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NASA Electronic Publishing System—Cost/Benefit Methodology

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SUMMARY

As a management tool, a cost/benefit analysis provides an excellent basis for determining the economic and managerial advantages of a proposed electronic duplicating system versus current and more traditional printing and duplicating alternatives. In this analysis, the four alternatives are (1) printing or duplicating through a Government Printing Office commercial vendor, (2) duplicating through use of the cost per copy program, (3) duplicating through use of the central computing high-speed laser printer, and (4) duplicating through use of the proposed electronic duplicating system (EDS). For reference, at the time the analysis was conducted, the costs represent actual costs that would occur if each alternative is used as defined.

The process consists of an analysis of each alternative's projected cash inflows (benefits) and outflows (costs) for a typical printing and duplicating workload over a 5-year system life. A risk assessment of each alternative was performed, according to is value or impact, in terms of software, hardware, and communication configuration costs, document processing time, ability to meet workload, the quality of the output, the turnaround time (from receipt of request to delivery), costs of training, installation, and integration, and finally the benefits to the user. After determining the recommended option, a sensitivity analysis was performed in terms of annual production (overall wokload) and turnaround time. The next step was to calculate the return on investment (ROI). The ROI is the ratio of the benefits (cost savings for staffing, hardware, software, space, and business process reengineering) received divided by the cost of the recommended option. The ROI is calculated for each year of the system life.

One major advantage of a cost/benefit analysis is that the result is not subjective. However, the disadvantage is that workload and turnaround time improvements cannot be fully assessed until the recommended system is operational and any reengineering that its use enables is implemented. Before embarking on any new business process involving reengineering alternatives, it is recommended that a cost/benefit analysis be performed with the support of management. Without that support and input to the models, the results may not provide the information needed. The better the model is defined, the more useful the analysis will be to the decision maker.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

During the preparation of the first report on the NASA Electronic Publishing System— Electronic Printing and Duplicating Evaluation Report and the subsequent report covering the Stage 1 Evaluation, it became clear that a report on the cost/benefit methodology used in each should be prepared for use as a reference. This report walks the reader through the steps in the preparing a generic cost/benefits analysis for printing and duplicating alternatives.

Figure 1 is a schematic of the model used to support the cost/benefit analysis of the electronic duplicating system. Discounted cash-flow analysis is a modern approach to judging the relative merits of alternative strategies, which characterizes all cash inflows (benefits) and outflows (costs) associated with each alternative over the system life. The timing of those inflows and outflows must be related to the start of the project.

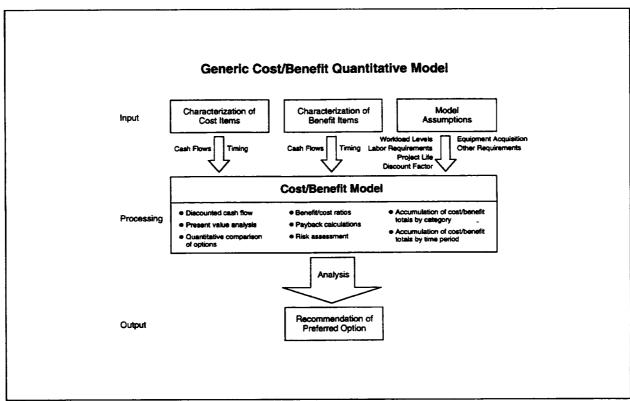


Figure 1 - Generic cost/benefit quantitative model.

Discounted cash-flow techniques recognize the inherent time value of money; that is, money received earlier has a greater value than money received later. To reflect this, all cash inflows and outflows are discounted to convert them to an equivalent time frame -- in this case the start of electronic duplicating. This discounted value for the cash flow is called the present value of the future cash flow.

The sum of all of the present value cash flows for an alternative is the net present value (NPV) of all cost and benefits for that alternative. If the NPV is positive for an alternative, its time-valued benefits outweigh its costs, and it is viable from a cash-flow standpoint., If the NPV for an alternative is negative, its costs exceed its benefits over the life of the project. In comparing alternative strategies,

the alternative with the highest NPV returns the highest level of benefits for the costs incurred over the life of the EDS.

In accordance with Automated Information Management (AIM) cost/benefit guidelines, this evaluation also presents the traditional measures -- total nondiscounted cost, total nondiscounted benefit, cost/benefit ratios, and payback periods for each of the alternatives considered. The cost/benefit ratio is the total benefit divided by total cost in nondiscounted terms for a given alternative. The payback period for an alternative is the length of time required for the cash proceeds to equal the original cash outlay.

The following costing assumptions provide the basis for performing cost/benefits analysis of alternatives for the EDS.

- 1. All cash flows are stated in terms relative to the cost/benefit ratios that would derive if the current printing and duplicating methods were continued over the system life. In other words, all costs are incremental, and all benefits are incremental benefits for all alternatives.
- 2. A conservative discount rate of 2.5 percent is assumed for present value calculations for all future inflows and outflows.
- 3. The EDS under evaluation is assumed to have a system life of 5 years and to have a 50 percent residual value at the end of its life.
- 4. All cash flows are time-phased in 1-year intervals, with each cash inflow or outflow assumed to take place at the end of the period in which it falls.
- 5. The evaluation phase of the EDS is assumed to require 3 months, during which time equipment is installed, tested, and integrated and software is customized if necessary.
- 6. Processing of printing and duplicating jobs is assumed to begin immediately on acceptance of the EDS as operational.
- 7. All printing and duplicating is assumed to transfer totally to EDS system before benchmark demonstration test is conducted (prior to the end of the evaluation).

The mechanics of the cost/benefit calculations have been accommodated by developing a spreadsheet model that provides a handy means of assigning cost/benefit items to the period in which they will be realized. Spreadsheet capabilities include built-in functions for calculating the present value of a stream of cash flows (cost/benefit), cost/benefit ratios, and payback periods. A sample model demonstrating the methodology and use of the software is presented in the following analysis.

ASSUMPTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Assumptions

The assumptions for the hypothetical situation under study are presented in table 1.

Duplicating requirement per month	Quantity/jobs	Pages	Total pages
1. Total impressions	1,040,000/43	1,040,000	1,040,000
2. Electronic media (saddle stitch)	5,000/10	50 per booklet	250,000
3. 1 - Sided prints	12,000/3	5 per booklet	60,000
4. 2 - Sided prints	4,000/4	20 per booklet	80,000
5. Scans	100,000	20,000	
6. Binds	1,000/4	100 per booklet	100,000
7. Single stitch	1,000/1	25 per booklet	25,000
8. Double stitch	1,000/1	25 per booklet	25,000
9. Saddle stitch	10,000/20	50 per booklet	500,000

Table 1

Duplicating Specifications

- 1. Tape binding
- 2. Saddle stitching $(8.5 \times 11 \text{ and } 5.5 \times 8)$
- 3. 600 dpi
- 4. Stapling (single and double)
- 5. Electronic media (disks, LAN, WAN, Internet)
- 6. Covers
- 7. Scanning (hard copy)
- 8. >100 Pages per minute
- 9. Concurrency of operations
- 10. All jobs equal to or less than 25,000 impressions.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives under consideration are

- 1. Printing and duplicating using a GPO commercial printer (Costs were determined using the JPL-developed GPO Cost Management System.)
- 2. Duplicating using cost per copy contract machines
- 3. Duplicating and finishing through the use of a computer center's high-speed laser such as the Xerox 4135
- 4. Duplicating using electronic duplicating system (such as the networked Xerox DocuTech).

As a reference, appendix C provides comparative specifications for the Xerox 4090 and 5090.

Alternative 1 - GPO Commercial Printing Multiple Award Contracts

Table 2 summarizes a low and upper cost range for printing. This alternative requires one full-time equivalent (FTE) to prepare the GPO job orders. (To obtain a better understanding of the workings of the GPO Cost Management System, see reference 1, appendix 4.)

Alternative 1 - GPO								
Job category	Originals	Finishing	Turnaround	Copies	Pages/pub	Lower cost	Upper cost	
1	Negatives	Saddlestitch	3 days	15,000	50	9,909.50	15,313.73	
2	Iteck	Looseleaf, staple	3 days	2,000	25	761.60	1,133.65	
3	Iteck	Таре	3 days	1,000	100	1,706.75	2,399.04	
4	Iteck	Looseleaf, staple	3 days	12,000	5	2,193.00	5,672.00	
5	Iteck	Looseleaf, staple	3 days	4,000	20	1,483.60	2,686.18	
6	Electronic	Saddlestitch	Not Available	5,000	50	Reqt Inc in Job 1	Reqt Inc in Job1	
Total:				39,000		16,054.45	27,204.60	

Table 2

Alternative 2 - Cost per Copy Program

The cost per copy is 1.38 cents each. This alternative requires two FTE to operate duplicators and finishing equipment (not included in the 1.38 cents per copy pricing). The cost per copy program is a GSA awarded contract to a duplicating vendor who provides this type of service. Electronic receipt of files is not available in this alternative.

Alternative 2 - Cost Per Copy Program								
Job category	Originals	Response	Finishing	Total impressions	Cost per copy	Offline	Cost	
1	Hardcopy	l day	Saddle Stitch	500,000	Not Available	GPO	15,313.73	
2	Electronic	1 day	Saddle Stitch	250,000	Not Availabe	Create hardcopy	Inc in Job 1	
3	Hardcopy	1 day	Looseleaf, stitch	50,000	1.38 cents	Not Applicable	690.00	
4	Hardcopy	l day	Таре	100,000	1.38 cents	Not Applicable	1,380 + cost of binding	
5	Hardcopy	1 day	Looseleaf, stitch	60,000	1.38 cents	Not Applicable	828.00	
6	Hardcopy	1 day	Looseleaf, stitch	80,000	1.38 cents	Not Applicable	1,104.00	
Total:				1,040,000			19,315.73	

Table 3

Alternative 3 - Computer Center High-Speed Laser Printer

The cost per copy is 2.463 cents. Component costs are given in appendix C. This alternative requires one FTE to offload jobs and perform offline finishing. Scanning of hard copy is not available in this alternative, all work must be received electronically.

Alternative 3 - Computer Center								
Job category	Originals	Response	Finishing	Total impressions	Cost per copy	Offline	Cost if electronic	
1	Hardcopy	1 day	Saddle Stitch	500,000	Not Applicable	GPO	12,315.00	
2	Electronic	1 day	Saddle Stitch	250,000	0.02463	Not Applicable	6,157.50	
3	Hardcopy	1 day	Looseleaf, stitch	50,000	Not Applicable	GPO	1,231.50	
4	Hardcopy	1 day	Tape	100,000	Not Applicable	GPO	2,463.00	
5	Hardcopy	1 day	Looseleaf, stitch	60,000	Not Applicable	GPO	1,477.80	
6	Hardcopy	1 day	Looseleaf, stitch	80,000	Not Applicable	GPO	1,970.40	
Total:				1,040,000			25,615.20	

Table 4

Alternative 4 - Electronic Duplicating System - Networked DocuTech

Using the cost algorithm (fig. 2, column 2), the cost to produce each job described in table 1 was calculated (see fig. 3, column 10). The GSA contract prices for the Xerox networked DocuTech are given in table 5. This alternative requires one FTE to operate the system.

Alternative 4 - Electronic Duplicating System									
Model	Price	Monthly maintenance	Monthly LTOP						
Net-DocuTech 135B	\$ 245,700.00	\$ 6,460.00	\$ 4,322.84						
Print Server	\$ 34,580.00	\$ 294.00	\$ 548.26						
Mac5 Netware*	\$ 495.00								
TCP/IP software*	\$ 4,995.00								
Booklet maker	\$ 45,500.00	\$ 392.00	\$ 841.45						
Excess > 250K		\$ 1,150.00							
Cover Insertion Module	\$ 12,000.00		\$ 172.35						
Job Manager	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 24.50	\$ 60.82						
Total:	\$ 347,270.00	\$ 8,320.00	\$ 5,945.72						

Note: High volume maintenance plan (1,200,000 copies) / signature booklet maker > 250,000 copies = 0.0023 per copy

Table 5

Hypothetical Production Workload - One Month									1	
Cotogories	Rate	Job 1	Job 2	Job 3	Jeb 4	Jeb 5	Job 6	Job ?	Costs	impressions
Total Impressions	12	500000	250000	25000	25000	100000	20000	60000	\$12,480.00	1,040,000
l-Sided Prints	20	50	50	25	25	50	0	5	\$4.10	1
2-Sided Prints	25	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	\$0.25	
l 1x17 Prints	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	
11x17 Impressions	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	
Single Print Jobs	15			O	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	
Scars	5	50	0	25	25	0	20	5	\$0.63	
Binds	200	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	\$200.00	
Single Stitches	10	0	0	1000		0	4000	12000	\$170.00	
Dual Stitches	15	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	\$15.00	
Total Booklets	24	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	\$0.00	
11x17 Booklets	95	10000	5000	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,425.00	
Total Cost:		\$6,951.25	\$3,476.00	\$310.63	\$315.63	\$1,401.00	\$1,000.35	\$840.13	\$14,294.98	= Total Cost
Cost Per Impression:		\$0.01390	\$0.01390	\$0.01243	\$0.01263	\$0.01401	\$0.01250	\$0.01400	\$0.01334	= Avg \$/Page
Pages Per Pub		50	50	25	25	50	20	5	32	Avg # Pg/Pub
Cost Per Publication		\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$1.40	\$0.25	\$0.07	\$0.53395	≃ Avg \$/Pub

Figure 2 - Networked DocuTech duplicating costs.

MILESTONE SCHEDULE

The following generic phasing schedule was developed to show the minimal activities required to prepare the analysis. The schedule is time phased over 8 months.

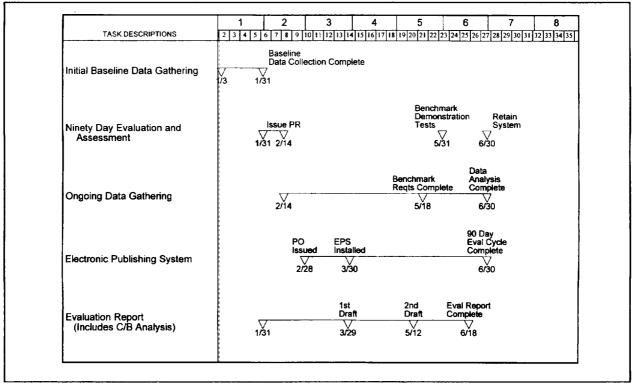


Figure 3 - Generic phasing schedule.

PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS

In this section, the productivity analysis is identified in terms of the improvements that each alternative can offer. However, without a detailed time and motion study and the identification of associated costs, specific savings cannot be fully identified. However, for comparison, figures 4 to 7 show the process flow for each alternative. Elapsed time (from submission of the document to the printing or duplicating facility to the finished publication) varies from alternative to alternative (see fig. 8). Table 6 shows a comparison of productivity improvements, and figure 9, on line 84, identifies a range of productivity savings (0.5% to 6%) that may result from reengineering the internal publication processes. The source data for these calculations is the January 1993 pay period and exclude SES and excepted service salaries at NASA Headquarters but include a 30% benefit computation (data provided by the Institutional Resources Branch).

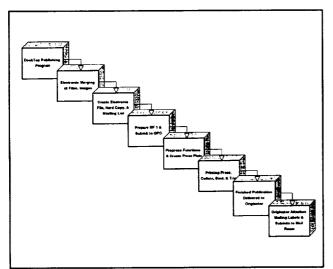


Figure 4 - Alt 1 (GPO).

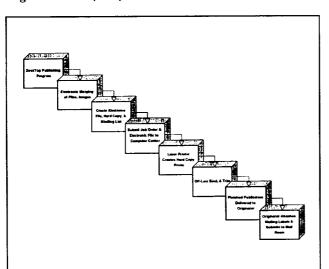


Figure 6 - Alt 3 (computer center).

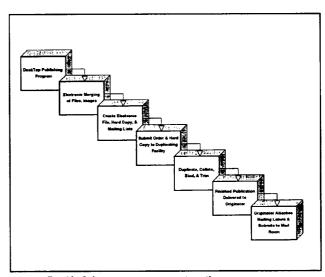


Figure 5 - Alt 2 (cost per copy contract).

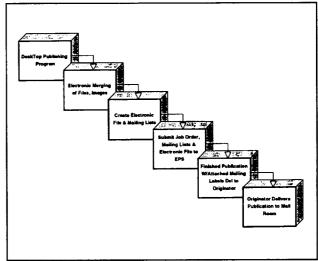


Figure 7 - Alt 4 (electronic duplicating system).

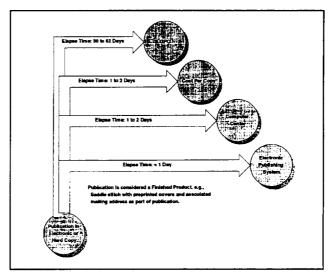


Figure 8 - Elapsed times.

Productivity Comparisons								
Productivity improvement items	GPO (Alt 1)	Cost/copy (Alt 2)	Computer- center	EDS				
Output quality	>600 dpi	300 dpi	600 dpi	600 dpi				
Finishing quality	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent				
Response time (from request to receipt of finished publication)	>30 days	1-2 days	1 day	<1 day				
Merge with mailing lists (electronically)	Not applicable	No	Yes	Partial				
Concurrency (mix of electronic and hard copy)	Not applicable	No	No, must go to Alt 1 or 2	Yes				

Table 6

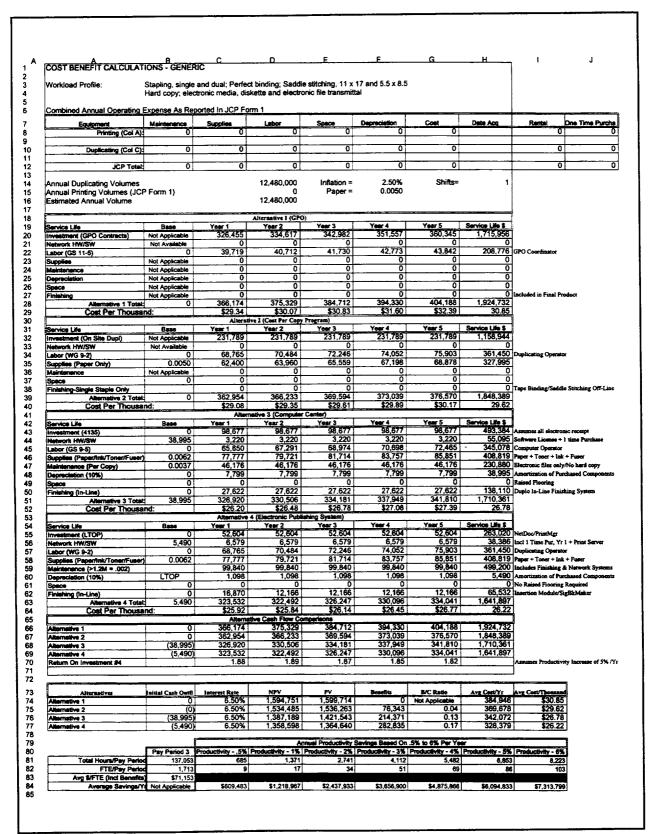


Figure 9 - Cost benefit and productivity calculations.

COST/BENEFITS ANALYSIS

Each alternatives will undergo a 5-year cash flow analysis according to the costing assumptions described earlier. Figure 9 shows the cash flow analysis in constant dollars for each of the alternatives with a composite comparison. Rows 74 to 77 show various cost parameters for each alternative. The first parameter (column B) is the initial cash outlay for each of the four alternatives. Column C presents the interest rate that the acquisition organization would have to pay to borrow money. For illustration purposes, this interest rate is 6.5%. Column D shows the net present value of a series of future cash flows discounted at a fixed periodic interest rate. Column E shows the present value based on a series of equal payments discounted at a periodic interest rate over 5 years. The sum of the periods was divided by five to obtain the equal payments. Column F represents the benefits, which is calculated by using alternative 1 as the baseline and subtracting each alternative from alternative 1. Column G shows the benefit-cost ratio, which is determined by dividing the benefits by the total cost. The parameter shown in column H shows the average cost per year over the life of the alternative under analysis. Column I shows the average cost per thousand impressions of each alternative. Figure 10 provides a graphical display of each alternative and its cash flow over the 5-year life cycle.

The overall ranking of each alternative is shown in table 7 for initial cost, benefit, present value, and benefit-cost ratios. Clearly, the EDS alternative is the most beneficial. Also from Table 7, the electronic duplicating system is identified as the best alternative in meeting all of the assumptions and minimal duplicating specifications cited earlier in this report. Figure 9 identifies annual savings from \$609,483 to as much as \$7,313,799. Even if the conservative productivity gain of \$609,483 is reduced by half, the breakeven is almost reached during the first year of operation. Figure 11 displays the breakeven point and the projected cumulative saving of \$609,483 over the 5-year life of the selected alternative.

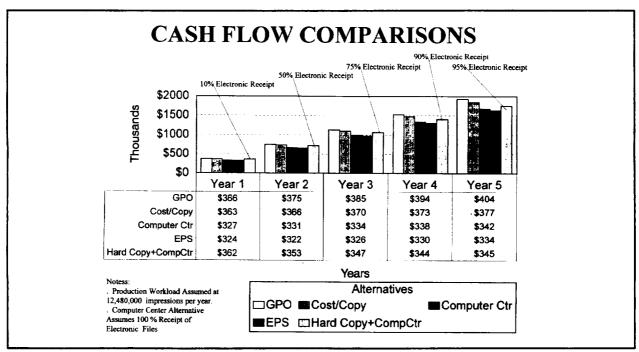


Figure 10 - Cumulative cash flow comparisons.

Ranking of Alternatives									
Alternative	Average Cost/Copy	5 Year Cost	Benefits	NPV	B/C Ratio				
1. GPO	\$30.85	1,924,732	0	1,594,714	Not applicable				
2. Cost per copy	\$29.62	1,848,389	76,343	1,536,262	0.04				
3. Computer center	\$26.78	1,710,361	214,371	1,387,189	0.13				
4. Electronic duplicating system	\$26.22	1,641,897	282,835	1,358,598	0.17				

Table 7

RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 8 identifies the risk factors associated with the each alternative. For each risk factor, two subjective ratings are presented. The first is the confidence level associated with each factor. High indicates that the assumptions made are based on considerable knowledge and documentation and therefore may be expected to have relatively high certainty of being valid. A low confidence level indicates that the assumptions are based on incomplete information or ambiguous requirements and therefore are more likely to be qustionable. The second rating indicates the potential impact for each factor. A high potential impact indicates that if the assumptions are found to be invalid, conclusions and recommendations made by the analysis would be radically altered. A low potential impact indicates a low or minor effect for those assumptions. Of particular interest are those items that have an assigned low confidence level and corresponding high potential impact. These are items for which judgements made in constructing the model are highly subjective and uncertain. At the same time, these items have the potential to alter radically the conclusions reached. For example, the evaluation assumes that turnaround improvement expectations warrant a reduction in response time from 62 days to 2 days.

Risk Analysis Items - Rating: (Validity/Impact)	GPO	Cost/Copy	Computer Center	eds
Equipment/software configuration	NA/NA	Med/Med	Med/High	High/High
Equipment/software costs	Low/Low	Low/Low	High/Med	High/High
Communications configuration (LAN/WAN/Internet)	NA/NA	NA/NA	High/High	High/High
Communications costs (print server and user workstation software)	NA/NA	NA/NA	High/High	High/High
Document processing times (order to receipt of request)	High/High	High/Med	High/High	High/High
Document workload (impressions/jobs per month)	Low/Low	High/High	High/High	High/High
Document quality (output and finishing results)	Low/Low	Med/Med	Med/Med	High/High
Printed publication turnaround time	High/High	High/Med	High/High	High/High
Training costs	Low/Low	Low/Low	Med/Med	Med/Med
System installation costs	NA/NA	Low/Med	Med/Low	Med/Med
System integration costs	NA/NA	Low/High	Med/Med	High/Med
Benefits to user	High/High	Med/Med	Med/Med	High/High

Legend: NA - Not Applicable; H - High; Med - Medium; L - Low

Table 8

The areas with a low confidence level and a high impact potential include assumptions about

- 1. Communications requirements and costs
- 2. Document processing times and workloads
- 3. Value of improved document quality
- 4. Document request turnaround time
- 5. Level of demand for remote printing of publications
- 6. Level of training for users.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The sensitivity analysis was based on the highest composite ranking alternative in terms of the five following parameters: lowest cost per copy, lowest 5-year cost, greatest dollar benefit, lowest NPV, and highest benefit-cost ratio. The model parameters with the greatest level of uncertainty are the number of impressions (copies) per month and the turnaround improvement (reduction from request of publication to its receipt by the requestor) elapse time. These are highly subjective and are an attempt to reflect what is anticipated to occur based on performance at other NASA installations for the productivity improvement value and on the estimated number of impressions based on past monthly production statitistics. The assumed benefit value is that value at which the cost per page fully recovers the cash outflow for the selected alternative or the EDS as shown by table 7. This value is identified in figure 11 as the breakeven point, that is, where the productivity savings fully recovers the cost of the alternative. Table 9 identifies the cost per thousand impressions when the production volume varies from 3 million to 18 million impressions per year. Figure 12 shows the relative ranking of each alternative for each production volume in bar format versus the selected alternative. At 3 million impressions per year, table 9 and figure 12 clearly show that this alternative is the most expensive option when the volume drops to 3 million (assuming that the computer center receives all files electronically). Figure 13 is a radar area chart which shows the relative relationship of the EDS versus GPO alternatives. Each axis represents the production volumes with the alternative cost identified for each volume.

	GPO	Cost/copy	Computer center	EDS
3 Mil	\$44.95	\$41.72	\$67.66	\$81.92
6 Mil	\$30.49	\$30.26	\$33.83	\$40.96
9 Mil	\$28.67	\$26.44	\$22.5 5	\$27.31
Pivot	\$29.34	\$29.08	\$26.20	\$25.92
15 M il	\$25.55	\$23.38	\$22.44	\$21.67
18 M il	\$25.03	\$22.62	\$19.32	\$18.39

Table 9

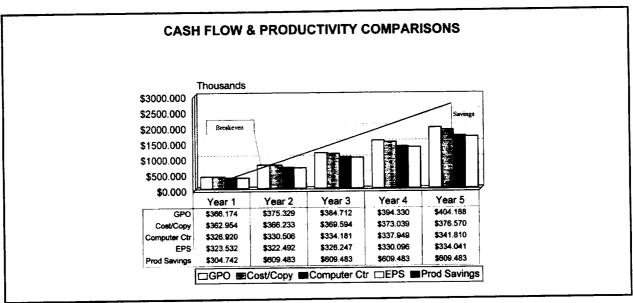


Figure 11 - Productivity versus cash outflow.

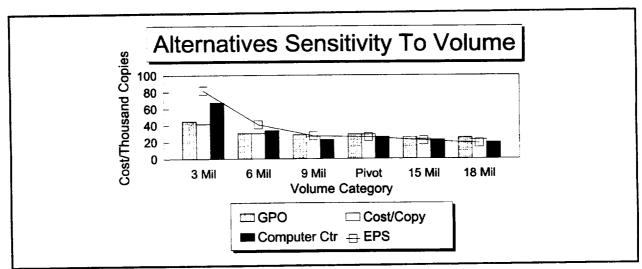


Figure 12 - Sensitivity to volume.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Figure 9, line 70 (column C to column G) identifies the return on investment for years 1 to 5. The return on investment is determined by dividing the benefits received by the cost of the selected alternative. In this case, alternative 4 at the end of year 1 gives an investment cost of \$323,532, which is divided into estimated benefits of \$609,483 giving a factor of 1.88; or, in other terms, for every dollar spent, one dollar and 88 cents is returned. Year 2 gives a factor of 1.89, year 3 a factor of 1.87, year 4 a factor of 1.85, and year 5 a factor of 1.82. For each year after year 1, the factors decrease because the benefit costs are kept constant and investment dollars are inflated at 2.5% per year. The estimated benefits figure is derived from the reengineering of the publication process using a count of 1713 FTE's, which alternative 4 provides at 0.5 percent per year (see fig. 9, line 84, column B).

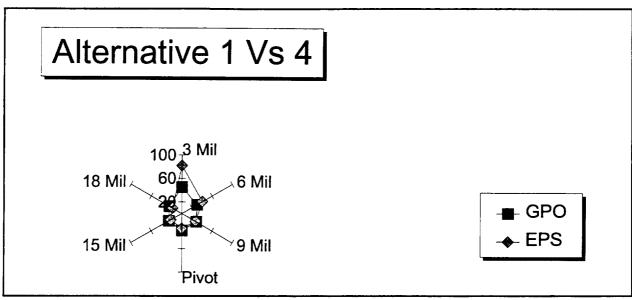


Figure 13- Relative cost per thousand (alternatives 1 versus 4).

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the performance of the cost benefit analysis for the justification and acquisition of an electronic duplicating system alternative, it is extremely important that the requirements of the decision maker be known so that the resulting analysis will provide the information to aid the decision maker in making the appropriate choice. The decision maker's input to the analyst performing the cost benefit analysis will no doubt affect the final result. Therefore, the better the problem is defined, the more useful the final evaluation report will be to the decision maker.

All direct and indirect costs should be identified early on, as some of these costs will directly affect the cost recovery figure. Because each situation is different, the cost/benefit methodology contained herein represents a departure point for the justification of electronic duplicating alternative. The solution arrived at for a particular alternative may differ from the alternative selected in this report.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

On completion of the cost benefit analysis, the next step in the approval process is the preparation of a Federal Information Processing (FIP) Resource Decision Document (FRDD) for alternative 3 (computer center). Alternative 3 also requires the approval of the NASA Printing Management Officer (NPMO) who forwards the request to the JCP. Alternative 4 does not require a FRDD but does require the approval of the NPMO who notifies the JCP regarding the acquisition of the EDS.

APPENDIX A - ACRONYMS

B/C Benefit/cost

COTS Commercial off the shelve
EDS Electronic duplicating system
FIP Federal information processing

FTE Full time equivalent

FRDD Federal Information Processing Resource Decision Document

GPO Government Printing Office
GSA General Services Administration
JCP Joint Committee on Printing
NPMO NASA Printing Management Officer

NPV Net present value

PV Present value

APPENDIX B - REFERENCES

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APPENDIX C - BACKGROUND DATA

- 1. Source data for alternative analysis of cost per thousand impressions for range of annual production volume.
- 2. GPO production profile for range of annual production volumes.
- 3. Comparative specifications for Xerox Network DocuTech, 4135, 4090, and 5090 printing and duplicating systems.

Α	Α	В	C	D Sensitivity T	E o # Of Copie:	F s	G	Н	l Number	J
2	Per Year	Copies-Yr1	GPO		Computer Ctr	EPS		Binds	Stitches	Saddle
3	3,000,000	3 Mil	\$134,850	\$125,165	\$202,968	\$245,756		240	721	3,606
í	6.000,000	6 Mil	\$182,928	\$181,565	\$202,968	\$245,756		481	1,442	7,212
5	9,000,000	9 Mil	\$258,053	\$237,965	\$202,968	\$245,756		721	2,163	10,817
3	12,480,000	Pivot	\$366,174	\$362,954	\$326,920	\$323,532		1,000	3,000	15,000
7	15,000,000	15 Mil	\$383,292	\$350,765		\$325,041		1,202	3,606	18,029
3	18,000,000	18 Mil	\$450,541	\$407,165		\$331,103		1,442	4,327	21,63
9	1.0,1000,1000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					•			
10			Alterr	natives Sens	sitivity To Vol	ume				
11			GPO	Cost/Copy	Computer Ctr	EPS				
12		3 Mil	\$44.95	\$41.72	\$67.66	\$81.92				
13		6 Mil	\$30.49	\$30.26	\$33.83	\$40.96				
14		9 Mil	\$28.67	\$26.44	\$22.55	\$27.31				
15		Pivot	\$29.34	\$29.08	\$26.20	\$25.92]			
16		15 Mil	\$25.55	\$23.38		\$21.67]			
17		18 Mil	\$25.03	\$22.62	\$19.32	\$18.39]			
18							,			
19				Altem	atives		-			
20			GPO	Cost/Copy	Computer Ctr	EPS]			
21		Min Cost	NA	68765			Operator + LT	OP + Maintena	nce Costs	
22		Cost/Copy	Variable	\$0.0138		\$0.0020				
23		Binding	\$0.0000	\$0.2300		\$0.2090		9.62%		
24		Stapling	\$0.0000	\$0.0012		\$0.0015		18.27%		
25		Saddle	\$0.0000	\$0.0012	\$0.0029	\$0.0029]	72.12%		
26								100.00%		

Source Data For Sensitivity Calculations

		Alternative 3 and 4 Plus Other Options		
Spece	Alt 4 - Network DocuTech (Copier/Central Printer)	Alt 3 - 4135 (Central Printer)	4090 (Central Printer)	5090 (Copier)
Speed		135 ppm	92 ppm	135 ppm
Desclution	K/O dai		300 dpi	300 dpi
Californi	legar.		hser	Light Lens
Magnig	11" × 17"	17"	8.5" x 14"	11" x 17"
Man rape Size		feed opt.)	2 (+2 opt.)	3
Stock Dills	4,300	6.900 (+ roll feed opt.)	1,500 (+2,000 add. opt.)	4,300
Stock Capacity	OVC,			yes
Duplexing	yes on 10th - 0th - 14th 2 000	2 500 ca	750 ca. (opt. 1 @ 2,000)	8" x 10" to 9" x 14", 3,000 max
Stacker	8. X 10. 10.5 X 14. , 5,000 HatA	nartheri		8x10-9x14", 2-70 sheeets (32K /spool)
Stitcher				ou
Saddle Stitch	5.5x8.5 & 11x1/ in line (opt. sign book maker)			8.5x11" 15-125 sheets, 425 binds /reel
hermal Binder	8.5x11" 15-125 sheets, 425 binds /reel	1		1 000 000 ner month
Duty Cycle	1,000,000 per month	per month	z,uuu,uuu per monun	1,000,000 per month.
CPU	6 Xerox CPU's	DEC J-11	0.1-1.1	24 Illicioprocessors, 2 fings
RAM	16 mb	n/a		n/a
Hard Drive	1,140 mb	. std (1,124 mb opt)	. std (1,123 mb opt)	n/a
nterface	Ethernet XNS	Ethernet XNS	Ethernet XNS	n/a
Resident PDI	Interpress	Interpress	Interpress	n/a
Granletione	1002	None	None	n/a
Deint Manner	8013K PC	Functionality in Network Server	Functionality in Network Server	n/a
Tillt Maliago	S0396 PC	Sun Sparc 10	Sun Sparc 10	п/а
Metwork Server - 11 W	DS or HD/PC1 Novell TCPO/IP Ameletalk	PS or HP/PCL, Novell, TCP/IP, Appletalk	PS or HP/PCL, Novell, TCP/IP, Appletalk	n/a
Media Coming UTU	80126 DC	r/a	n/a	n/a
Media Server - SW	DOS. OS/2. Mac. SUN, PostScript or HP/PC:L	n/a	n/a	n/a
RAM		32 mb standard	32 mb standard	n/a
Hard Drive	650 mb	424 mb standard	424 mb standard	n/a
PDL's	Postscript level 2 - Adobe, PCL 4 & 5	PS 1&2, HP PCL 4 &5, TIFF, ASCII, CCITT	PS 1&2, HP PCL 4 &5, TIFF, ASCII, CCITT gra 4	τ/a
Client Cumort	IBM PC Annie MacIntosh. Unix Workstation	IBM PC, Apple MacIntosh, Unix Workstation	IBM PC, Apple MacIntosh, Unix Workstation	п⁄а
Scanner Scanner		n/a	r/a	n/a
Supply yields	Dry ink = $220k$, developer = $750k$, fuser agent = $250k$	Dry ink = 260k, developer = 600k, fuser agent = 250k		n/a
Administration	Stores up to 10,000 accounts	Not applicable, internal to computer complex inch control system	Not applicable, internal to computer complex tob control system	Stores up to 10,000 accounts

Comparative printing & duplicating system specifications.

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