

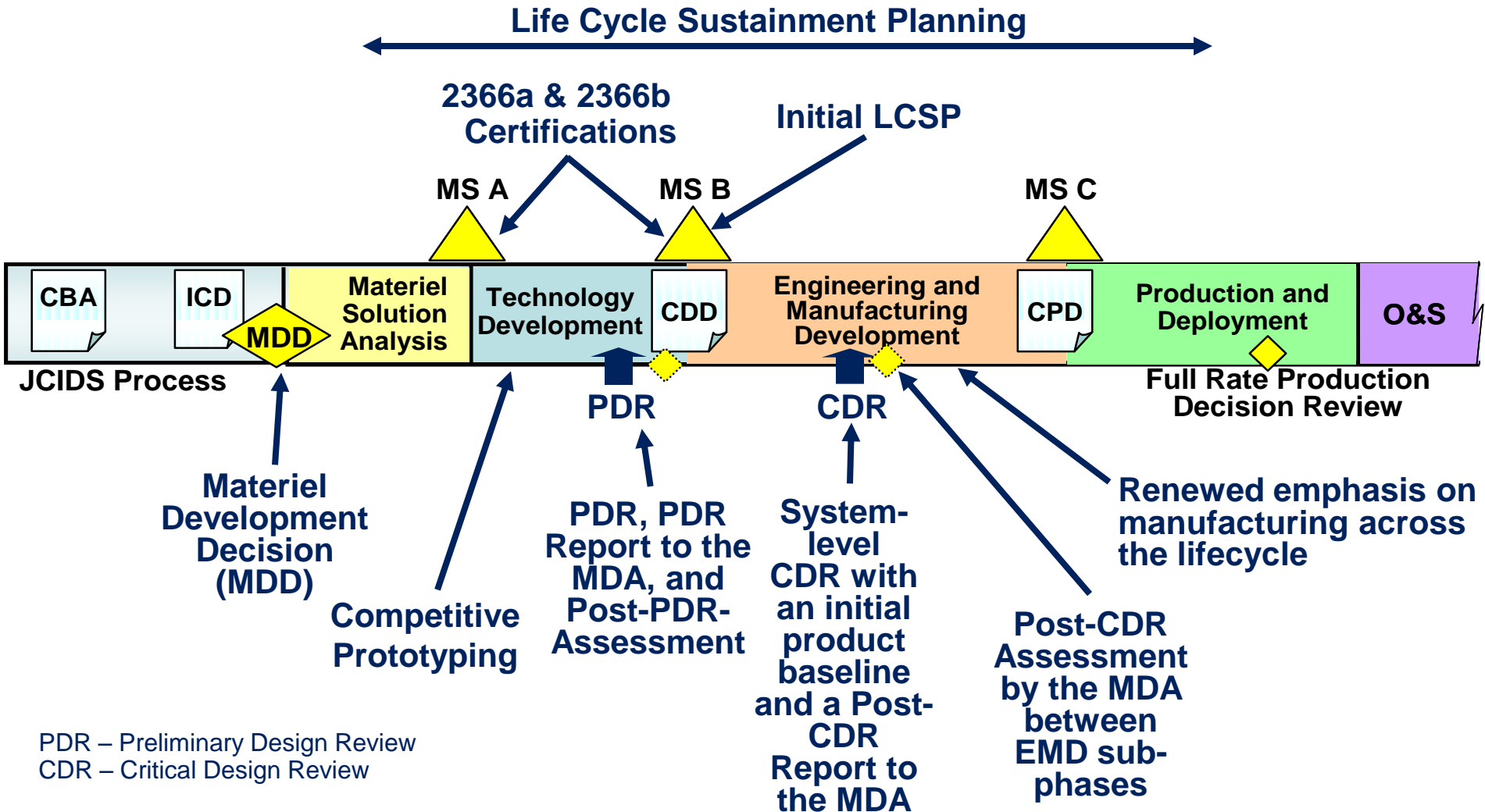


Implications of DoDI 5000.02 and Recent Acquisition Reform Legislation

**Sharon Vannucci (Moderator), OUSD(AT&L) DDR&E/SE
Anthony Stampone, OUSD(AT&L) L&MR
Jeffrey Tucker, OUSD(AT&L) ARA**

**USMC Base, Quantico, VA
July 8, 2009**

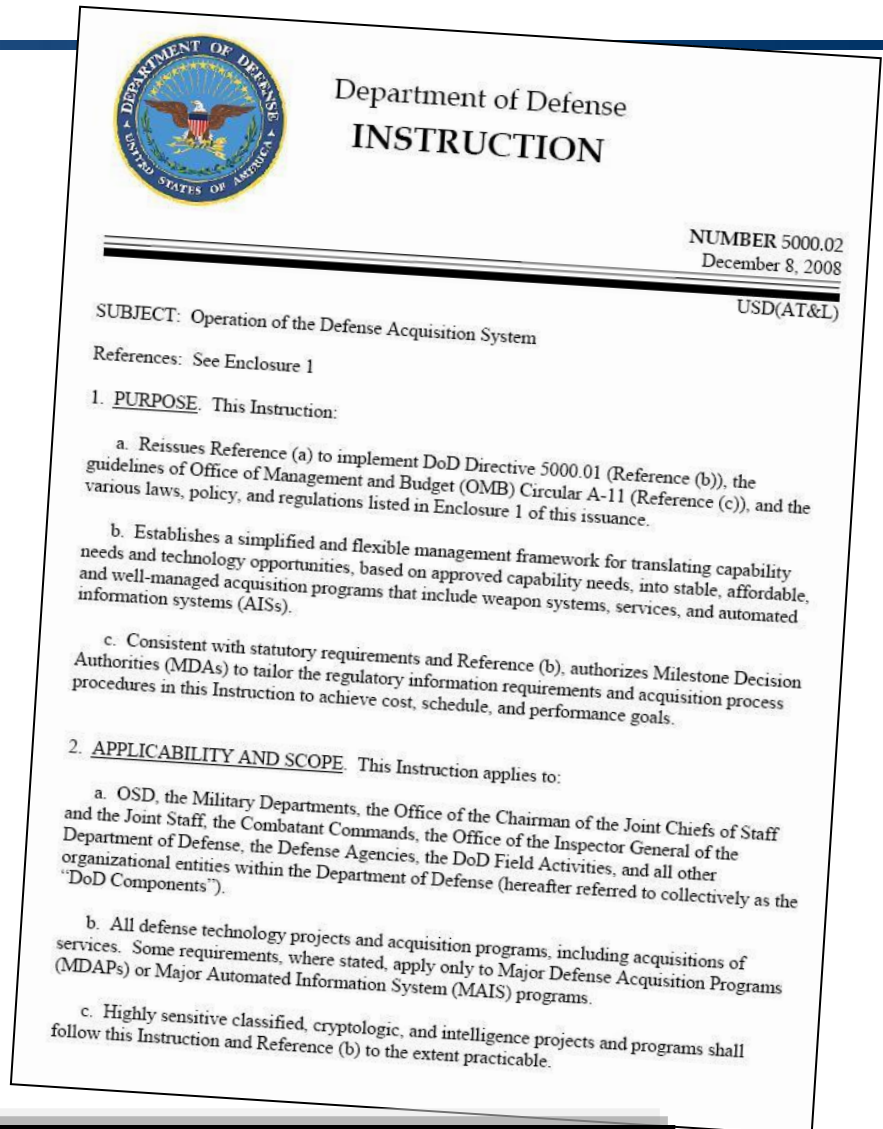
DoD 5000.02 and Legislation Changes to the Acquisition Landscape



BACKUP

DoD Instruction 5000.02

- Mandatory Materiel Development Decision
- Mandatory Milestone A for all “major weapon systems”
- Mandatory system-level PDR and CDR with reports to and assessments by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA)
- Strengthened MDA Certifications at Milestones A and B



<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/500002p.pdf>

New Metrics for Better Life Cycle Capability

Single KPP:

- **Matériel Availability**

Mandatory KSAs:

- **Matériel Reliability**
- **Ownership Cost**



To achieve mission success, Combatant Commander needs:

- Requisite number of operational end items capable of performing the mission when needed
- Confidence that systems will perform the mission and return home safely without failure

Ownership Cost provides balance; solutions cannot result in availability and reliability “at any cost.”

New Acquisition Reform Legislation

- New legislation: Public Law 111-23, Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform act of 2009, May 22, 2009
- Strong support from Executive Branch and Congress
- Heavy focus on “starting programs right”
 - Renewing focus on systems engineering early in a program’s life
 - Requiring completion of competitive prototypes and preliminary design in Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) before Milestone B
 - Strengthening developmental test and evaluation capability

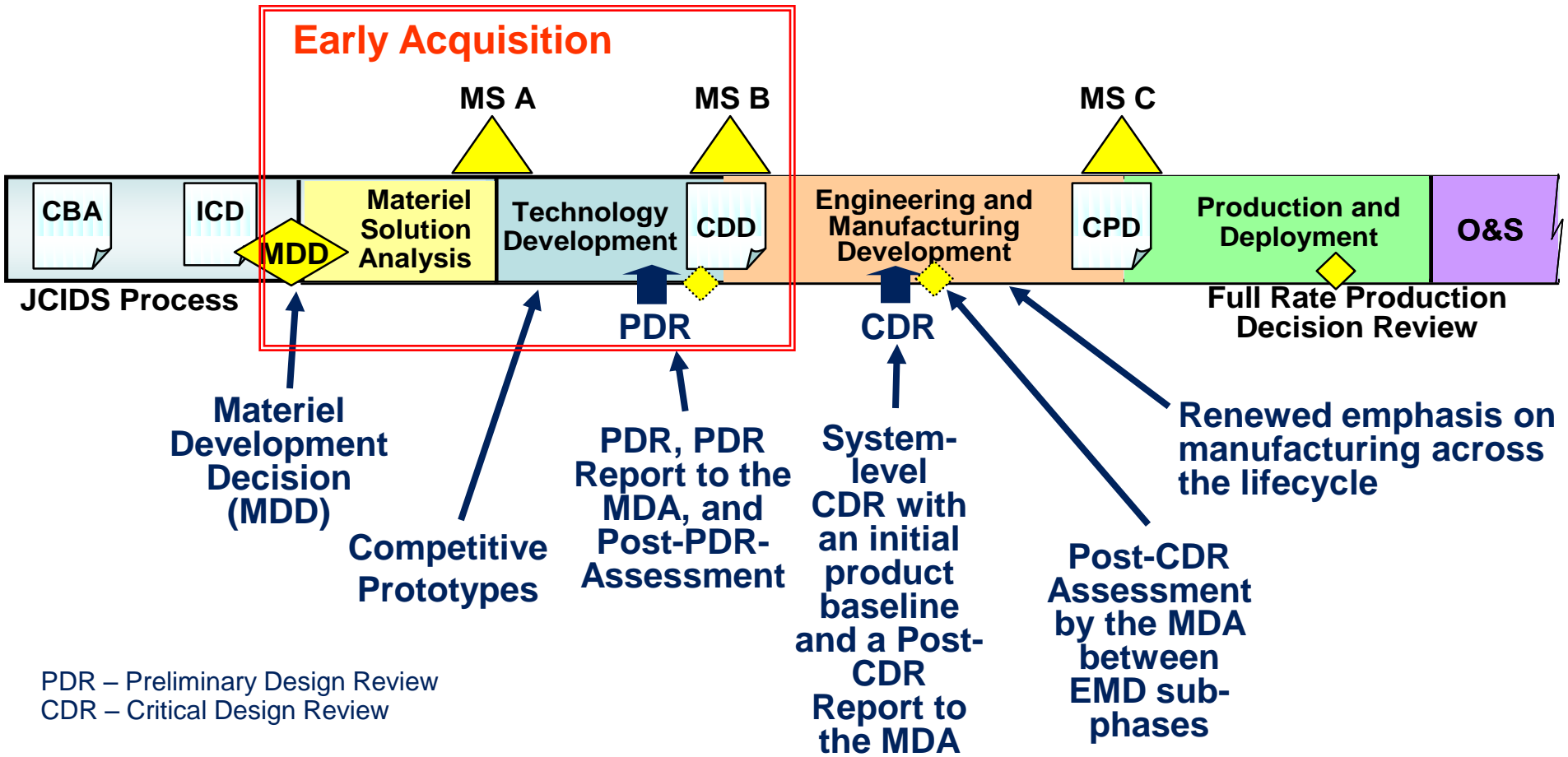
Summary of Recent Legislation

The Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 contains provisions that will:

- Address problems with unreasonable performance requirements by requiring DoD to reestablish systems engineering organizations and developmental testing capabilities; make trade-offs between cost, schedule and performance early in the program cycle; and conduct preliminary design reviews before giving approval to new acquisition programs;
- Address problems with unreasonable cost and schedule estimates by establishing a new, independent director of cost assessment to ensure that unbiased data is available for senior DoD managers;
- Address problems with the use of immature technologies by requiring the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E) to periodically review and assess the maturity of critical technologies and by directing the Department to make greater use of prototypes, including competitive prototypes, to prove that new technologies work before trying to produce them; and
- Address problems with costly changes in the middle of a program by tightening the so-called “Nunn-McCurdy” requirements for underperforming programs.

Excerpts from Bill Signing Ceremony Press Release – May 22, 2009

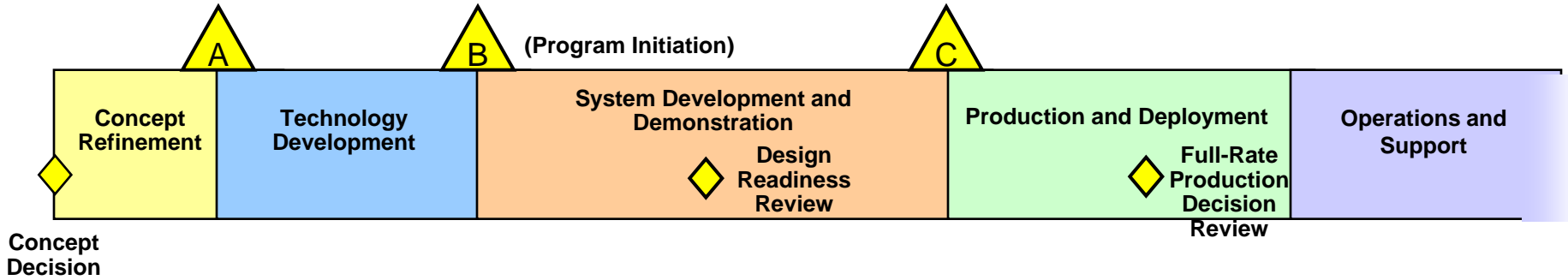
DoD 5000.02 and Legislation Changes to the Early Acquisition Landscape



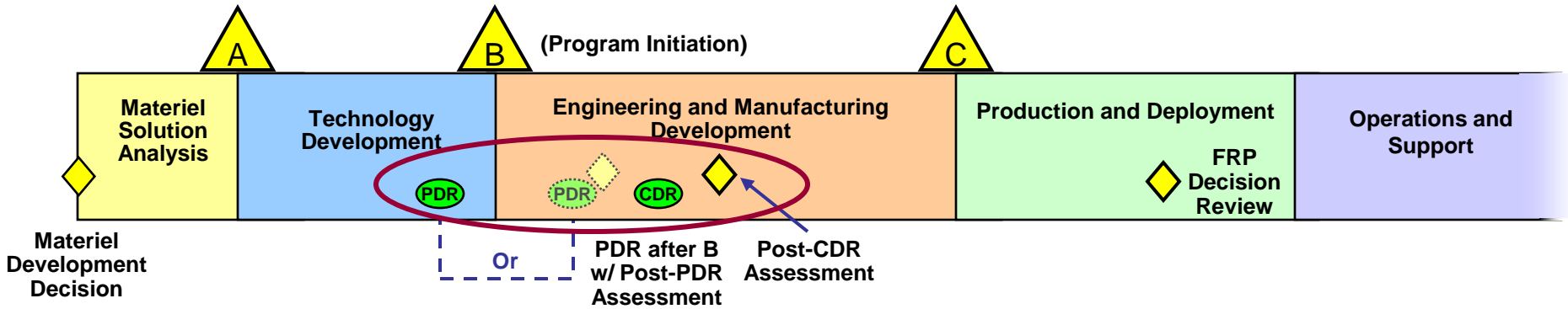
- *What are the implications of these changes for programs?*
- *How can systems engineering enable the program during this early phase?*

Acquisition Lifecycle Comparisons

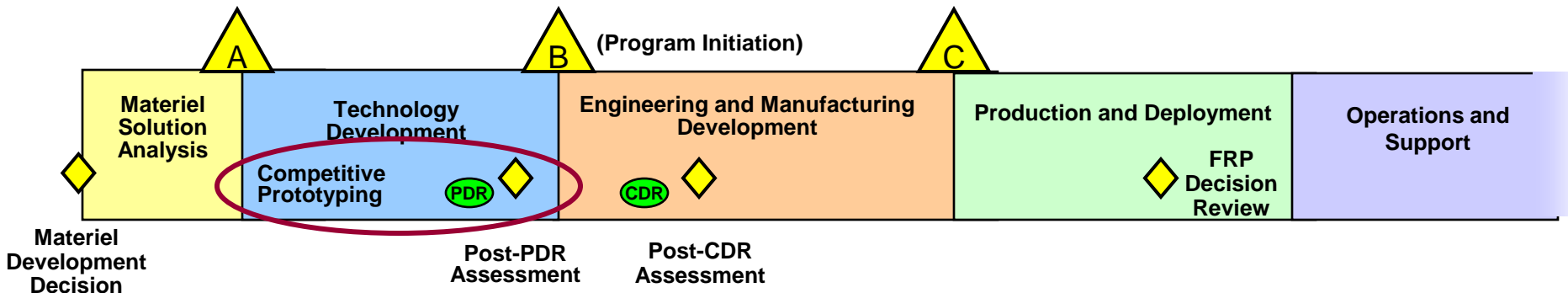
Defense Acquisition Management System, May 12, 2003



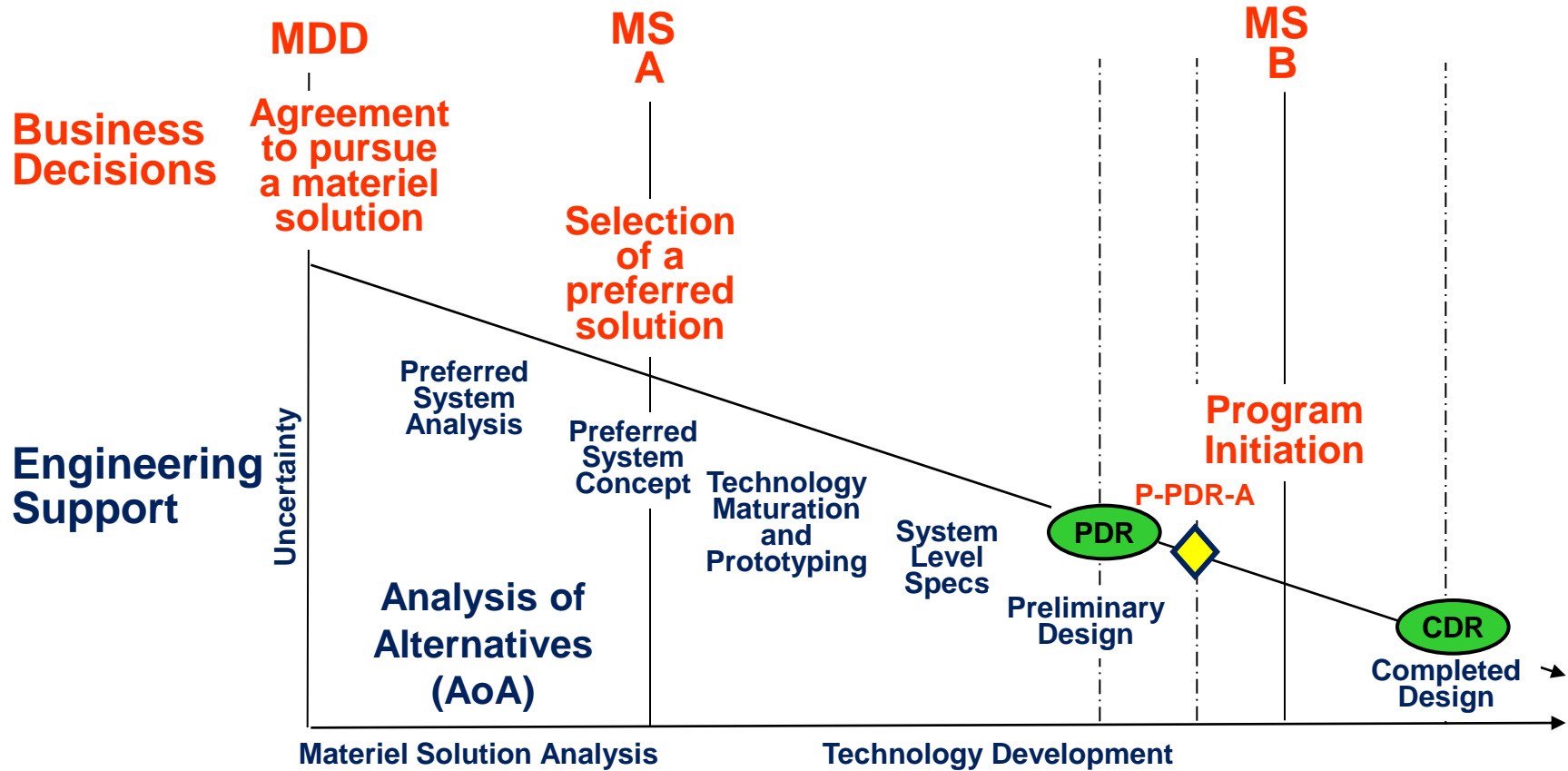
Defense Acquisition Management System, December 8, 2008



Defense Acquisition Management System, May 22, 2009



Pictorially...



***“Knowledge-based” Decision Making . . .
making acquisition decisions when you have solid evidence and
acceptable risk***