

Opportunities to Streamline DOD's Milestone Review Process

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May 2015

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Background

- Defense Committees are focused on identifying efficiencies in the acquisition process and reducing burden on acquisition programs.
- The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 mandated that GAO review DOD's weapon systems acquisition process, with an objective of identifying processes or procedures with little or no value added.

GAO issued a report in February 2015 (GAO-15-192) that examined

- the effort and value involved in DOD's preparation for a milestone decision,
- the factors that influence the time needed to complete the milestone decision process, and
- alternative processes used by some DOD programs and leading commercial firms.

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Effort and Value Involved in DOD's Preparation for a Milestone Decision

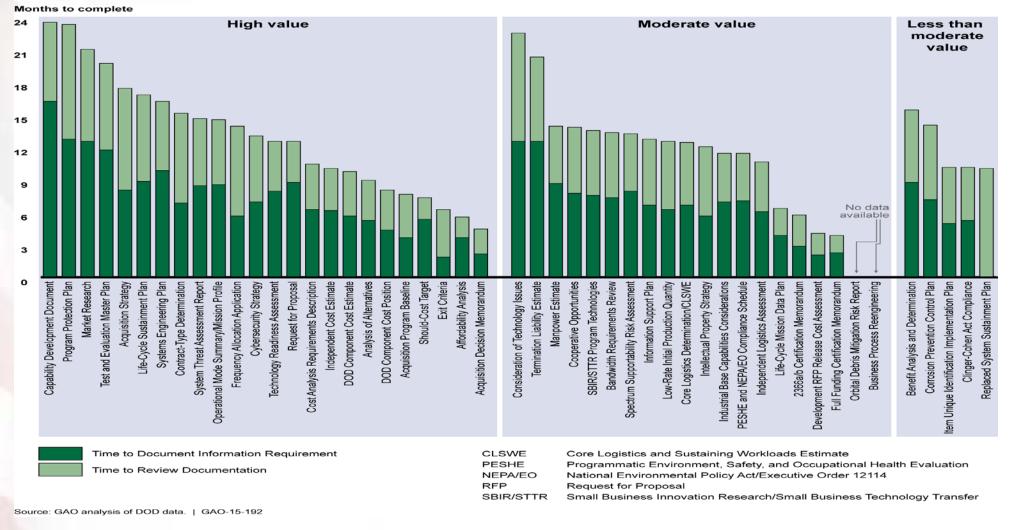
We surveyed 24 program managers that held a milestone B or C decision since 2010 and found that:

- Programs completed documentation for up 49 information requirements for their most recent acquisition milestone.
 - It took an average of over 2 years to complete the steps necessary to document the information requirements. About half the time was spent preparing the documents and the other half was spent reviewing and approving the documents.
 - Programs spent an average of 5,600 staff days documenting the requirements. Staff days spent in the review process were not tracked.
- Almost half of these requirements, 24 of the 49, were not highly valued by the acquisition officials we surveyed.



Average Time 24 DOD Programs Needed to Complete Information Requirements

(Grouped by the Value Acquisition Officials Considered Milestone B and C Requirements)





Factors that Influence the Time Needed to Complete the Milestone Decision Process

- As many as 8 levels of sequential review of documentation
- Large number of organizations review documentation



Source: GAO presentation of DOD data. | GAO-15-192



Organizations Typically Involved in the Review Process for an Air Force Acquisition Strategy

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Level

Defense Acquisition Executive	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research & Engineering)	
Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Strategic & Tactical Systems	
Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Space & Intelligence	
Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Communication, Command, and Control Cyber	
Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness)	Director, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	
Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence)	Deputy Director, Cost Assessment	
Chief Information Officer	Director, Defense Pricing	
Director, Operational Test & Evaluation	Director, Systems Engineering	
 Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation 	Director, Developmental Test & Evaluation	
Director, Acquisition Resources & Analysis	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manufacturing & Industrial Base Policy	
Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, & Logistics)	Director, International Cooperation	
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Acquisition)	Director, Performance Assessment and Root Cause Analysis	
 Assistant Secretary of Defense (Logistics & Material Readiness) 	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs)	
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment)	Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy	
Deputy General Counsel (Acquisition & Logistics)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Operational Energy Plans and Programs)	

56 organizations

Service Acquisition Executive (SAE) Office Level

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition (Service Acquisition Executive) Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Installations & Environment (Logisti	CS)
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Installations & Environment Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, & Reconnaissance (Strategy, Plans	, Doctrine &
Air Force Logistics, Installations, & Mission Support Force Development)	
Air Force Operations, Plans, & Requirements Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Chief Information Officer (Policy & I	lesources)
Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, & Reconnaissance Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Deputy General Counsel for Acquis	tion
Air Force Financial Management & Comptroller Air Force Financial Management and Comptroller Deputy Assistant Sec	retary (Cost
Air Force Test & Evaluation and Economics)	
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Small Business Programs Air Force Financial Management and Comptroller Deputy Assistant Sec	retary (Budget)
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Chief Information Officer Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Directorate of Science, Technology	& Engineering
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Test & Evaluation (Policy and Programs) Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Directorate Management Policy & Pro	gram Integration
• Air Force Operations, Plans, & Requirements (Operational Capability Requirements) • Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Directorate of Contracting	
Air Force Logistics, Installations & Mission Support (Logistics) Air Force Acquisition Capability Directorate	

Program Executive Office

 Program 	Executive	Officer
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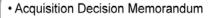
Deputy Program Executive Officer

Functional Staff: contracting, logistics, finance, and engineering
 Program Executive Officer Execution Group

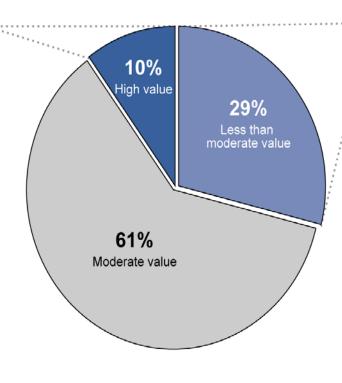
Source: GAO presentation of DOD data. | GAO-15-192



Program Offices' Assessments of the Value Added from Documentation Reviews of Information Requirements



- Bandwidth Requirements Review
- Capability Development Document
- Operational Mode Summary / Mission Profile
- Request for Proposal



 Programmatic, Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Evaluation and National Environmental Policy Act / Executive Order 12114 Compliance Schedule
 Life-cycle Mission Data Plan

- Core Logistics Determination / Core Logistics and Sustaining Workloads Estimate
- Market Research
- Item Unique Identification Implementation Plan
- Corrosion Prevention Control Plan
- · Benefit Analysis and Determination
- Orbital Debris Mitigation Risk Report
- Industrial Base Capabilities
- Clinger-Cohen Act Compliance
- Consideration of Technology Issues
- Replaced System Sustainment Plan
- Cooperative Opportunities
- Business Process Reengineering

Source: GAO analysis of data from 24 DOD programs. | GAO-15-192



Alternative Processes Used by Some DOD Programs and Leading Commercial Firms

Classified programs we reviewed are managed with a process that includes fewer levels and reviewers between the program office and decision authority



Source: GAO presentation of DOD data. | GAO-15-192

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Alternative Processes Used by Some DOD Programs and Leading Commercial Firms

- Companies prepare similar documents as DOD acquisition programs, but only a few of the most critical ones, the business case documents, require senior management approval.
- A key enabler to this approach is the establishment of frequent, regular interactions between program officials and decision makers.
- Companies minimize the levels of review needed to determine whether a program is ready to advance to the next acquisition phase, resulting in a quicker, more efficient process



DOD Efforts to Streamline the Acquisition Process

DOD has taken steps to address some inefficiencies:

- USD AT&L delegated approval of 3 milestone documents to the service level (Corrosion Prevention Control Plan, PESHE, and the Item Unique Identification Implementation Plan).
- USD AT&L delegated milestone decision authority of 5 programs to the military services.
- USD AT&L issued guidance that included a potential pilot test of a "skunkworks" process for major defense acquisition programs.
- AT&L developed an Electronic Coordination Tool to electronically disseminate and track the progress of acquisition strategies.
- DOD revised acquisition policy to include greater emphasis on "tailoring".



Conclusions

- DOD has essentially tried to overcome a legacy of negative cost and schedule acquisition outcomes by requiring extensive documentation to support program strategies, plans, and other information prior to a milestone decision.
- The need to document information about essential aspects of a program and for an appropriate level of review and approval is legitimate. However, the process has become bloated, time-consuming, and cumbersome to complete.
- The challenge is to find the right balance between having an effective oversight process and the competing demands such a process places on program management. Meeting the challenge will depend on DOD's ability to identify the key problem areas in weapon system acquisitions and the associated root causes that exist today and whether information requirements and reviews are linked to addressing these problems.

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Recommendations

In the near term,

- identify and potentially eliminate reviews, review levels, and information requirements that do not add value and are no longer needed.
- For the remaining reviews and information requirements, identify different approaches, such as consolidating information and delegating approval authority.

As a longer-term effort,

- select several current or new major defense acquisition programs to pilot, on a broader scale, different approaches for streamlining the entire milestone decision process, including.
 - Defining the appropriate information needed to support milestone decisions
 - Developing an efficient process to minimize reviews and establishing frequent, regular interaction between the program office and milestone decision makers, in lieu of documentation reviews, to expedite the process.



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