

Implementing a Data Collection Tool to Estimate and Analyze Spending

ICEAA Conference June 2013

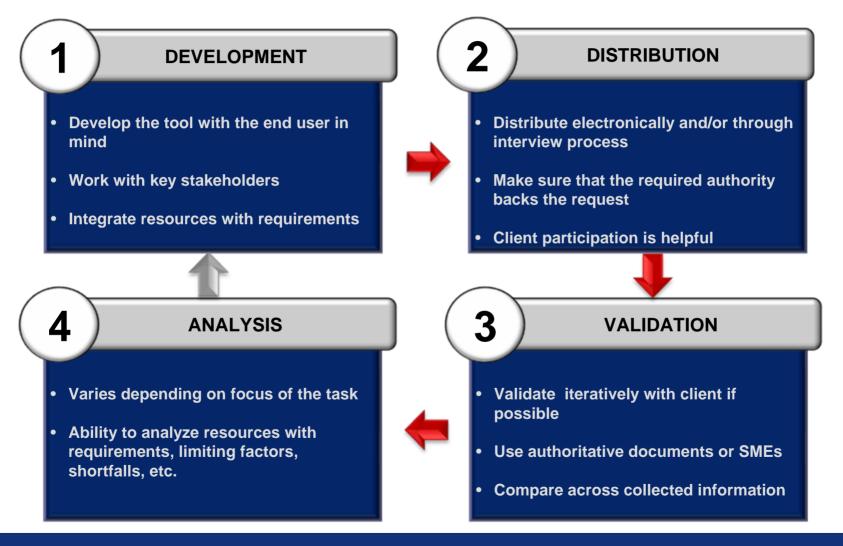
Agenda

- Current Client Environment
- Developing and Implementing a Data Collection Tool
- ▶ Background on TECOM and II MEF
- ▶ TECOM Example
- ► II MEF Example
- Lessons Learned

As budgets shrink, the effort to better understand spending has become a priority to many Marine Corps decision makers

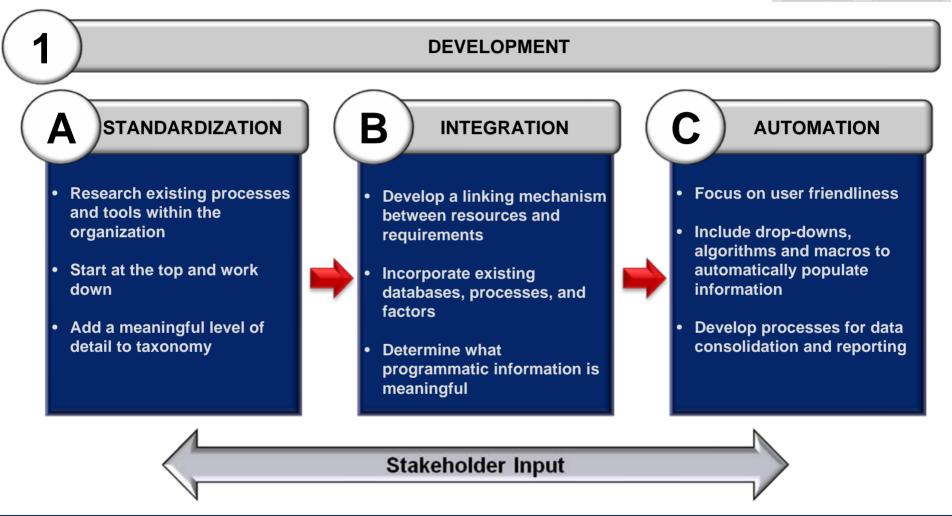
- ▶ Since Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) began in 2003, military organizations have been able to request and receive immediate Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding without following traditional procurement processes
 - Readily available funding has led to the emphasis of developing and maintaining operational capability in lieu of program estimates and resource management
 - Lack of quality budget estimates and use of financial tracking mechanisms has made it difficult for Marines to strategically allocate budget cuts based on efficiencies or priorities
- ▶ Leaders within the Marine Corps face a limited resource future and seek solutions to better manage increasing budget cuts
 - Booz Allen has been asked by USMC organizations to validate budgets, build organizational estimates and link resources to requirements
 - Booz Allen has implemented Excel-based data collection tools to collect, validate, analyze and consolidate information to provide the USMC with a means to defend budgets and for strategic decision making

The Booz Allen process for implementing an organizational resource analysis has four key components



The three step process to develop a data collection tool requires strong stakeholder communication





The distribution and validation of the collected information depends largely on client advocacy and level of effort



2) DISTRIBUTION

- Depends on the availability of the input users
- Depends on the user friendliness of the tool
- Depends on the inputs that are being collected
- It is helpful for the client to engage with the input users to alleviate tension and serve as a SME

3 VALIDATION

- Depends on availability and knowledge base of the validation SMEs
- Can be performed to a limited extent with existing documents
- Depending on the likeness of user input, can be performed using data collected across users

The analysis can vary significantly depending on the objective of the task, but typically involve two interconnected categories



4

ANALYSIS

A) RESOURCES

- Provide meaningful insight into the execution of existing budgets
- Identify resources that do no have requirements
- Link personnel and equipment to objectives
- Identify areas of risk or possible savings
- Evaluate executed funding against estimates
- Identify outside funding

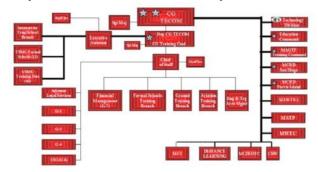
3) |

REQUIREMENTS

- Provide defensibility by linking resources to requirements
- Evaluate the realism of requirements
- Identify gaps in requirements
- Identify requirements that cannot be achieved (limiting factors)
- Analyze the impacts of not meeting requirements

Training and Education Command (TECOM) and II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF) are both very large and complex organizations within the Marine Corps

▶ TECOM's mission is to develop, coordinate, resource, execute, and evaluate training and education concepts, policies, plans, and programs to ensure Marines are prepared to meet the challenges of present and future operational environments



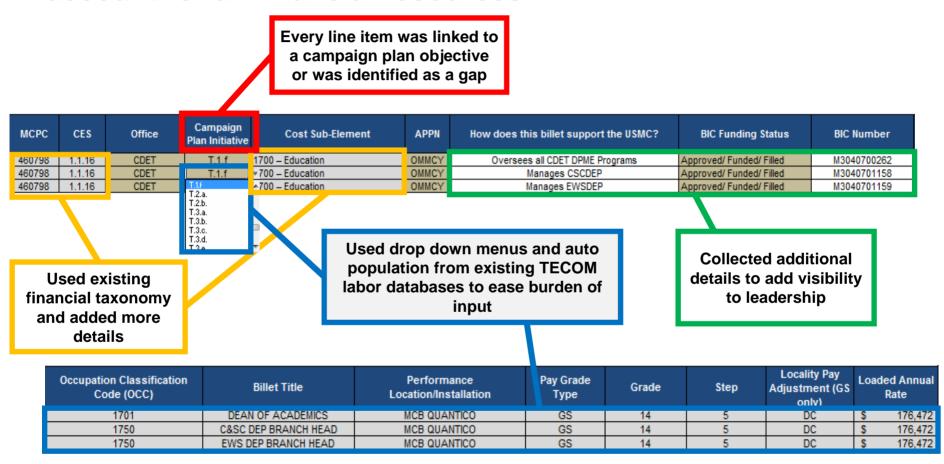
▶ II MEF is a deployable Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) with more than 62,000 Marines and sailors



TECOM developed a Campaign Plan and wanted to align resources to strategic objectives

- ▶ TECOM struggled with:
 - Understanding how their programs interrelate with each other or other Commands for delivery / funding
 - Calculating their baseline costs
 - Defending their programs
- ▶ Booz Allen developed an excel based tool as part of the Campaign Plan effort
 - Captured and analyzed resources
 - Created a linkage between resources and the Campaign Plan strategic initiatives

The TECOM tool was designed to be user friendly so that all TECOM HQ Divisions could independently use the tool and account for all financial resources



The outputs are automatically generated and compared to budget databases to help inform strategic decision-making

Leadership can use lower level data provided data templates to better inform funding decisions by having more information to evaluate programs and identify risks and gaps

Template costs can be compared to programmed baselines

Template costs can be viewed by appropriation to identify misappropriation or unusual changes in funding

Template costs can be viewed by CES to evaluate what organizations are purchasing

Non-TECOM costs
are identified to
evaluate capability
risks associated
with outside
funding

Total		FY12 FY13		FY14			FY15	FY16	FY17	Y18	
 \$	46,000,000	\$ 44,642,000	\$	55,734,000	\$	52,716,000	\$	44,023,000	\$ 43,545,000	\$ 44,285,000	
\$	21,219,271	\$ (44,642,000)	\$	(50,562,555)	\$	(47,456,640)	\$	(38,674,231)	\$ (38,105,302)	\$ (44,285,000)	\$ -
	100%	-100%		-91%		-90%		-88%	-88%	-100%	0%

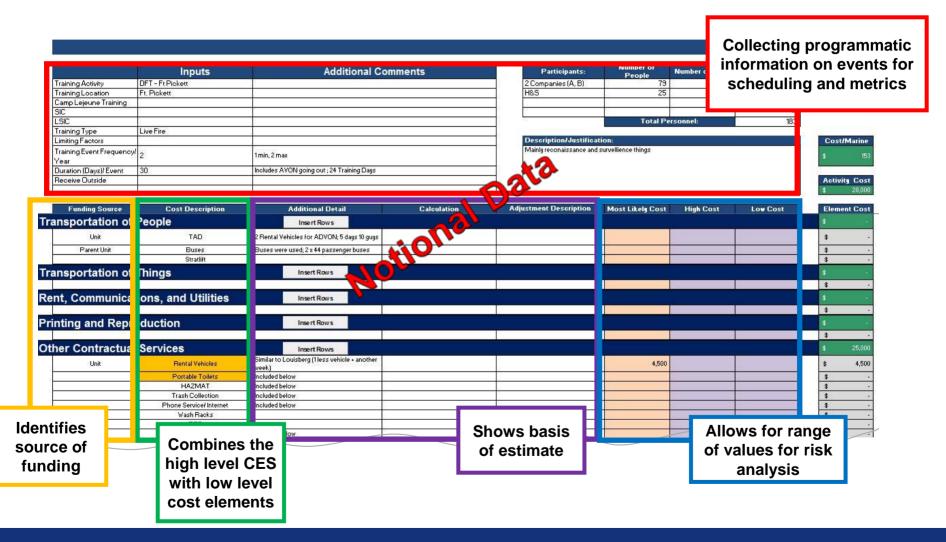
APPN	PPN Total FY12		FY13		FY14	FY15			FY16	FY17	F	Y18		
TECOM F	unc	ded Total												
OMMCY	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -		\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
OMMC	\$	21,219,271	\$ -	\$	5,171,445	\$	5,259,360	\$	5,348,769	\$	5,439,698	\$ -	\$	-
RDTEN	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
PMC	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
MILCON	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -		\$		\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Non-TEC	OM	Funded Total												
OMMC	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
MILCON	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$		4	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
MPMC	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	2	\$		\$	-	\$ -	\$	-

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CES	Cost Element	APPN Total FY12		1/2	FY13		FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18			
Grand Total			\$	21,219,271	\$	72	-\$	5,171,445	\$ 5,259,360	\$ 5,348,769	\$ 5,439,698	\$ -	\$	-
1.0	TECOM Funded Total	Parent	\$	21,219,274	17.	,	\$	5,171,445	\$ 5,259,360	\$ 5,348,769	\$ 5,439,698	\$ -	\$	
1.1	Civilian Labor	Parent	\$	- /1	-		\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
1.2	Travel (Personnel)	Parent	\$	-	3 5	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
1.3	Transportation of Things	оммс	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
1.4	Communications/NMCI		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
1.5	Printing and Reproduction	OMMC	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
1.6	Contracts and Other Services	Parent	\$	21,219,271	\$	-	\$	5,171,445	\$ 5,259,360	\$ 5,348,769	\$ 5,439,698	\$ -	\$	-
1.7	Supplies and Materials	оммс	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
1.8	Equipment	Parent	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
19	Facilities	Parent	•		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2.0	Non - TECOM Total	0	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	
2.1	Military Labor	Parent	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
2.2	Outside Contractor Support (funded by other agencies)	OMMC	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-

The II MEF Commanding General wanted to know what it costs to run the MEF

- ▶ The II MEF Commanding General needs to identify and prioritize training and sustainment requirements within constrained resources by:
 - Articulating II MEF training and operation priorities through training requirements analysis
 - Identifying and estimating resource requirements and funding needs
 - Minimizing operational risks and strategic vulnerabilities
- ▶ Changes in DoD environment are placing pressure on the USMC to do more with less
 - OCO funding will be ending; OCO and OMMC appropriation overlap has made II MEF resource and operating costs difficult to ascertain for peacetime and wartime capabilities
 - Sequestration, DoD budget cuts and increased competition with other federal spending agencies

The II MEF tool was simplified to accommodate abbreviated interviews with more data processing afterwards



Lessons Learned

- ▶ The success of the tool depends largely on the ease of use of the tool and from having buy-in from key stakeholders
- ▶ Significant value comes from tracing resources to requirements whether the requirement is a policy, mission task, or official document
- ▶ The data collection process should be developed before the tool to ensure that the tool supports the availability and technical expertise of the users
- Developing a review process with client leadership to validate estimates and linkages is extremely beneficial for all parties involved
- ▶ The tool cannot be developed in a "bubble;" it should be linked to existing databases, be compatible with existing process, and be developed with input from both the users and administrators

Presented at the 2013 ICEAA Professional Development & Training Workshop - www.iceaaonline.com

Questions?