PACIFIC POSTURE

eDST
enterprise Decision Support Tool

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Data into Information

- Effective strategic decision-making in an organization requires relationship formulation of diverse sets of data from multiple stakeholders.
- eDST is a centralized location for relevant data to be compiled, analyzed, related, and exported for presentation at executive leadership level.

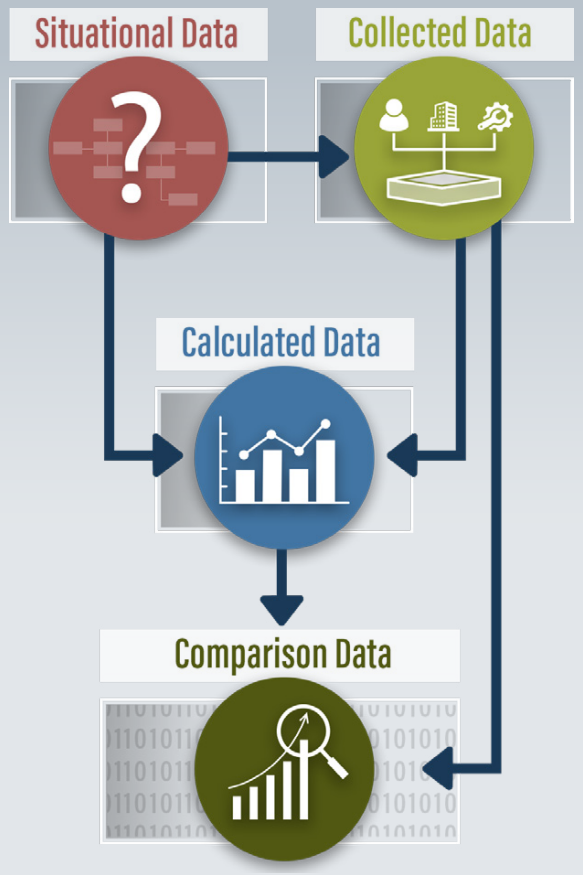
Benefits of eDST:

- Collects data sources and other references to provide provenance.
- Links the various data elements together to show relationships across data provided by different stakeholders.
- Simplifies the process for finding the impact of changes to data and identifies a subset of data requests to the stakeholders.
- Expands to accommodate more data as it is reported.
- Generates briefing slides in a consistent and rapid manner.
- Creates data visualization that displays complex information in a clear, intuitive manner, making it easier to identify important trends, patterns, and insights that may have otherwise been overlooked.

Core Data:

- **Locations:** Comprehensive details about all bases within the organization, including their base name, acronym, country, state, and region.
- **Personnel:** Allocation of personnel across units during fiscal years, categorized by rank and location.
- **Facilities:** Facility information, including its name, linked project(s), building type (such as Housing, Medical, or School), and service capacity.
- **Projects:** Detailed project information, including their start and end dates, personnel readiness date, and the corresponding Fiscal Year.
- **Finance:** Project ID and Name, along with details such as the fiscal year, funding received, allocated amount, and awarded amount.
- **Scenario Creation:** The data gathered within EDST allows us to simulate various scenarios, enabling predictions of the potential impact from changes in personnel locations, staffing levels, and other key factors.

Scenario Data Flow



Situational Data: The data elements that are being changed in response to the overall situation. Examples include Unit relocation date, location, facility requirements.

Collected Data: The data elements that have been collected from Pacific Posture stakeholders and/or from official data sources. Examples include unit personnel, construction costs, facility capacity.

Calculated Data: The data elements that are generated from the collected data elements based on assumptions and generally accepted algorithms. Examples include: average dependents by rank, amount of admin space required, number of expected enlisted dining hall meals.

Comparison Data: The utilization of various data elements from External, Calculated, and Situational to compare against capacity, facility needs, timelines, etc. Examples include: Total number of high school students (Calculated data) expected compared to the total available High School seats; Total number of BEQ, BOQ, and/or family housing required across all units compared to the total available beds/houses.

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