

Characterizing the Enterprise of Military Systems Acquisition



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Advancement Initiative

Research Group: Lean Product Development, Lean

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Motivation / Problem

Chronic execution problems for large, complex, systems acquisitions

- Department of Defense Acquisition
 - · A systemic issue: 30% 40% cost and schedule overrun on average (Source: Summary Selected Acquisition Reports, last 30 years; Biery, Miller & Lessard, others)

Literature suggests Risk is part of the problem

- Risk is underappreciated in large, complex projects (see Megaprojects and Risk by Flyvbjerg)
- The GAO, RAND, IDA and other groups have recently told DoD this too.

Risk

- · For some, it means "almost anything that can go wrong"
- · Others see opportunities in Risk
- · Still others specify it further: political risk, technical risk, organizational risk, technology risk, etc.

Key Question(s)

Is Risk at the Heart of Acquisition Problems?

- > Is risk really the problem? If so, we should manage risk better, right?
- > And how do we manage risk better? What is the answer?
- > Would using portfolio theory help manage Enterprise risk?

A Representation of the Enterprise of "Cradle to Grave" Acquisition in the US Air Force

Swim Lane	Pre-MS "A" (Concept Refinement)	Pre-MS "B" (Technology Development)	Pre-MS "C" (System Development & Demonstration)	Pre-Full Rate Production (Production & Deployment)	Operations and Sustainment
User					
Requirements					
Money					
Acquisition		Scope of Mo	odel		
Contractor					
Time —					

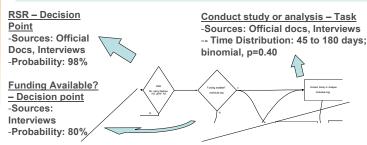
Methodology

Conducting grounded research using Social Science Research methods to characterize the AF Acquisition system. Over 50 interviews of key players within system talking about risk and portfolios of systems

- > Borrowed ideas and concepts from Value Stream mapping
- Using commonly accepted understandings of risk; probabilities and occurrence
- > Represented activity in frame of reference understandable to target audience: military and civil servants in AF
 - Main unit of measurement is a "program"
 - Restricted to ACAT I. II. and III programs: Limited to Milestone C and earlier in Acquisition phase parlance

The Research

Model Design: Every decision point, every process task, where possible, is thoroughly documented and sourced



Preliminary Results

- Interview analyses suggests many root causes of Acquisition anomalous behaviors originate outside of the formal Acquisition svstem
- ·Concept of managing through portfolios is immature and portfolio risk understanding is primitive outside Acquisition as

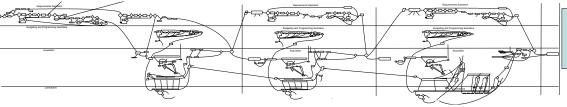
Remaining Research

- •Finish the model Verification and Validation, program the model: run and debug
- •Examine 2 or 3 key questions using the model with priority given to questions dealing with portfolios and risk
- · For example: What is the overall process yield? What fraction of time spent is value-added? What is the cost of waiting? What interventions require the least disturbance to the existing system?

Wrap Up

- ·Model tacitly accounts for portfolio "interdependencies" a problem identified in all interviews but deemed impossible to
- •Model reflects "things as they really are", not theory
- •Model can be programmed and will lend itself to simulation exercises and sensitivity analyses
- •Work represents first Enterprise Systems Analysis for Military
- Systems Acquisition using this methodology

Characterizing the Enterprise of Acquisition: A Model for Analysis



"This ain't rocket science. It's much, much harder than that." **BGen in Acquisition**



Swim Lanes are used to show key processes. A "rectangle" is a task with a time distribution associated with it (represented by a binomial distribution and a designated p-value) A "diamond" is a decision point with a branching probability to "yes" or "no". A "oval" is information and serves to connect processes between swim lanes. A "parallelogram" shows the product of a process