# Department of Energy



#### PEC Preplanning Workshop Competitive Sourcing - Done Right

"DOE Program Status and Feasibility Reviews"

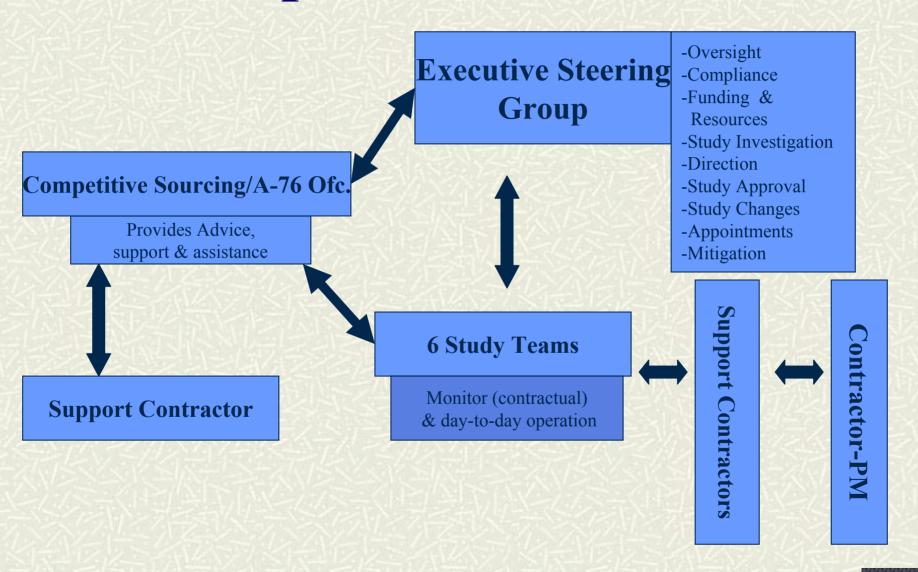
Office of Competitive Sourcing/A-76 (ME-2.1) Denny O'Brien (202-586-1690) July 21, 2004

# DOE Program Status

# **Executive Steering Group (ESG)**

- ➤ Advise the Secretary on what is necessary to accomplish the Department's and the President's Competitive Sourcing Goals
- > Members
  - Deputy Secretary of Energy
  - Director, Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation/CFO
  - Under Secretary of Energy, Science and Environment
  - Under Secretary for Nuclear Security
- > Advisors
  - The General Counsel
  - Director, Public Affairs
  - Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
  - National Representatives
    - American Federation of Government Employees
    - National Treasury Employees Union

## **Operational Roles**



#### FY 02/03 Functional Area Studies

FUNCTION	TEAM LEAD	POSITIONS	LOCATIONS (HQ/Field)
Information Technology	Rosita Parkes, CIO	642 FTE 1000+ Contractor	14/19
Human Resources, Training	Claudia Cross, ME	145 FTE	24/19
Financial Services Performance Decision Made	Helen Sherman, ME	159 FTE 22 Contractor	1/13
Logistics (NNSA)	<b>Brian Costlow, ME</b>	<b>76 FTE</b>	1/4
Logistics (DOE)	<b>Brian Costlow, ME</b>	144 FTE	2/8
Graphics Performance Decision Made	Brian Costlow, ME	13 FTE	1/0
Civil Rights Reviews (Streamlined) Performance Decision Made	Frank Beserra, ED	8 FTE	1/0
TOTAL		1187 FTE 1022+ Contractor	

## FY 02/03 Study Status

- ➤ Graphics (13 FTE) full cost comparison study completed under *old* Circular
  - Won by DOE Most Efficient Organization (MEO) Team
     estimated savings \$700K per year (Study cost \$195K)
- ➤ Civil Rights Review (8 FTE) streamlined study completed under *revised* Circular-FSS
  - Won by contractor estimated savings \$251K per year (Study cost \$114K)
- ➤ Financial Services (159 FTE, 22 Contractor FTE) standard competition completed under *revised* Circular using Cost technical tradeoff/best value (CTTO)
  - Won by DOE MEO estimated savings \$31M/5yr (Study cost \$2.2M)

## FY 02/03 Study Status

- Logistics NSSA (76 FTE)-FSS
  - Won by DOE ATO/MEO Team-estimated savings \$6M/5yr
- > Human Resources Training (145 FTE)-CTTO
  - tentative decision September, 2004
- Logistics DOE (144 FTE)-FSS Pilot
  - tentative decision August, 2004
- ➤ Information Technology (642 FTE, 1000+ Contractor)-CTTO
  - tentative decision, 2nd quarter FY05

# Department of Energy

What's Next?

FY 04 Feasibility Reviews

(Incorporate Lesson Learned)

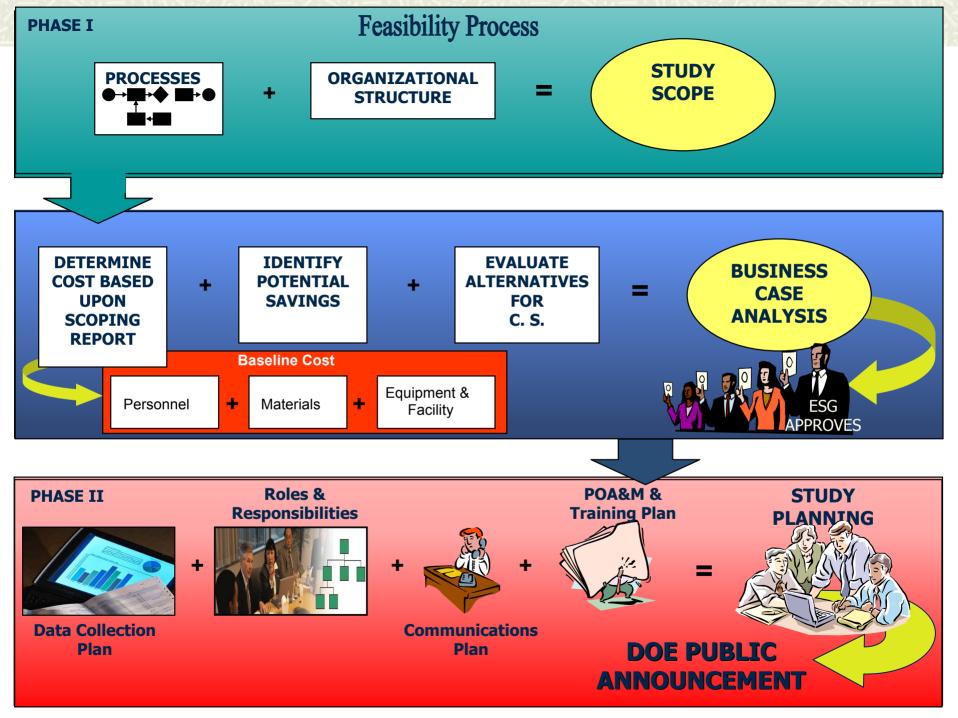
# FEASIBILITY REVIEWS ARE NOT A-76 STUDIES/COMPETITIONS

## Why Feasibility Reviews?

- > Requirement of Revised Circular
- The Feasibility Review is a tool for pre-announcement A-76 study planning, which establishes logical study parameters and a solid foundation for executing an A-76 study
- The Feasibility Review presents a full set of recommendations on the <u>scope of the study</u>, <u>mission impacts</u> and <u>risks</u>, the <u>estimated savings</u>, <u>study type</u> and <u>proposed</u> timeline
- ➤ The result of the Feasibility Review is a blueprint for the subsequent A-76 study and a plan of action to execute the study
- This blueprint and the plan of action will enable DOE to maximize savings and streamline execution of A-76 studies
- This pre-announcement planning is important because shorter A-76 study timelines are implemented by the new Circular

# Feasibility Review Candidate Nominating Criteria

- Nominations are based on the following criteria:
  - Candidates coded as commercial activities (FAIR Act Inventory Reason Codes A-F)
  - Considered mission impact
  - Candidates can be competed as a business unit and not a collection of independent positions
  - Candidates appear to be functions easily obtained from the private sector
  - Shared responsibility throughout DOE in Competitive Sourcing Program



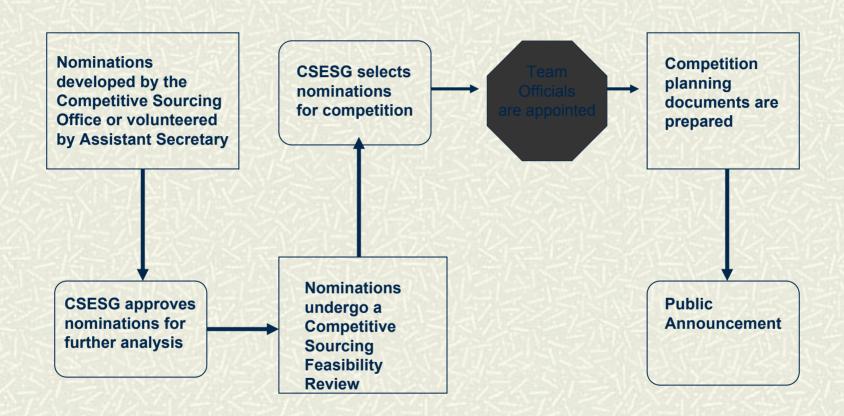
## Nominating Approach



**Competitive Sourcing Life Cycle** 

- Reviewed FY 03 FAIR Act inventory and identify support functions that could be competed Department wide on their own merit, e.g., HR, Finance and Accounting, Safety and Procurement
- Review the inventory and identify large concentrations of functions within a program that might be competed e.g., engineering services within EE
- Review the inventory and identify functions at sites that might be competed e.g., support services at HQ

#### **Preliminary Planning Process**



#### Feasibility Review Process

- > Planning Phase
- > Pre-competition Phase
  - ➤ Validate nominations, market research, identify potential costs, savings and risk from potential competition
- > Management Decision
- Competition Planning Phase

#### Will be carried out only if competition is selected

- ➤ Appointment of Functional Team Leads, CS Officials, Team Members
- Schedules and plans for carrying out the competition are developed
- Teams are trained in the process
- > Prepare to make public announcement

# Preliminary Planning Roles and Responsibilities

#### **Executive Steering Group (ESG)**

- ➤ Approves nominations from the Competitive Sourcing Office for commitment to the feasibility Review process
- ➤ Reviews and decides upon the recommendations submitted by the feasibility teams.

# **Director-Competitive Sourcing Office**

- > Provides the CSESG with feasibility review nomination recommendations
- ➤ Provides strategic oversight and serves as liaison between the CSESG and the components impacted by the feasibility studies.

#### Feasibility Review Project Manager

- Receives overall direction from the Director of the Office of Competitive Sourcing regarding conduct of the studies
- ➤ Works with the Contractor Program Manager, and Feasibility Team Leaders to determine optimal key resource requirements and their project parameters
- ➤ Conducts direct, frequent communication with the Team Leaders to monitor performance of Projects
- ➤ Maintains and ensures implementation of the Feasibility Plan of Action and Milestones
- Receives draft and final deliverables for review and comment
- Ensures timely formal submission of all required reports and deliverables for presentation to the CSESG

#### **Feasibility Review Team Lead**

- > Manage the team's milestones and deliverables
- > Participate in semi-monthly meetings with the Project Manager
- Coordinate participation of all Team Members in respect to project planning and execution, deliverable inputs, and logistics
- Develop Action Task Plans for the review team
- Track the hours for all team members and travel dollars spent (if applicable)
- Ensure all members, including self, sign an non-disclosure statement
- Evaluate between review scope, technology, and implementation plans and the corresponding Program mission, objectives, and policies
- > Assess technical feasibility of proposed recommendations
- Determine reasonableness and realism of costs data

#### **Team Members**

- Teams will be made up of both Federal and contractor personnel whose primary responsibilities are to:
  - > Fully participate in the Feasibility Review
  - > Provide timely inputs to deliverables
  - Complete duties as assigned by the Functional Tem Lead
  - ➤ Sign a DOE Non-disclosure Agreement

## Feasibility Review Advisors

- ➤ <u>Budget Advisor</u> provide oversight on the development of the costs/savings related to the business case analysis
- ➤ <u>Human Resource Advisor</u> provide oversight on the development and analysis of workforce data related to the feasibility review

#### **Pre-Competition Phase**

- > Tasks
  - **Determine Scope of Competition**
  - > Analysis and Validation of Functions
  - > Assess Availability of Workload Data and Systems
  - Develop Work Breakdown Structure
  - > Perform Market Research
  - **Determine Baseline Costs**
  - **Determine Potential Savings**
  - **Determine attributable costs**
  - **Estimate Implementation Costs**
  - **Determine Return on Investment**
  - **Recommend Type of Potential Competition**
  - **Determine Risk Associated with the Competition**
  - Recommendation to include alternatives for other Management Improvement efforts

#### **Determine Scope**

- The scoping process clearly identifies what functions and positions will be included and ensures that these make sense from the perspective of the business unit
- ➤ The scope of the competition must be accurately defined in order to ensure a successful competition that yields the greatest savings to the taxpayer
  - Obtain organizational charts for all of the positions included in the nomination
  - ➤ Identify functions performed by these positions and determine which functions are appropriate for competition
  - Determine whether elements of these functions are performed by other positions which have not been included in the nomination
  - Determine points at which these functions interact with positions outside of the scope; evaluate these related positions and activities for potential inclusion

#### Analysis & Validation of Functions

- A well scoped and grouped competition should be set up according to the business unit and should include applicable support activities, not just the positions within the "primary" function
- "Cross-functional" competitions which take one discreet function from a number of business units and locations are often unsuccessful because the positions can not work together to create efficiencies based on the functions they support
- Ensure that the scope of the competition has been setup as a business unit; include all supervision, administrative and other support, and related tasks and functions where possible

# Assess Availability of Workload Data and Systems

- > Determine whether workload data exists in any records or system
  - Product or service logs
  - Work orders
  - > Job data tracking system products
  - Job, task, or organizational audits
  - Job Data Collection Systems
- ➤ If workload data does not exist, assess whether such data could be collected during PWS development
  - > Implementation of a work tracking system
  - > Establish self reporting mechanisms or log books
  - > Establish management reports
  - > Implement Time Studies

#### Work Breakdown Structure

- A work breakdown structure should be created that documents in outline format how the high level tasks are organized within the function being competed
- ➤ The work breakdown structure should document three levels of tasks performed
- ➤ Function Being Competed (Level 1)
  - **►** Tasks/Organizations (Level 2)
    - ➤ Subtasks (Level 3)

#### Perform Market Research

- A successful competition must have bidders from the private sector and/or other federal agencies against which the Agency Tender can compete
- ➤ Use market research to assess whether private sector and/or other federal agency entities exist which would be willing and able to bid on the proposed competition
- Market research may help to verify that the work being competed does constitute a coherent business unit; does the proposed scope match up to the way the private sector is organized to perform this work?
- ➤ Determine if there have been any other public/private competitions involving this function
- > Identify any industry standards that might be associated with the function

#### **Determine Baseline Costs**

- ➤ COMPARE Costing software will be used to compute the baseline costs identified in OMB's generic cost comparison form (CCF)
- > Baseline costs, as required by OMB Circular A-76, enable the agency to estimate potential savings through competitive sourcing
- Calculations for Baseline Costs for public-private competitions include:
  - Personnel Costs
  - Material and Supply Costs
  - Other Specifically Attributable Costs
  - Overhead Costs
  - > Additional Costs
- Calculations for Baseline Costs Estimates may not include:
  - Retained rate of basic pay for civilian employees
  - Costs for conducting the competitions
  - Costs for Agency Separation Incentive Programs used to preclude involuntary separations resulting from reductions in force (RIF)

#### **Determine Potential Savings**

- Each team will need to estimate the potential savings that could result from competition based on predicted staffing and equipment, as well as historical competitive sourcing results
- Potential savings should take into account changes in the following:
  - **Personnel Costs**
  - Material and Supply Costs
  - Other Specifically Attributable Costs
  - Overhead Costs
  - One-Time Conversion Costs
  - Gain on Assets
  - > Benchmarked savings from the competition of similar functions
- > Potential Savings are not immediately available, and may only be realized after one or more years

# Determine Attributable costs of Potential Competition

- The cost of competition includes both financial and time expenditures, and may include the following costs:
  - **➤** Consultant Support Costs
  - ➤ Government Staff Participation Costs, to include travel and training
  - Consultant Contract Administration Costs

## Implementation Costs

- > Regardless of who wins the competition, it is likely that the government will have to pay some personnel related implementation costs for the competition.
- > We must take into account the following costs:
  - Stand-Up MEO Costs
    - > Service provider staffing
    - > Personnel relocation costs
    - Computer hardware costs
    - > Leased space costs
    - > Furnishings and miscellaneous costs
  - Other Costs
    - > Residual organization
    - > Retention allowances
    - > Early-out/buy-out costs
    - > RIF costs
    - **Contract Termination costs**
    - > Protest costs
- Congress and the Color of Money

#### **Determine Return on Investment**

- > Potential savings must be greater than the cost of competition to result in a positive return on investment
- ➤ The government may see a return on its investment resulting from:
  - ➤ Reduced Costs (e.g., personnel, equipment, facilities, etc.)
  - > Increased Efficiency
  - > Improved Quality of Performance
  - **Consolidation of Functions**
  - > Elimination of unnecessary tasks

## **Determine Type of Competition**

- ➤ Standard Competition: The government employees compete against eligible contractors to retain responsibility for providing the service. Source selection may be low cost or best value. 12-18 month time limit.
- ➤ Streamlined Competition: The estimated cost of the government employees' current organization or MEO competes against the estimated cost of private sector performance for similar services. No 10% conversion differential is applied. Low cost wins. 90-135 day time limit. (<65 FTE)

# Determine Risk Associated with Competition

- ➤ Identify risk associated with the recommended competition
  - **Complexity**
  - **Time**
  - >Impact of the workforce
  - **▶** Operational Considerations
  - **≻**Conflicting agendas
  - **Low ROI**
  - > Political impacts
  - **▶** Does not make good business sense

#### **Competition Planning Documents**

- > Data Collection Plan
- > Training Plan
- > Communications Plan
- Plan of Action & Milestones (POAM)
- > Roles and Responsibilities Document

#### **Data Collection Plan**

- ➤ The Data Collection Plan outlines the data elements, data collection deadlines, methodology, time spans for historical data, and individuals responsible for data collection
- The Data Collection Plan should consider the following information
  - **Personnel**
  - Operations
  - > Financial
  - Materials and Supplies
  - Capital Facilities
  - Capital Equipment
  - Routine Workload
  - Special Tasks

#### **Training Plan**

- > The training plan provides the following:
  - > Training requirements by position and individuals:
    - Competition Officials
    - > Team Training
    - **➤** Workforce Orientation
    - > Senior Leadership Training
  - > Sources of training
    - **External**
    - ➤ Internal Overview
    - > Just-in-Time
  - > Acts as a source document for monitoring progress of training

#### **Communications Plan**

- > The Communications Plan
  - ➤ Identifies key stakeholders (internal and external) and their specific information needs
  - > Advocates use of proven and effective communication practices
  - > Includes communications schedule
  - Assigns responsibilities for specific actions
  - > Addresses special considerations (e.g., unions)
  - Considers conflict of interest, non-disclosure, and ethics issues during all communications; including specific prohibitions of communications
  - Provides guidelines for support consultants' role in communications
  - **Ensures consistency with organizational guidelines**
  - > Strives for clarity of presentation

# Plan of Action & Milestones (POA&M)

- The POA&M identifies key actions and deliverables, timeframes for start and completion, and responsible parties throughout the competition
- ➤ Timeframes must align with established OMB guidelines for standard and streamlined competitions
- ➤ Functions as a source document for tracking progress of the competition
- > Serves as a planning document as changes to timeframes occur during the competition

#### Feasibility Review Report

#### **Recommendations**

- **No Competition**
- ➤ Standard Competition: The government employees compete against eligible contractors to retain responsibility for providing the service. Source selection may be low cost or best value. 12-18 month time limit.
- ➤ Streamlined Competition: The estimated cost of the government employees' current organization or MEO competes against the estimated cost of private sector performance for similar services. No 10% conversion differential is applied. Low cost wins. 90-135 day time limit. (<65 FTE)
- ➤ Other Management Tools: Reorganization, Business Process Re-engineering, in-sourcing, etc...

#### For Further Information

- > www.ma.mbe.doe.gov/a-76
- > "Hot Line" 202-586-1761
- Email: a76@hq.doe.gov
- ➤ Competitive Sourcing/A-76 Office
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