Officer Accessions Flow Timing Improvement



VISUALIZE ANALYZE OPTIMIZE

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Case Study Project Revie	ew:			erview	
Gene Lesinski, Operations Research Analyst, Operations Research Center of Excellence					
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 Making a 20% shift in ROTC commissions from May to December will allow the Army to meet its goal wait time of 90 days. 60,000 man days in idle time can be saved by a 5% increase in capacity for training sources. Identified changes such that unit priority Basic Officer Leadership (BOLC-B) training scheduling can get ROTC officers to their units 2.5 weeks earlier. 	ROTC Avg BOLC-B Wait Time ROTC Avg BOLC-B Wait Time 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ROTC Avg	BOLC-B Wait	Time s to December vait time goal 78 78 30% May to Dec)	Army Goal of 90 Days
	Case Study Gene Lesinski, Operations Research A Gene Lesinski, Operations Research A Comparison of the Army replaced the Cold War-eral a "supply-based model" that builds unit readind deploying, sustaining, modernizing and mobile Each year, the Army accesses (graduates commissioning sources - West Point, the Rese the national security needs of the Army and the a customized training pipeline to complete the their assigned unit during its current readines. As the Army made the recent transition to the precision was necessary in placing newly cord business rules, there were examples of Lieu Lieutenants assigned to higher priority units, model that could highlight current process into current process and facilitate exploration of the Can changes in training capacity improved Can adjustments to course allocations a What impacts do adjustments in the accord Making a 20% shift in ROTC commissions from May to December will allow the Army to meet its goal wait time of 90 days. 60,000 man days in idle time can be saved by a 5% increase in capacity for training sources. 1 Identified changes such that unit priority Basic Officer Leadership (BOLC-B) training scheduling can get ROTC officers to their units 2.5 weeks earlier.	Case Study Project Review: Gene Lesinski, Operations Research Analyst, Operations Image: Comparison of the Cold War-era linear readiness of the Cold War-era linear readiness over time. Core Study Image: Comparison of the Cold War-era linear readiness over time. Core Study Image: Comparison of the Cold War-era linear readiness over time. Core Study Image: Comparison of the Cold War-era linear readiness over time. Core Study Image: Comparison of the Army accesses (graduates and assimilates comparisoning sources - West Point, the Reserve Officer Trait the national security needs of the Army and the Nation. After a customized training pipeline to complete their military special transigned unit during its current readiness cycle. As the Army made the recent transition to the new ARFOR Precision was necessary in placing newly commissioned office business rules, there were examples of Lieutenants, assigned iutenants assigned to higher priority units. U.S. Army Accesses and facilitate exploration of the following reserve. U.S Army Accessions Command requested development of a current process and facilitate exploration of the following reserve. • Making a 20% shift in ROTC commissions from May to December will allow the Army to meet its goal waits. • Making a 20% shift in ROTC commissions form May to December will allow the Army to meet its goal waits are are of 90 days. • Making a 20% shift in ROTC commissions form May to December will allow the Army to meet its goal waits are are of 90 days. • Making a 20% shift in RO	<text><image/><image/><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	<text><image/><image/><image/><image/><image/><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	<text><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><image/><image/><image/><text><text><text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></text>

Solution

The Department of Systems Engineering at West Point developed a discrete-event simulation to replicate the flow of officers from their commissioning source to their first unit of assignment. The Officer Accessions Flow simulation model provides insight into specialty training wait times, time from commissioning to first unit of assignment (FUA), and unit manning profiles as they relate to established readiness aim points.



The model is comprised of a series of Excel macros, updateable Excel input files, and a ProModel© simulation. The model provides a tool for decision makers to conduct "what if" analysis – specifically around the following five scenarios:

- FY10 Cohort (Baseline)
- Specialty Training Capacities (Scenario 1)
- Allocations of Specialty Training slots by Source of Commission (Scenario 2)
- Specialty Training Assignment Rules (Scenario 3)
- Graduation/Commission Date distribution (Scenario 4)

A series of output tables and graphics capture the effects of these parameter changes on key stakeholder metrics of interest including: ROTC hold population, specialty training wait times, time from commission to first unit, and timing of officer unit arrivals in relation to unit readiness cycles. Example output graphs below.



Specialty Training Wait Times

Readiness Cycle Arrival Times

The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not reflect the position of the United States Military Academy, the Department of the Army, or the Department of Defense.

