

Workforce Demand Forecast Model Analysis by PEO IWS



“Sea Power to the Hands of Our Sailors”

Greg Thomas

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PEO IWS Overview Programs & Projects

Diverse Portfolio of Portfolios

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Aegis Combat Systems Integration into DDG 51 and CG 47 class ships

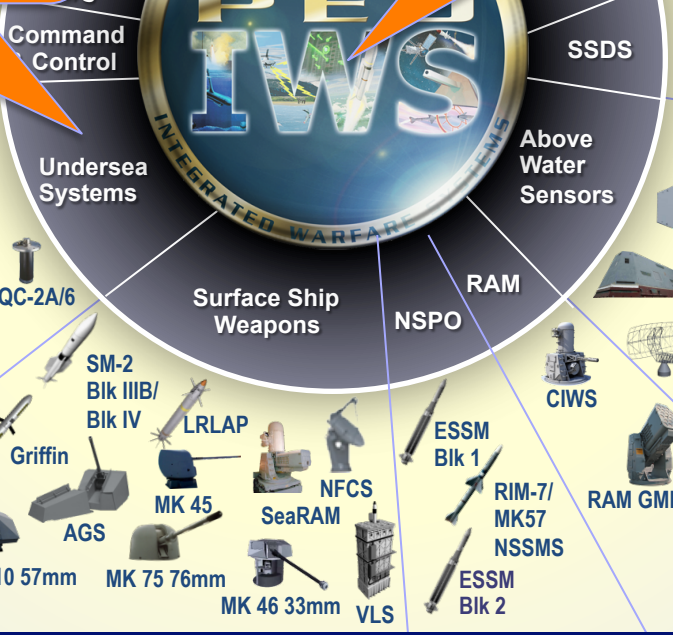


Greg Thomas
Deputy Major Program Manager
Undersea Systems

Greg Thomas
Chief of Staff
PEO IWS



- 126 – Program & Projects
- 3 – ACAT I
- 8 – ACAT II
- 2 – ACAT III
- 4 – ACAT IV
- 4 – R&D
- 29 – Inactive
- 76 – Non ACAT



Mission: To develop, deliver, and sustain operationally dominant combat systems to Sailors and Marines: "Sea Power to the Hands of our Sailors"



WHAT IS THE PROBLEM TO SOLVE?

For organizational staffing decisions, we need to be able to answer the following:

1. If I have to <i>reduce</i> billets, what areas or programs should they come from?	2. If I can <i>add</i> billets, where could they be applied?	3. If I need to <i>re-assign</i> billets or re-structure, what is the most efficient way to do this?	If I look 5 years into the future what kind of KSAs should I be targeting now and perhaps where can I find them?
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- Do we have **data** and **analysis** that supports current staffing levels?
- How do we **know** that we are **allocating** the correct billets to the correct programs?
- Is there a way we **shape** future staffing decisions?
- How much **rigor** is necessary to support leadership decisions?



SCENE SETTER

- NAVSEA PEO IWS is applying Decision Lens software and dashboards to instill **rigor**, **granularity**, and **analysis** to understand the people we have and what we're doing
- As a result, for the first time, NAVSEA PEO IWS is **strategically applying resources**: e.g. assigning less experienced employees to specific programs, or having smaller teams of highly experienced professionals who are better suited based on program complexity
- Going forward, NAVSEA PEO IWS can decide where to apply resources to **tame complexity**, **manage risks**, and **execute efficiently** while fulfilling the mission



HYPOTHESIS

- All programs are not created equal in terms of how to manage them **efficiently**
 - One program office per program does not work

- Portfolio based program offices can be most efficient at executing programs
 - New programs can be added to an existing infrastructure affordably
 - Cutting programs does not necessarily result in significant manpower savings



METHODOLOGY

1. Measure program **complexity** and the **importance** of program functions
2. Identify and capture **existing workforce data** and costing information from the large quantities of human capital data for NAVSEA
3. Leverage the software for **analytics** and key **insights** and incorporate expert **judgments** into the process
4. Allows Program Managers to **assess structure** on how to allocate and optimize resources through scenario planning

The software enables us to analyze risk management vs. program complexity based on program office workload demand



PEO IWS WORKFORCE OPTIMIZATION OVERVIEW

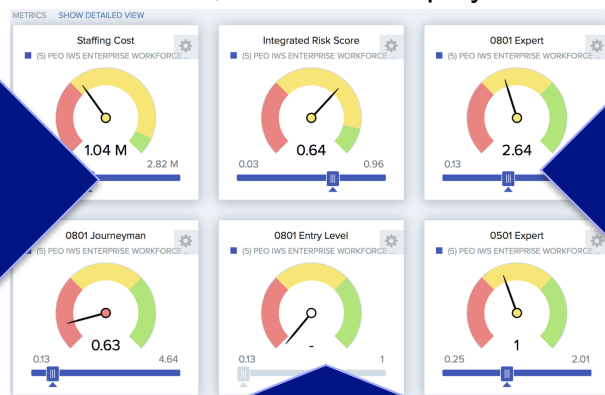
OVERALL MODEL STRUCTURE AND INTEGRATION

Model 1 – Characterize programs based on their complexity

Portfolio Goal: Characterize all IWS PEO Programs agal...

- Programming Planning
 - Compliance
 - Business Interdependencies
 - # Funding Lines
- Program Execution
 - Risk
 - Business Complexity
 - T&E / Certification
 - Engineering Interdependencies
 - Modernization, Maintenance and In-Service support
- Capability Gap
 - Known Future Requirements
 - Emergent Requirements

Input #1:
Programs and complexity scores



Impact Dashboard
Build workforce optimization scenarios through a user-defined, interactive display

Input #2:
Functions and importance scores

Model 2 – Rank program functions based on their importance (1-n)

Portfolio Goal: Prioritize PEO IWS Program Functions

- Strategic Planning
 - System Development
 - Strategic Planning for Contracting
- Development
 - T&E Activities
 - Products in Fleet / Fleet Readiness
- Foundational Resources
 - Workforce Management
 - Contracting
 - Funds Management

Data Required:

1. Determine criteria to characterize program complexity
2. Deputies weight the criteria and evaluate programs

Input #3:
FTEs + staffing strategies + cost data

Average Cost for Category	Staffing Strategy	TOTAL FTEs	0345 Entry	03 Jour	0501	0801 Entry	0801 Journeyman	0801	0855 Entry
Current Staffing	Farm Team	0.24							
	Lean & Mean	0.24							
	Matrix	0.00							
	Stove Piped	2.00							
Current Staffing	Farm Team	6.48	0.12	0.26	3	0.12			
	Lean & Mean	11.58		6.24	0.24		3	2	0.20
	Matrix	7.12	0.12						3.00
	Stove Piped	0.00							
	Stove Piped	8.00		1	3	1		1	1.00
Current Staffing	Farm Team	1.20			0.2	1			
	Lean & Mean	1.40			0.4	0.2	1		
	Matrix	0.20					0.5		
	Stove Piped	0.00							
	Stove Piped	2.00							1
Current Staffing	Farm Team	0.24							
	Lean & Mean	0.36							
	Matrix	0.30							
	Stove Piped	0.00							
	Stove Piped	2.00							1
Current Staffing	Farm Team	0.56							
	Lean & Mean	1.12			0.22				0.9
	Matrix	0.56							0.45
	Stove Piped	0.00							
	Stove Piped	2.00							1.00
Current Staffing	Farm Team	2.61	0.11	0.22	1.22	0.81		1	0.17
	Lean & Mean	3.89	0.11	0.22	1.22	0.81		1.94	1
	Matrix	1.92	0.11						1.20
	Stove Piped	0.00							
	Stove Piped	6.00		1	1	1		1	1.00

Existing Workforce Data

Data Required:

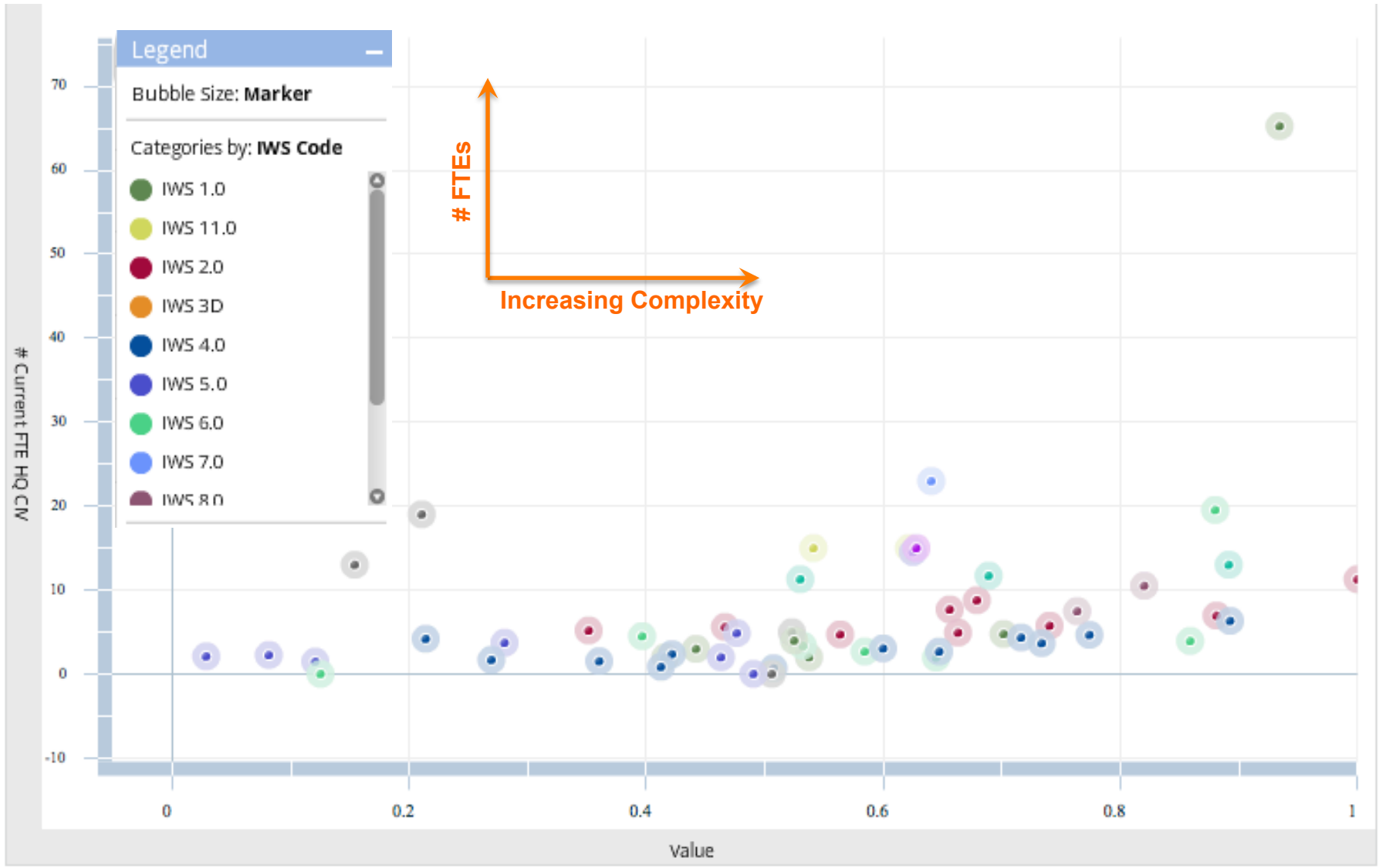
1. Determine criteria that ranks the importance of functions for each program
2. Deputies weight the criteria and evaluate functions

Data Required:

1. Existing FTEs, experience level, and cost by billet series assigned to each function
2. Deputy-defined scenarios: Lean & Mean, Stovepiped, Matrixed, Farm Team, etc.



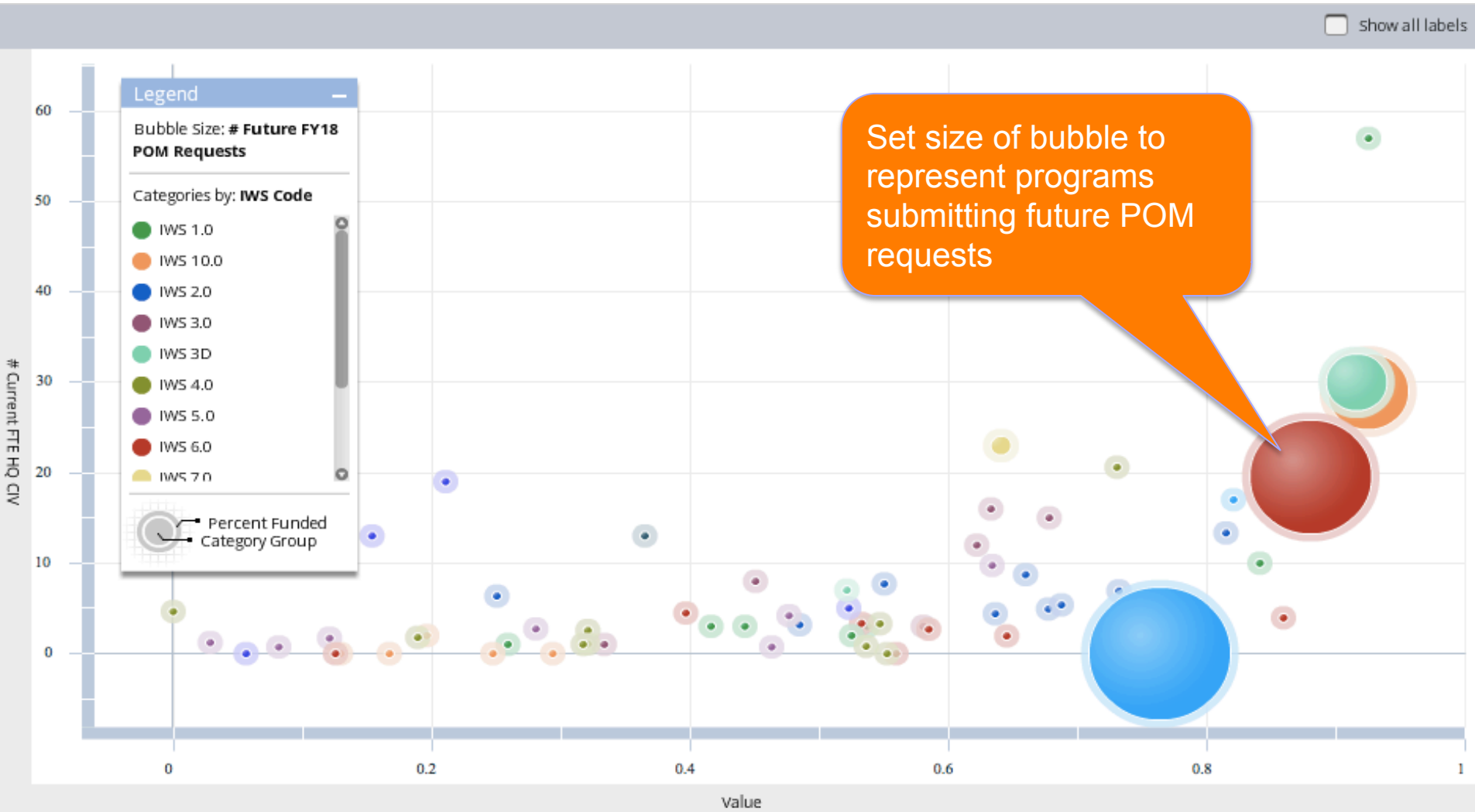
ENTERPRISE VIEW OF PROGRAMS





ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS: FUTURE POM REQUESTS

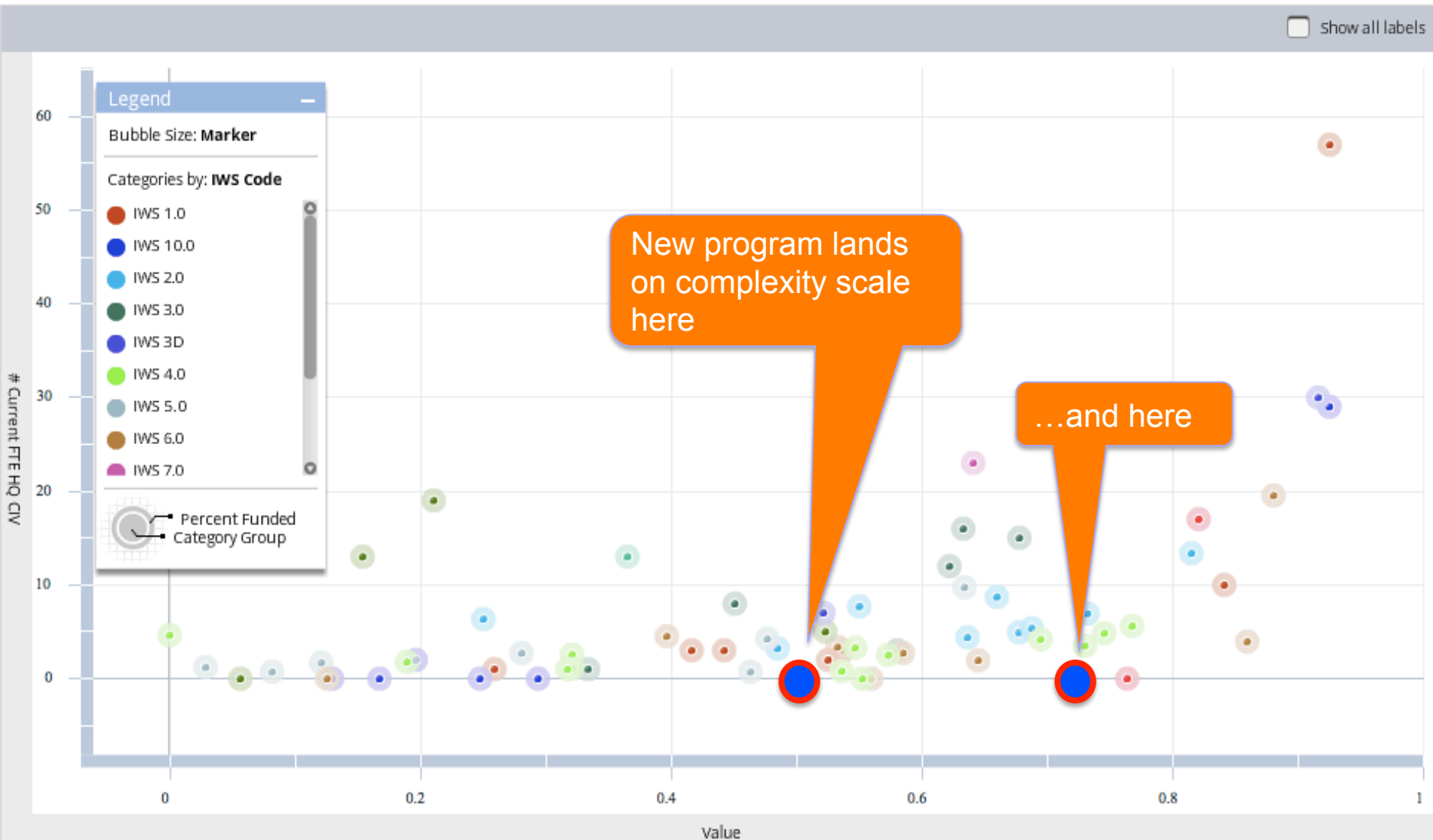
LARGER BUBBLES = REQUESTING POM RESOURCES





ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS: STAFFING NEW PROGRAMS

RATE NEW PROGRAMS AGAINST CRITERIA TO GAUGE STAFFING NEEDS





ACTUAL COMPLEXITY/FTE

(ASSUMES CORRECT COMPETENCY APPLIED TO CORRECT TASKS W/IN PROGRAM)

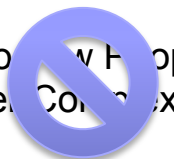


Don't Jump to conclusions
Are there other ways to
 tame the complexity?

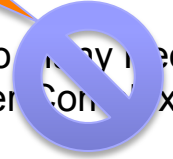
= Too many people per complexity



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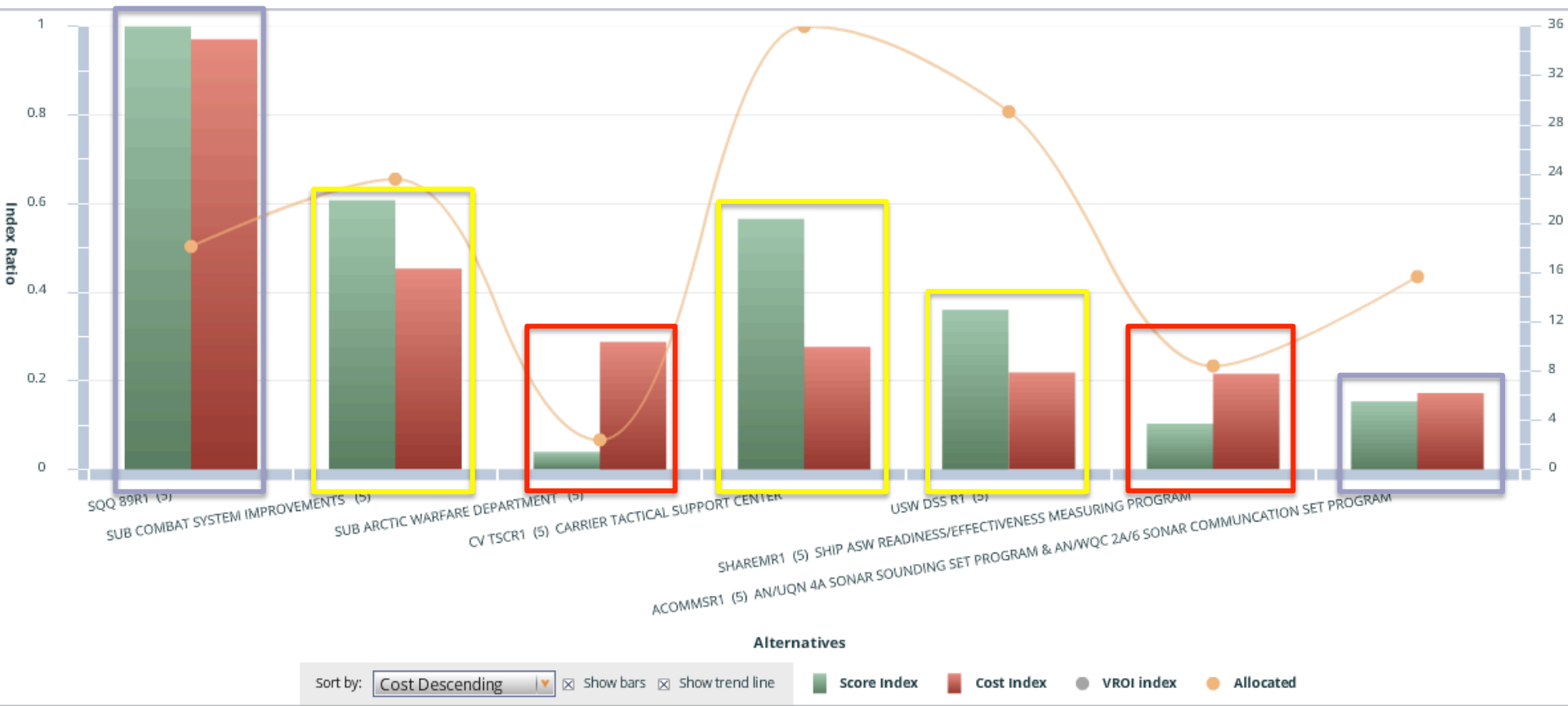
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ACTUAL COMPLEXITY/FTE

(ASSUMES CORRECT COMPETENCY APPLIED TO CORRECT TASKS W/IN PROGRAM)



 = Near/At Equilibrium

 = Super efficient?? Few senior staff

 = Less complex program can be staffed with Junior members as learning opportunities

= Less complex program can be staffed with Junior members as learning opportunities



THE INTEGRATED MODEL

- Characterize programs based on their complexity
- Rank program functions based on their importance to the success of the program
- Develop risk based scenarios for each program/function
 - Current baseline, Farm team, Lean and mean, Matrixed, Stovepiped



PEO IWS WORKFORCE OPTIMIZATION OVERVIEW

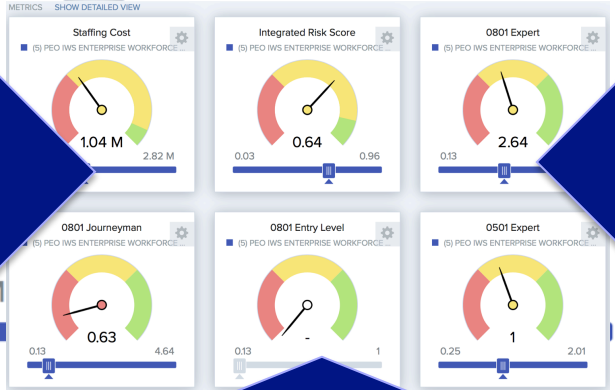
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Model 2 – Rank program functions based on their importance (1-n)

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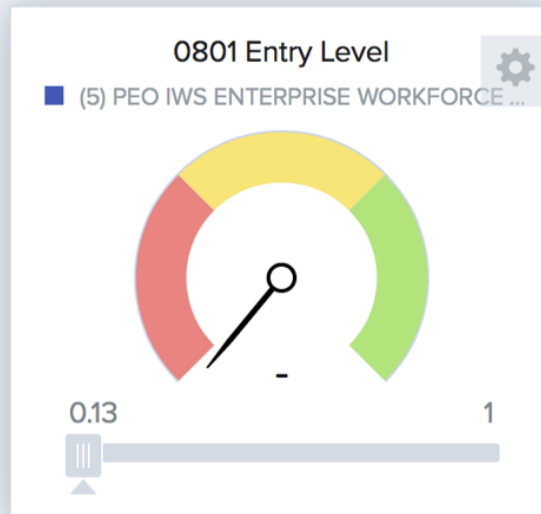
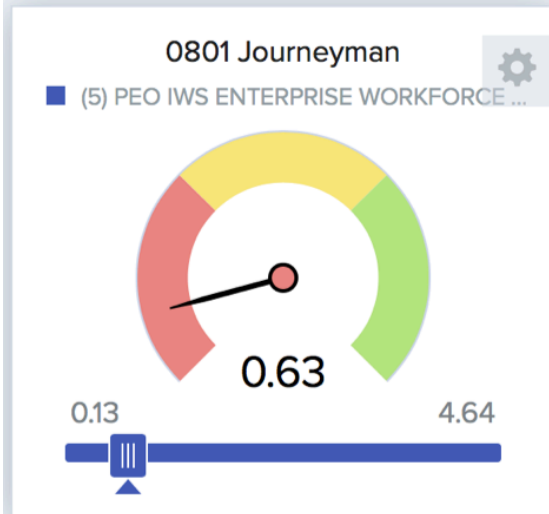
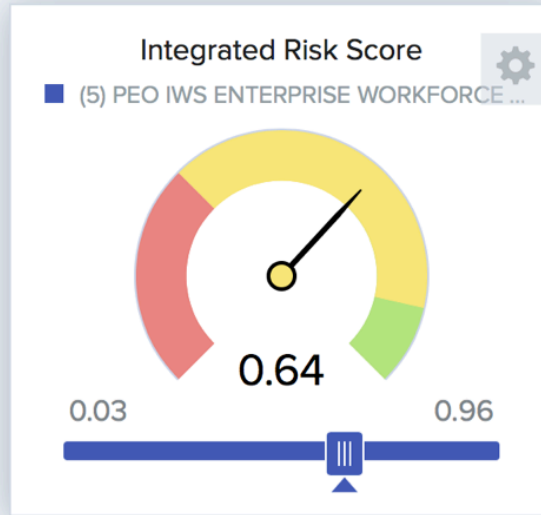
WHAT IF.....

- We could strategically place people based on experience and talent levels
- Develop an organization that grows individuals in a farm team
- Prepare them to become highly skilled lean and mean employees
-and still manage our risk



SIMULATIONS AND VIGNETTES

METRICS SHOW DETAILED VIEW





WHAT IF.....

- We could set policy based on impact to the workforce
- Quantify for policy makers, the impact of policy changes
- Do a better job of change management by analyzing workload
- Quantify value of tools to improve quality or minimize workload
-and still manage our risk



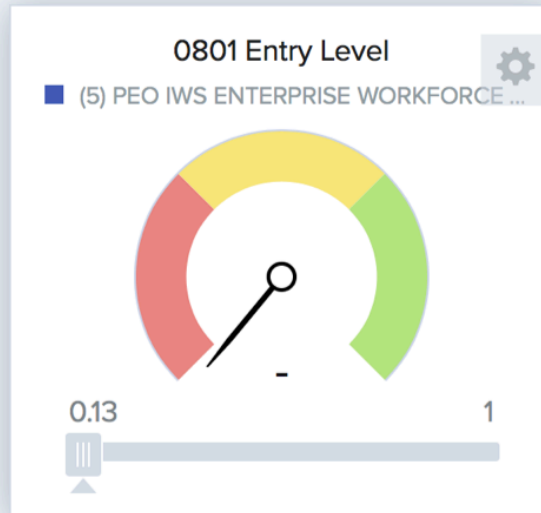
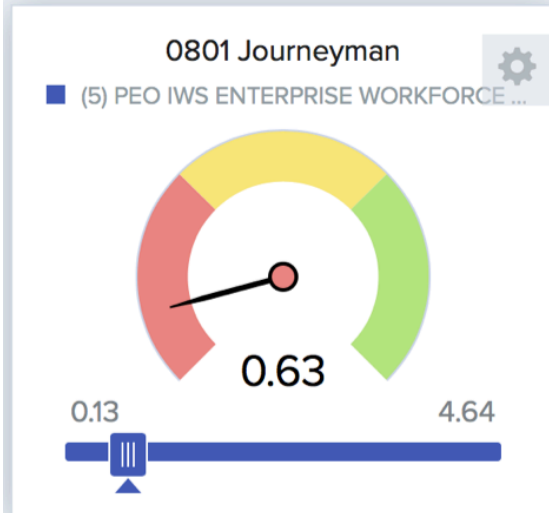
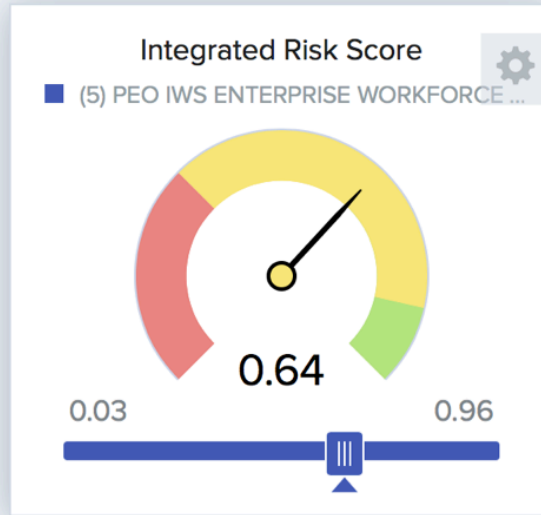
WHAT IF.....

- We could shape recruiting efforts
- Based on detailed analysis of future needs
-and still manage our risk



SIMULATIONS AND VIGNETTES

METRICS SHOW DETAILED VIEW





FINDINGS

- We now have the **data** and the **tools** to help decide where do we apply resources to **tame the complexity**, to manage risks, to execute efficiently
- Leverage existing data to capture **all of the parameters** that correlated to FTE and determine **what drives workload AND efficiency** in our current state
- We can use this type of analysis to justify current and future staffing levels.
 - Balancing risk/cost/complexity and human capital planning
 - Analytics tell us where we should **consider** improving: hiring, policy, structure, training, tools, etc.

*This framework has **major** implications for resource optimization and program success*



Thank you for your time!
QUESTIONS?



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