

Gao Cost Estimating And Assessment Guide Best Practices For Developing And Managing Capital Program Costs Supersedes Gao 07 1134sp Gao 09 3sp

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 RSMean Cost Data, + Website
 Practice Standard for Project Estimating - Second Edition
 Governance and Management of the Nuclear Security Enterprise
 Methods for Cost Estimation Largely Reflect Best Practices, But Quantifying Risks Would Enhance Decision Making
 Ford-Class Aircraft Carrier, Follow-On Ships Need More Frequent and Accurate Cost Estimates to Avoid Pitfalls of Lead Ship
 Gao Schedule Assessment Guide
 Advances in Project Management
 GAO Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide
 2020 Census: Census Bureau Needs to Improve Its Life-Cycle Cost Estimating Process
 Best Practices for Developing and Managing Capital Program Costs

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ALEX ROBINSON

Navy Force Structure and Shipbuilding Plans DIANE Publishing
 The St. Lawrence Seaway (the Seaway) is a 50-year-old bi-national (U.S. and Canada) transportation asset serving substantial manufacturing and service industries in both the U.S. and Canada. The St. Lawrence Seaway Develop. Corp. (SLSDC), a wholly owned gov't. corp., operates and maintains the two locks. In 2009, SLSDC initiated a 10-year U.S. Seaway Asset Renewal Program (ARP) for its navigation infrastructure and facilities. This report examined: (1) How the cost estimates in the ARP have changed from Feb. 2009 to Feb. 2010; (2) The extent to which the ARP covers all asset renewal needs; and (3) The steps U.S. and Canadian authorities have taken to coordinate their asset renewal programs. Charts and tables.

Gao-09-3sp March 2009 National Academies Press
 The 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review called for the Navy to provide more warfighting assets more quickly to multiple locations. Subsequently, the Navy made a preliminary decision to homeport a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier at Naval Station Mayport, Florida. This report is an independent estimate of the total federal costs for the proposed homeporting. This report: (1) developed an independent estimate of the full life-cycle costs to homeport a nuclear aircraft carrier at Mayport; and (2) determined to what extent the Navy's estimate meets the characteristics of a high-quality cost estimate. Includes recommendations. Charts and tables. This is a print on demand edition of an important, hard-to-find publication.

Expanding Operating and Support Cost Analysis for Major Programs During the DoD Acquisition Process St. Martin's Griffin
 GAO-09-3SP March 2009 Best Practices for Developing and Managing Capital Program Costs The ability to generate reliable cost estimates is a critical function, necessary to support the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) capital programming process. Without this ability, agencies are at risk of experiencing cost overruns, missed deadlines, and performance shortfalls—all recurring problems that our program assessments too often reveal. Furthermore, cost increases often mean that the government cannot fund as many programs as intended or deliver them when promised. The methodology outlined in this guide is a compilation of best practices that federal cost estimating organizations and industry use to develop and maintain reliable cost estimates throughout the life of a

government acquisition program. By default, the guide will also serve as a guiding principle for our auditors to evaluate the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of government programs. Why buy a book you can download for free? We print this book so you don't have to. First you gotta find a good clean (legible) copy and make sure it's the latest version (not always easy). Some documents found on the web are missing some pages or the image quality is so poor, they are difficult to read. We look over each document carefully and replace poor quality images by going back to the original source document. We proof each document to make sure it's all there - including all changes. If you find a good copy, you could print it using a network printer you share with 100 other people (typically its either out of paper or toner). If it's just a 10-page document, no problem, but if it's 250-pages, you will need to punch 3 holes in all those pages and put it in a 3-ring binder. Takes at least an hour. It's much more cost-effective to just order the latest version from Amazon.com This book includes original commentary which is copyright material. Note that government documents are in the public domain. We print these large documents as a service so you don't have to. The books are compact, tightly-bound, full-size (8 1/2 by 11 inches), with large text and glossy covers. 4th Watch Publishing Co. is a SDVOSB. If you like the service we provide, please leave positive review on Amazon.com. Without positive feedback from the community, we may discontinue the service and y'all can go back to printing these books manually yourselves.
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Powering Science Createspace Independent Publishing Platform
 "Why GAO Did This Study Allocating radio-frequency spectrum is a challenging task because of competing commercial and government demands. In 2006, FCC auctioned spectrum licenses in the 1710-1755 MHz band that had previously been allocated for federal use. To meet the continued demand for commercial wireless services, NTIA assessed the viability of reallocating the 1755-1850 MHz band to commercial use; this band is currently assigned to more than 20 federal users, including DOD. In March 2012, NTIA reported that it would cost \$18 billion over 10 years to relocate most federal operations from the band, raising questions about whether relocating federal users is a sustainable approach. GAO was directed to review the costs to relocate federal spectrum users and revenues from spectrum auctions. This report addresses (1) estimated and actual relocation costs, and revenue from the previously auctioned 1710-1755 MHz band; (2) the extent to which DOD followed best practices to prepare its preliminary cost estimate for vacating the 1755-1850 MHz band; and (3) existing government or industry forecasts for revenue

from an auction of the 1755-1850 MHz band. GAO reviewed relevant reports; interviewed DOD, FCC, NTIA, and OMB officials and industry stakeholders; and analyzed the extent to which DOD's preliminary cost estimate met best practices as identified in GAO's Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide (Cost Guide). FCC agreed with the "[GAO Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide](#) Createspace Independent Publishing Platform
 "The Guide, in Part I, begins with a brief description of generalized CEA and how it relates to the two questions raised above. It then considers issues relating to study design, estimating costs, assessing health effects, discounting, uncertainty and sensitivity analysis, and reporting results. Detailed discussions of selected technical issues and applications are provided in a series of background papers, originally published in journals, but included in this book for easy reference in Part II." (from the back cover).
 WHO Guide to Cost-effectiveness Analysis DIANE Publishing
 The Department of Justice's (DOJ) Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is responsible for the custody and care of about 209,000 federal inmates—a population which has grown by 44 percent over the last decade. In fiscal years 2008 and 2009, the President requested additional funding for BOP because costs for key operations were at risk of exceeding appropriated funding levels. GAO was congressionally directed to examine (1) how BOP estimates costs when developing its annual budget request to DOJ; (2) the extent to which BOP's methods for estimating costs follow established best practices; and (3) the extent to which BOP's costs for key operations exceeded requested funding levels identified in the President's budget in recent years, and how this has affected BOP's ability to manage its growing inmate population. In conducting our work, GAO analyzed BOP budget documents, interviewed BOP and DOJ officials, and compared BOP's cost estimation documentation to criteria in GAO's Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide.
 Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide: Best Practices for Developing and Managing Program Costs (705312) Createspace Independent Publishing Platform
 GAO-16-89G December 2015 This schedule guide is a companion to the Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide (GAO-09-3SP). A cost estimate cannot be considered credible if it does not account for the cost effects of schedule slippage. An effective methodology for developing, managing, and evaluating capital program cost estimates includes the concept of scheduling the necessary work to a timeline, as discussed in the Cost Guide. Typically, schedule variances are followed by cost variances and management tends to respond to schedule delays by adding

more resources or authorizing overtime. Therefore, a reliable schedule can contribute to an understanding of the cost impact if the program does not finish on time. Further, a schedule risk analysis allows for program management to account for the cost effects of schedule slippage when developing the life-cycle cost estimate. Having managed many construction projects over the years in the U.S., Europe and the Middle East, I can tell you that without a good (reasonable) schedule, a project cannot stay within budget. Budget is more important than schedule as far as I am concerned but without a well thought out schedule, the budget will be busted. Schedule slippage is bound to happen on any project due to unforeseen circumstances such as weather and politics, but I have a problem with circumstances that should have been foreseen. As a manager of project managers, I always took the approach that if something goes wrong, it is the Project Manager's fault. Many PMs working for me over the years felt this was unfair, but that's how it is. If there is a delay, the PM should have anticipated that and figured out a work-around. I don't give bonuses to projects that are behind schedule. I recommend you do the same. They will get over it. Why buy a book you can download for free? We print this book so you don't have to. First you gotta find a good clean (legible) copy and make sure it's the latest version (not always easy). Some documents found on the web are missing some pages or the image quality is so poor, they are difficult to read. We look over each document carefully and replace poor quality images by going back to the original source document. We proof each document to make sure it's all there - including all changes. If you find a good copy, you could print it using a network printer you share with 100 other people (typically its either out of paper or toner). If it's just a 10-page document, no problem, but if it's 250-pages, you will need to punch 3 holes in all those pages and put it in a 3-ring binder. Takes at least an hour. It's much more cost-effective to just order the latest version from Amazon.com This book includes original commentary which is copyright material. Note that government documents are in the public domain. We print these large documents as a service so you don't have to. The books are compact, tightly-bound, full-size (8 1/2 by 11 inches), with large text and glossy covers. 4th Watch Publishing Co. is a SDVOSB. If you like the service we provide, please leave positive review on Amazon.com. Without positive feedback from the community, we may discontinue the service and y'all can go back to printing these books manually yourselves. www.usgovpub.com

DIANE Publishing

" The Navy intended for the Ford Class aircraft carrier to improve combat capability while reducing acquisition and life-cycle costs. However, as GAO has reported on extensively since 2007, the lead ship has experienced cost growth of nearly 23 percent, with a reduced capability expected at delivery. CVN 78 is estimated to cost \$12.9 billion, while the next ship, CVN 79, is estimated to be \$11.4 billion. The Navy plans to buy 1-2 more ships in the coming years. The Senate Armed Services Committee Report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 included a provision that GAO review Ford-class cost estimates, among related issues. This report assesses: (1) the extent to which the CVN 79 cost estimate is a reliable basis for meeting the cost cap and addresses known cost risks from the lead ship, and (2) the extent to which oversight mechanisms provide Congress with insight into ship costs. To do this work, GAO compared the CVN 79 cost estimate with GAO's Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide, analyzed cost reports, and interviewed relevant officials. "

Background and Issues for Congress Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

The anthrax incidents following the 9/11 terrorist attacks put the spotlight on the nation's public health agencies, placing it under an unprecedented scrutiny that added new dimensions to the complex issues considered in this report. The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century reaffirms the vision of Healthy People 2010, and outlines a systems approach to assuring the nation's health in practice, research, and policy. This approach focuses on joining the unique resources and perspectives of diverse sectors and entities and challenges these groups to work in a concerted, strategic way to promote and protect the public's health. Focusing on diverse partnerships as the framework for public health, the book discusses: The need for a shift from an individual to a population-based approach in practice, research, policy, and community engagement. The status of the governmental public health infrastructure and what needs to be improved, including its interface with the health care delivery system. The roles nongovernment actors, such as academia, business, local communities and the media can play in creating a healthy nation. Providing an accessible analysis, this book will be important to public health policy-makers and practitioners, business and community leaders, health advocates, educators

and journalists.

Best Practices for Developing and Managing Capital Program Costs Project Management Institute

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BoP) is responsible for the custody and care of about 209,000 federal inmates -- a population which has grown by 44% over the last decade. In FY 2008 and 2009, the Pres. requested additional funding for BoP because costs for key operations were at risk of exceeding appropriated funding levels. This report examined: (1) how BoP estimates costs when developing its annual budget; (2) the extent to which BoP's methods for estimating costs follow established best practices; and (3) the extent to which BoP's costs for key operations exceeded requested funding levels identified in the President's budget in recent years, and how this has affected BoP's ability to manage its growing inmate population. Illus.

Navy Can Improve the Quality of Its Cost Estimate to Homeport an Aircraft Carrier at Naval Station Mayport : Report to Congressional Committees National Academies Press

GAO Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide Best Practices for Developing and Managing Capital Program Costs DIANE Publishing Gao-16-628 DIANE Publishing

The Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation is required to perform a broad set of cost analysis duties related to major defense acquisition programs but does not always have the resources to fulfill its duties.

Dod Excess Property Routledge

The 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review called for the Navy to provide more warfighting assets more quickly to multiple locations. Subsequently, the Navy made a preliminary decision to homeport a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier at Naval Station Mayport, Florida, which was affirmed by the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review. In House Report 111-491, accompanying a proposed bill for the Fiscal Year 2011 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 5136), GAO was directed to develop an independent estimate of the total federal costs for the proposed homeporting. GAO's objectives were to (1) develop an independent estimate of the full life-cycle costs to homeport a nuclear aircraft carrier at Mayport and (2) determine to what extent the Navy's estimate meets the characteristics of a high-quality cost estimate. To do this, GAO worked with a firm experienced in preparing life-cycle cost estimates for major federal acquisitions and compared the Navy's cost estimating practices with the best practices in GAO's Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide. GAO recommends DOD take several actions to improve the quality of its Mayport cost estimate.

Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government :. Government Printing Office

The federal government wastes your tax dollars worse than a drunken sailor on shore leave. The 1984 Grace Commission uncovered that the Department of Defense spent \$640 for a toilet seat and \$436 for a hammer. Twenty years later things weren't much better. In 2004, Congress spent a record-breaking \$22.9 billion dollars of your money on 10,656 of their pork-barrel projects. The war on terror has a lot to do with the record \$413 billion in deficit spending, but it's also the result of pork over the last 18 years the likes of: - \$50 million for an indoor rain forest in Iowa - \$102 million to study screwworms which were long ago eradicated from American soil - \$273,000 to combat goth culture in Missouri - \$2.2 million to renovate the North Pole (Lucky for Santa!) - \$50,000 for a tattoo removal program in California - \$1 million for ornamental fish research Funny in some instances and jaw-droppingly stupid and wasteful in others, The Pig Book proves one thing about Capitol Hill: pork is king!

Defense Budget: Independent Review Is Needed to Ensure DOD's Use of Cost Estimating Tool for Contingency Operations Follows Best Practices World Health Organization

GAO-20-195G MARCH 2020 Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide ACCESSIBLE VERSION developed this Guide to establish a consistent methodology based on best practices that can be used across the federal government for developing, managing, and evaluating program cost estimates. The Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide presents the best practices associated with developing a reliable, high-quality cost estimate and the best practices associated with effective management of program costs using earned value management (EVM). Use of these best practices should enable government programs to better estimate and manage their costs to improve program management and execution. Why buy a book you can download for free? We print the paperback book so you don't have to. First you gotta find a good clean (legible) copy and make sure it's the latest version (not always easy). Some documents found on the web are missing some pages or the image quality is so poor, they are difficult to read. If you find a good copy, you could print it using a network printer you share with 100 other people (typically its either out of paper or toner). If it's just a 10-page document, no problem, but if

it's 250-pages, you will need to punch 3 holes in all those pages and put it in a 3-ring binder. Takes at least an hour. It's much more cost-effective to just order the bound paperback from Amazon.com We include a Table of Contents on the back cover for quick reference. We print these paperbacks as a service so you don't have to. The books are compact, tightly-bound paperback, full-size (8 1/2 by 11 inches), with large text and glossy covers. 4th Watch Publishing Co. is a SDVOSB. <https://usgovpub.com>

How Government Wastes Your Money GAO Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide Best Practices for Developing and Managing Capital Program Costs

Assessing the Reliability of Computer-Processed Data (Supersedes GAO-03-273G)

Cost Assessment Guide CreateSpace

Cost and schedule growth is a problem experienced by many types of projects in many fields of endeavor. Based on prior studies of cost growth in NASA and Department of Defense projects, this book identifies specific causes of cost growth associated with NASA Earth and space science missions and provides guidance on how NASA can overcome these specific problems. The recommendations in this book focus on changes in NASA policies that would directly reduce or eliminate the cost growth of Earth and space science missions. Large cost growth is a concern for Earth and space science missions, and it can be a concern for other missions as well. If the cost growth is large enough, it can create liquidity problems for NASA's Science Mission Directorate that in turn cause cost profile changes and development delays that amplify the overall cost growth for other concurrent and/or pending missions. Addressing cost growth through the allocation of artificially high reserves is an inefficient use of resources because it unnecessarily diminishes the portfolio of planned flights. The most efficient use of resources is to establish realistic budgets and reserves and effective management processes that maximize the likelihood that mission costs will not exceed reserves. NASA is already taking action to reduce cost growth; additional steps, as recommended herein, will help improve NASA's mission planning process and achieve the goal of ensuring frequent mission opportunities for NASA Earth and space science.

St. Lawrence Seaway John Wiley & Sons

To use public funds effectively, the gov't. must meet the demands of today's changing world by employing effective mgmt. practices and processes, including the measurement of gov't. program performance. Legislators, gov't. officials, and the public want to know whether gov't. programs are achieving their goals and what their costs are. To make those evaluations, reliable cost information is required and fed. standards have been issued for the cost accounting that is needed to prepare that information. This Cost Guide has been developed in order to establish a consistent methodology that is based on best practices and that can be used across the fed. gov't. for developing, managing, and evaluating capital program cost estimates. Illustrations.

Accessible Version GAO-20-195G Government Printing Office

Since the September 2001 terrorist attacks, Congress has provided about \$800 billion as of July 2008 to the Department of Defense (DOD) for military operations in support of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). GWOT budget requests have grown in scope and the amount requested has increased every year. DOD uses various processes and the Contingency Operations Support Tool (COST) to estimate costs for those operations and to develop budget requests. GAO assessed (1) how DOD uses COST and other processes to develop GWOT budget requests and (2) what actions DOD has taken to ensure COST adheres to best practices for cost estimation. GAO interviewed DOD officials and others to determine how the services develop GWOT budget requests using COST and other processes. GAO also used its Cost Assessment Guide as criteria for best practices for cost estimation. GAO is recommending that DOD (1) arrange for an independent review of COST to ensure that the model adheres to best practices and (2) consider options for refining COST to better meet the needs of the services. DOD agreed with both of GAO's recommendations.

Bureau of Prisons National Academies Press

Due to concerns about bioterrorism and the potential for anthrax attacks, the GAO was asked to audit controls over public sales of excess DoD bio'l. equip. (BE) and chem. and biological protective clothing (CBPC) that could be used to produce and disseminate bio'l. warfare agents (BWA). GAO found that many items needed to establish a lab for making BWA were being sold on the Internet to the public from DoD's excess property inventory for pennies on the dollar, making them both easy and economical to obtain. It determined: the extent to which DoD is selling BE and CBPC that can be used to make and disseminate BWA; and whether existing Fed. regulations and guidance in DoD policies and procedures address the risk of public sales of these items. B&W photos.