix E, in the Program Library);

- Rationale for combining the TRL values of components and subsystems to derive each full system TRL as proposed, appropriately considering TRL states of integration (see NASA/SP-4776 2007-6105 Rev 1, NASA Systems Engineering Handbook);

- Rationale for the stated TRL value of an element that is an adaptation of an existing element of known TRL;

- The approach for maturing each of the proposed systems to a minimum of TRL 6, by PDR:
  - Demonstration (testing) in a relevant environment can be accomplished at the system level or at lower level(s);
Requirement B-37 (continued)

- If applicable, justify what demonstration(s) in a relevant environment at lower level(s) (subsystem and/or subsystem-to-subsystem) would be sufficient to meet system level TRL 6, considering (i) where any new technology is to be inserted, (ii) the magnitude of engineering development to integrate elements, (iii) any inherent interdependencies between elements (e.g., critical alignments), and/or (iv) the complexity of interfaces – see the Program Library for examples;
- Include discussion of simulations, prototyping, demonstration in a relevant environment, life testing, etc., as appropriate;
- An estimate of the resources (manpower, cost, and schedule) required to complete the technology and/or advanced engineering development; and
- Approaches to fallbacks/alternatives that exist and are planned, a description of the cost, decision date(s) for fallbacks/alternatives, relevant development schedules, and performance liens they impose on the baseline design, and the decision milestones for their implementation.

If no new technologies or advanced engineering development is required, system TRL 6 or above at the time of proposal submission shall be clearly demonstrated.
Notable Sections and Requirements – Trajectory

Requirement B-30

Trajectory: The following information shall be provided in a file or files on the CD-ROM containing the electronic version of the proposal. There is no requirement that this data also be included in the electronic proposal (uploaded PDF file). Any graphical references, tables, figures, etc. must be presented in a minimum of 150 dots per inch (dpi).

• Checkout Duration: The minimum duration allocated after launch before the primary propulsion system will be commanded to provide required ΔV.

• Initial Mass Assumptions: Provide the initial mass used for generation of the trajectories including propellant loading assumptions.

• Event Basics: Provide the date/time of each trajectory event with a brief event description (e.g., Launch, Gravity Assist, Fly-by, Rendezvous, Mid-Course Burn) and the appropriate data for the event (e.g., flyby altitude, flyby angle, flyby/intercept velocity, delta-v magnitude). These data should be included for three different scenarios corresponding to the Open, Middle, and Closing time of the proposed launch window.

• Event Body Ephemeris: Provide ephemeris data for all event bodies (fly-by planet, asteroid fly-by, comet rendezvous, etc.). Include the source of the ephemeris data and the epoch for the actual ephemeris point used for a particular event.
Requirement B-30 (continued)

For investigations using solar-electric propulsion, the following information should also be included:

- Power model for performance based on solar distance: Provide the functional relationship showing the performance of the solar arrays as a function of the spacecraft’s distance from the Sun.
- EP Throttling Model: Provide the throttling model used to generate EP engine performance at any point during the trajectory and a brief explanation of the approach.
- Assumed Engine Duty Cycle: Provide the overall Duty Cycle for the EP engines and if applicable provide the duty cycle over each trajectory segment.
- Number of Engines: Provide the maximum number of engines on the spacecraft that could be operating simultaneously. In addition, provide the number of engines operating throughout each phase of the trajectory.

Any other trajectory specific information not called out above that would be relevant to reviewers attempting to validate the trajectory should also be included.
Notable Sections and Requirements – Cost Model Inputs

5.6.3 Cost Estimating Methodologies and Cost Reserve Management

[...] To improve the ability of NASA to validate proposed costs in the absence of detailed discussions with proposers, NASA has designated parametric cost models as common benchmarks: SEER products, PRICE® products, and Project Cost Estimating Capability (PCEC). PCEC version 2 is available from the NASA Software Catalogue at https://software.nasa.gov. In addition, the NASA Instrument Cost Model (NICM) System can be used in conjunction with either PRICE or PCEC. Proposers must use these models to benchmark their proposed investigation cost for Phases A-D. This should not be construed to limit proposers own discretion in the method(s) chosen to estimate and validate costs. [...] 

Requirement B-53

Input file(s) and results for a single parametric cost model for Phases A-D shall be provided on each CD-ROM submitted. The parametric cost model files shall be from any SEER product, any Price® product, NASA’s Project Cost Estimating Capability (PCEC), or the NASA Instrument Cost Model (NICM) System. PCEC version 2 is available from the NASA’s Software Catalogue at https://software.nasa.gov. In addition, the NASA Instrument Cost Model (NICM) System can be used in conjunction with either PRICE or PCEC. Rationales for individual inputs and settings should be provided within the input file(s). The parametric cost model results may be the basis for the proposed cost or a validation of the proposed cost – if applicable, indicate which within the input file(s). There is no requirement that the input data also be included in the electronic proposal.
Notable Sections and Requirements – MS Project Schedule

Requirement B-41

The project schedule shall be additionally provided in Microsoft Project format on each CD-ROM submitted. Although the project schedule foldout(s) in Requirement B-42 does not need to have been generated in Microsoft Project, the project schedule provided on each CD-ROM shall address the items specified in Requirement B-42 at a level of detail commensurate with that of the graphical foldout. The Microsoft Project schedule is not intended to be a fully Integrated Master Schedule for the project, but rather, it is to be a representation of the summarized schedule foldout that provides a quantified data set that will facilitate understanding of the proposed flow of development activities, timelines, milestones, schedule reserves, and risk. Although tasks in this high-level summary schedule are not expected to be fully linked to their predecessor and successor tasks, the level of linkage detail should support the assignment of the critical path in the graphical foldout. Task links are also needed to identify points of assembly, integration, and testing in the schedule and links to major milestones.
TMC Evaluation
TMC Evaluation

Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation Criteria:

- Scientific merit of the proposed investigation
- Scientific implementation merit and feasibility of the proposed investigation
- TMC feasibility of the proposed mission implementation

Weighting: the first criterion is weighted approximately 40%; the second and third criteria are weighted approximately 30% each.

TMC Evaluation: The purpose of the TMC evaluation is to assess the likelihood that the submitted investigations’ technical and management approaches can be successfully implemented as proposed, including an assessment of the likelihood of their completion within the proposed cost and schedule.
TMC Evaluation

TMC Evaluation Factors:

The following are highlights of the criteria listed in the New Frontiers 4 AO, Section 7.2.4 – TMC Feasibility of the Proposed Mission Implementation:

• Factor C-1. Adequacy and robustness of the instrument implementation plan.

• Factor C-2. Adequacy and robustness of the mission design and plan for mission operations.

• Factor C-3. Adequacy and robustness of the flight systems.

• Factor C-4. Adequacy and robustness of the management approach and schedule, including the capability of the management team.

• Factor C-5. Adequacy and robustness of the cost plan, including cost feasibility and cost risk.
TMC Evaluation

Evaluation Principles

• Basic Principles:
  – It is assumed that the proposer is the expert on his/her proposal.
  – Proposer’s task is to demonstrate that the investigation implementation risk is LOW.
  – TMC panel’s task is to try to validate proposer’s assertion of LOW risk.

• Risk is to be assessed on the basis of material in the proposal. All Proposals are evaluated to identical standards and not compared to other proposals.

• TMC Panels consist of evaluators who are non-conflicted experts in the factors that they evaluate.

• Proposal Risk Assessment: Proposals are based on Pre-Phase-A concepts; TMC Risk Assessments give appropriate benefit of the doubt to the proposer.
TMC Evaluation

TMC Evaluation Findings

Major and minor strengths and weaknesses are defined as follows:

• **Major Strength:** A facet of the implementation response that is judged to be well above expectations and can substantially contribute to the ability of the project to meet its technical requirements on schedule and within cost.

• **Minor Strength:** A strength that is worthy of note and can be brought to the attention of proposers during debriefings, but is not a discriminator in the assessment of risk.

• **Major Weakness:** A deficiency or set of deficiencies taken together that are judged to substantially weaken the project’s ability to meet its technical objectives on schedule and within cost.

• **Minor Weakness:** A weakness that is sufficiently worrisome to note and can be brought to the attention of proposers during debriefings, but is not a discriminator in the assessment of risk.

* **Note:** Findings that are considered “as expected” are not documented in the Form C.
TMC Cost Analysis

• Initial cost analyses will be accomplished on the basis of information provided in the proposals (consistency, completeness, proposed basis of estimate, contributions, use of full cost accounting, maintenance of reserve levels, cost management, etc.).

• Cost will be evaluated with at least two cost models.

• Cost threats, risks, and risk mitigations will be analyzed.

• Cost realism is based on models, analogies, heritage, and grass roots information from proposals.

• During the TMC Plenary meeting, the entire panel will participate in Cost deliberations:
  – All information from the entire evaluation process will be considered in the cost assessment.
  – All significant Cost Findings will be included on the Form C.
The purpose of the TMC evaluation is to assess the likelihood that the submitted investigations’ technical and management approaches can be successfully implemented as proposed, including an assessment of the likelihood of their completion within the proposed cost and schedule.

Based on the narrative findings, each proposal will be assigned one of three Risk Ratings:

- **LOW Risk:** There are no problems evident in the proposal that cannot be normally solved within the time and cost proposed. Problems are not of sufficient magnitude to doubt the proposer’s capability to accomplish the investigation well within the available resources.

- **MEDIUM Risk:** Problems have been identified, but are considered within the proposal team’s capabilities to correct within available resources with good management and application of effective engineering resources. Investigation design may be complex and resources tight.

- **HIGH Risk:** One or more problems are of sufficient magnitude and complexity as to be deemed unsolvable within the available resources.

Note: Only Major findings are considered in the risk rating.
TMC Evaluation

TMC Evaluation Clarifications

NASA will request clarification of potential major weaknesses (PMWs) identified during the evaluations of “Scientific Merit of the Proposed Investigation,” “Scientific Implementation Merit and Feasibility of the Proposed Investigation” and “TMC Feasibility of the Proposed Mission Implementation, Including Cost Risk” evaluation panels.

- NASA will request such clarification uniformly, from all proposers.
- All requests for clarification from NASA, and the proposer’s response, will be in writing.
- The ability of proposers to provide clarification to NASA is extremely limited, as NASA does not intend to enter into discussions with proposers.
- PIs whose proposals have no PMWs will receive an email informing them.
- The form of the clarifications is strictly limited to a few types of responses:
  - Identification of the locations in the proposal (page(s), section(s), line(s)) where the PMW is addressed.
  - Acknowledge that the PMW is not addressed in the proposal.
  - Stating that the PMW is invalidated by information that is common knowledge and is therefore not included in the proposal.
  - Stating that the analysis leading to the PMW is incorrect and identifying a place in the proposal where data supporting a correct analysis can be found.
  - Stating that a typographical error appears in the proposal and that the correct data is available elsewhere inside or outside of the proposal.
- The PI will be given at least 24 hours to respond to the request for clarification. Any response that does not correspond to any of the options above, or does not conform to guidelines provided with the request, will be redacted or deleted, and will not be shown to the evaluation panel.
References

New Frontiers 4 Program Library

It is incumbent upon the proposer to ensure that the documents used in proposal preparation are of the date and/or revision as listed in the Program Library (https://newfrontiers.larc.nasa.gov/nfpl.html).

A Change Log has been implemented, and will document any further updates to the documents.
Questions

Any subsequent questions pertaining to the TMC Evaluation of New Frontiers 4 AO proposals must be addressed to:

Dr. Curt Niebur
New Frontiers Lead Program Scientist
Planetary Science Division
Science Mission Directorate
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, DC 20546-0001
Telephone: 202-358-0390
E-mail: curt.niebur@nasa.gov
(subject line to read “New Frontiers 4 AO”)