

National Defense Industry Association (NDIA) Conference and Expo

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Keynote Address

The Case for DoD Systems Engineering

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Agenda

- Investment Funding Trends & Challenges
- Program Trends & Challenges
- Role of Systems Engineering in meeting these challenges

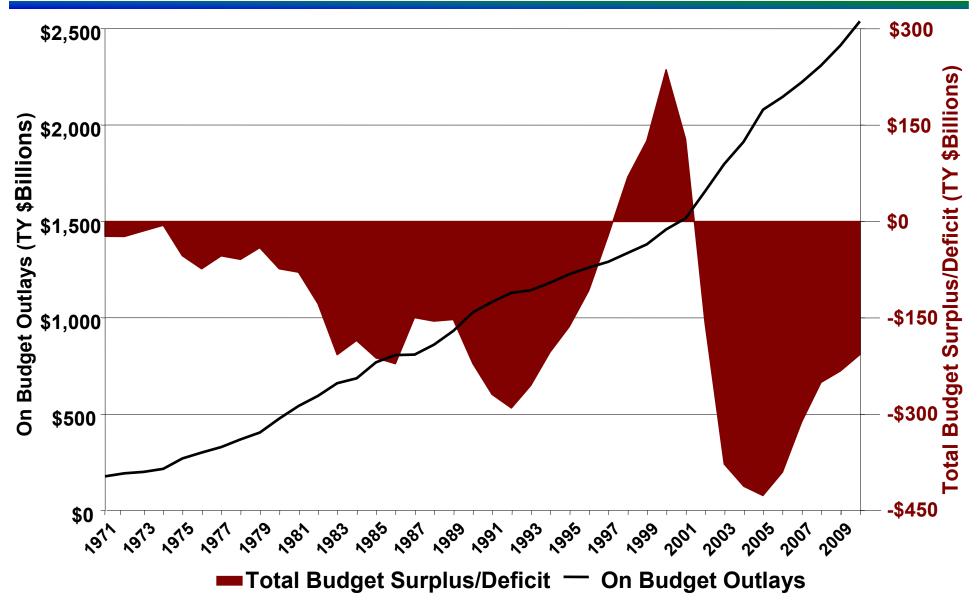


Investment Trends & Challenges

- Federal Budget Deficit Pressures
- Discretionary vs. Non-Discretionary Spending
- Trends in Defense Topline
- Projected Investment Challenges



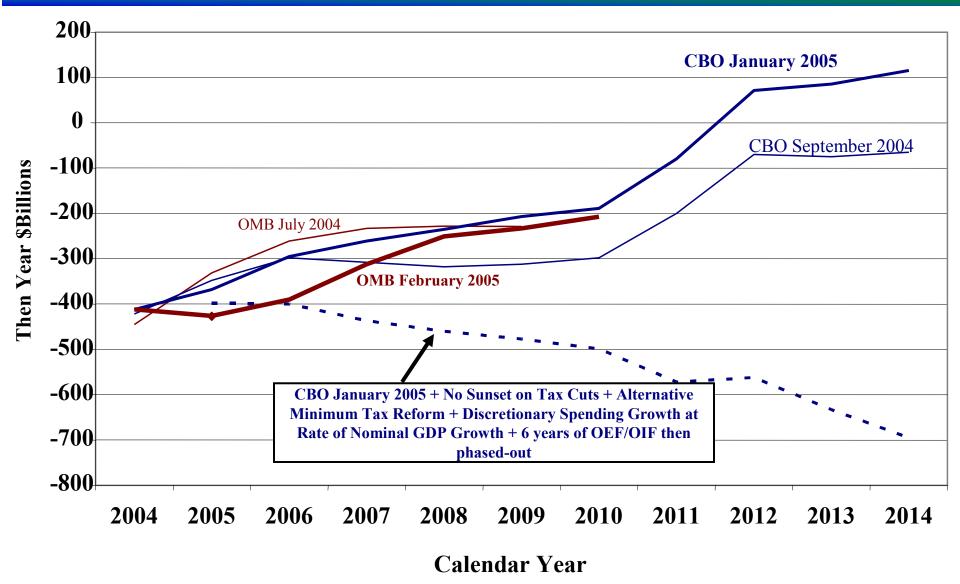
Federal Expenditures and the Budget Deficit



Source: FY 2006 President's Budget



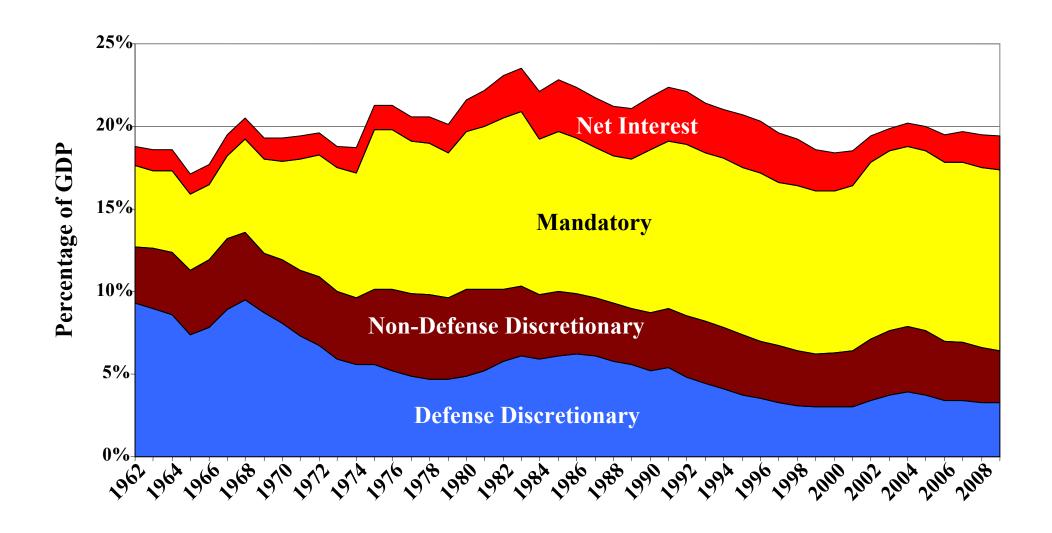
Recent Federal Budget Surplus/Deficit Projections



Source: FY 2006 President's Budget, CBO's Budget Outlook, OMB's Mid-Session Review, and White House Press Release 5



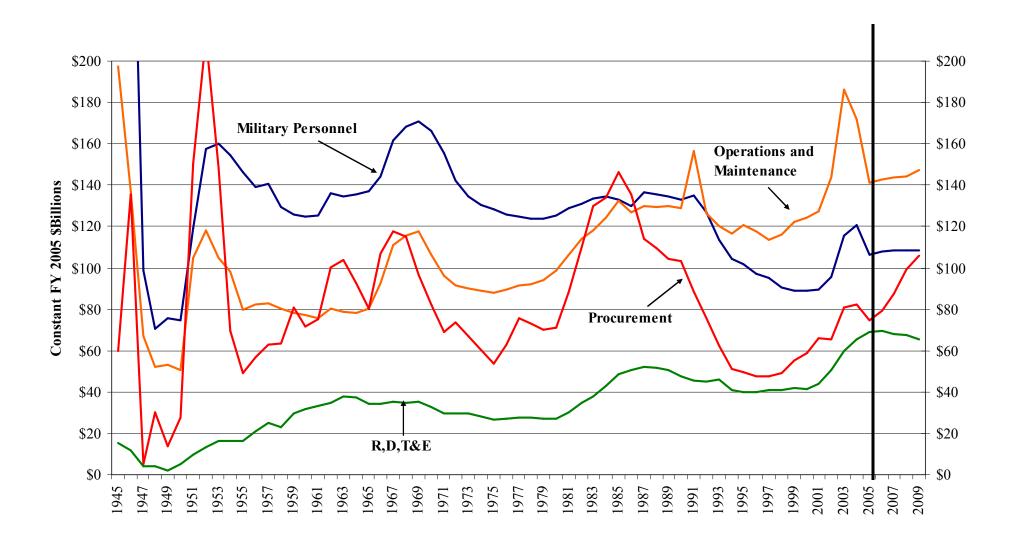
Federal Spending by Category as a Percentage of GDP FY 1962 - FY 2009



Source: FY 2005 President's Budget



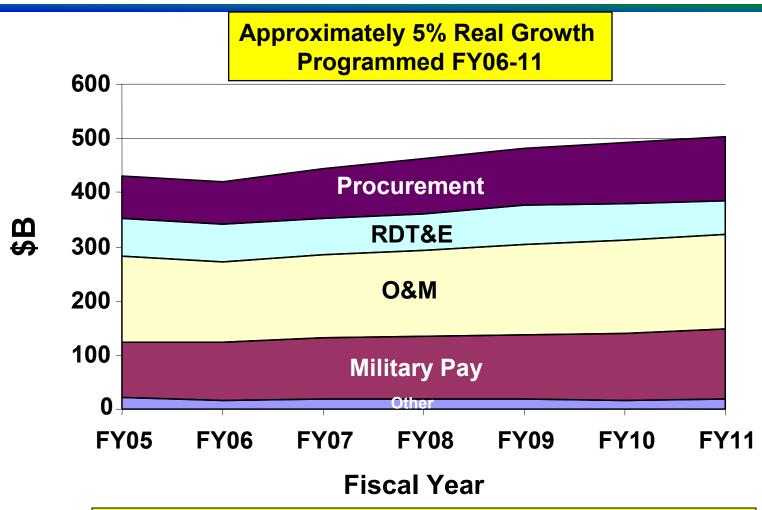
Department of Defense Budget Authority by Appropriation FY 1945 – FY 2009 (Constant FY05 \$)



Source: FY 2005 DoD Greenbook



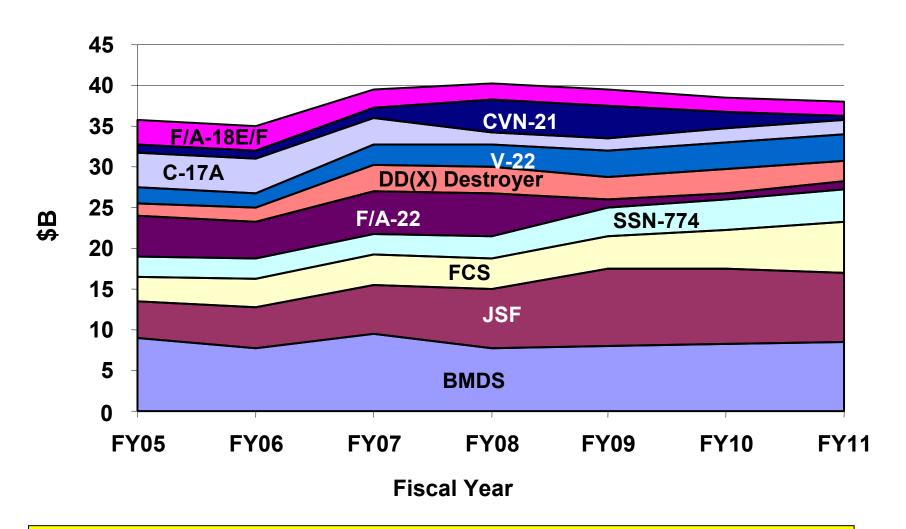
Total DoD Topline FY 2006 President's Budget



FY06-11 Investment Averages 36% of Topline
FY06-11 O&M Averages 35% of Topline
FY06-11 Military Pay Averages 25% of Topline



PB06 Top 10 Investment Programs



FY06-11 Cumulative Total = \$231B

Approximately 23% of total Investment consumed by Top 10 Programs



Conclusion

- Federal Budget seeks Equilibrium
- Mandatory Payments are Growing
 But Federal Topline remains at 20% GDP
- DoD Investment remains fairly stable



DoD Program Trends & Challenges

- Frequent Program Rebaselining
- Increasing Cycle Time
- Increasing Cost
- Loss of "Buying Power"



DOD Programs Frequently Rebaseline

- GAO found that 49 of the 81 major defense programs (60 percent) reporting in 2003, rebaselined more than once during the life of the program.
- Programs with largest number of rebaselinings:

Program	Year of Program Start	Latest Rebaseline	Number of Rebaselinings
F/A-22	1992	April 2004	14
DDG 51	1988	August 2002	11
SM-2 Block V	1993	August 1999	11
SSN-21	1988	April 2000	10

Based on Analysis of DOD SAR Data

Source: GAO Report 05-182, Defense Acquisition, March 2005



GAO Analysis of 26 DoD Acquisition Programs

Cost and Cycle Time Growth for 26 Selected DoD Weapons Systems

FY05 \$ Billions	First Full Estimate	Latest Full Estimate	Percent Change
Total Cost	\$479.6	\$548.9	14.5
RDT&E Cost	\$102.0	\$144.7	41.9
Simple Average Cycle Time	94.9 Months	114.7 Months	20.8
Weighted Average Cycle Time	146.6 Months	175.3 Months	19.6

26 Programs Assessed: AESA, AEHF, APKWS, C-5 AMP, C-5 RERP, CH-47F, CEC, E-2 AHE, EA-18G, Excalibur, EFV, ERGM, F/A-22, FCS, Global Hawk, JASSM, JSOW, JSF, JTRS Cluster 1, Land Warrior, NPOESS, Tomahawk, SDB, V-22, WIN-T, and WGS

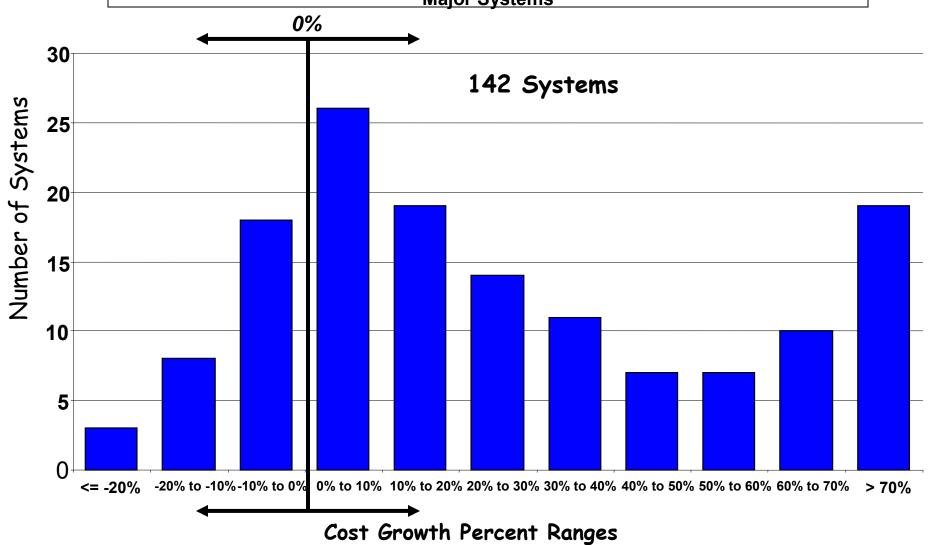
Weighted Average Cycle Time: weighted estimate of average acquisition cycle time for the 26 programs based on total program costs for first and latest estimates.

Source: GAO Report 05-301, Assessments of Selected Major Weapons Systems, March 2005



OSD CAIG Study January 2003 Cost Growth Summary

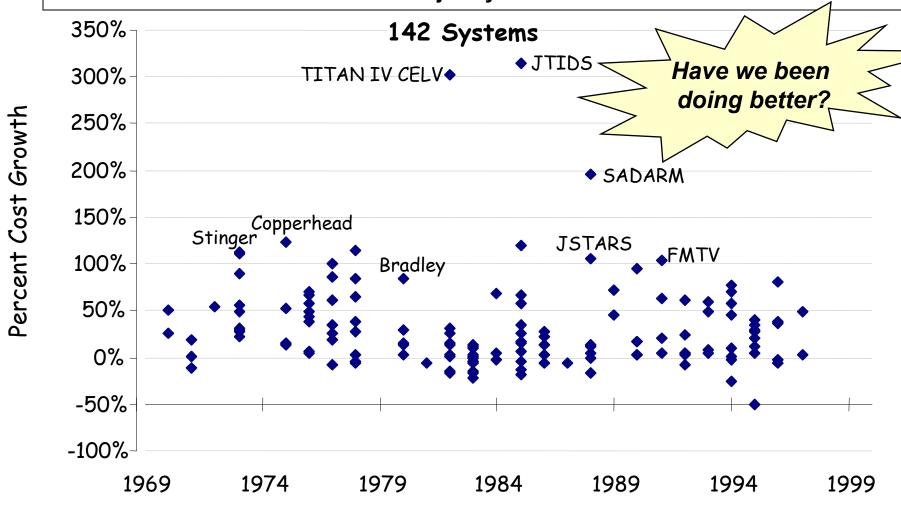
Source: OSD Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) Study: Cost Growth of Major Systems





Total Cost Growth by Fiscal Year

<u>Source</u>: OSD Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) Study: Cost Growth of Major Systems

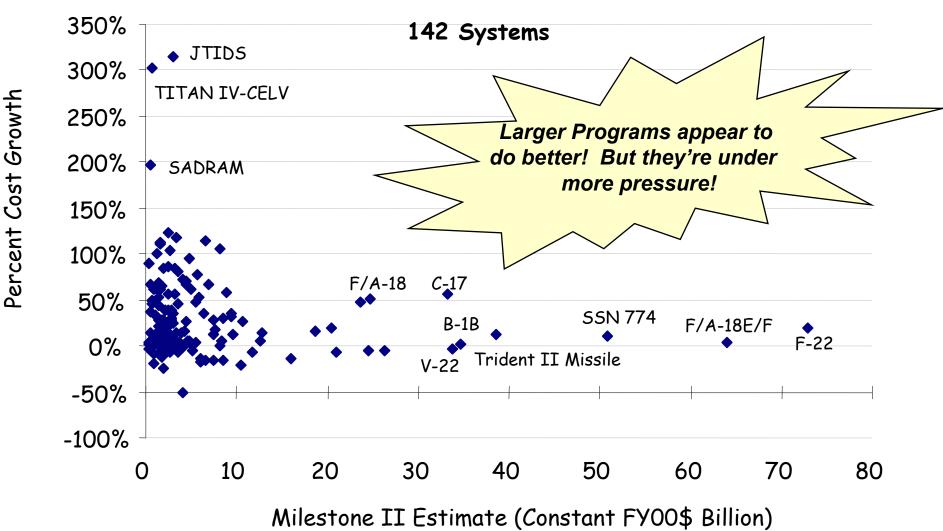


Fiscal Year of Milestone II



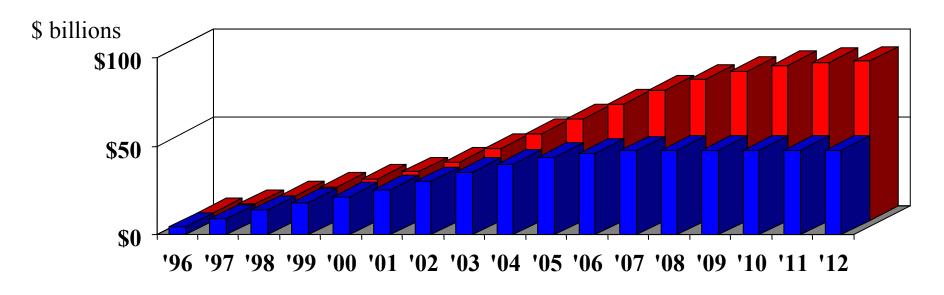
Total Cost Growth by Program Size

Source: OSD Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) Study: Cost Growth of Major Systems





Cumulative Effect of R&D Cost Growth on Developing Weapon Systems¹

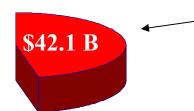


8 Programs: JSF, Comanche, SBIRS-H, F/A-22, V-22, EFV, DDG-51, SSN-774



FY '05: \$89.95 billion total

FY 1998 plan for completing development of 8 programs \$47.9 B



Additional investment needed under FY 2005 plan for completing the 8 programs

Source: GAO Analysis of SAR data (12/31/96 and 12/31/03) on the 8 weapon systems among the highest R&D budget requests for FY 2003.

Note: All dollars are in constant FY 2005 dollars.



Importance of Systems Engineering



Causes of Program Cost and Schedule Growth

- Technology Maturity
- Design Stability
- Production Readiness
- Funding Stability
- Workforce Experience

- Requirements Stability
- Contractor Performance
- Parts Reliability
- Supporting System Readiness
- Configuration Control



The System Engineering Process Adds Value

- The Systems Engineering process is crucial to DoD Acquisition Programs for meeting challenges "head-on"
 - Competition for Resources
 - Increasing Cycle Time
 - Cost Growth
 - Restoring our "Buying Power"
- By providing technical rigor via a disciplined and proven process that helps us:
 - Avoid those "mistakes" that drive cost/schedule growth
 - Inform "decisions" that contribute to cost/schedule growth



The Defense Acquisition Executive's Imperatives

- "Provide a context within which I can make decisions about individual programs."
- "Achieve credibility and effectiveness in the acquisition and logistics support processes."
- "Help drive good systems engineering practices back into the way we do business."

Mr. Michael Wynne February 2004



Summary

- While Investment Funding is projected to grow, historic trends suggest that it actually might be reduced
- Programs are taking longer and costing more
 - Completing for Available Funds
 - Reducing the Department's Flexibility
 - Reducing the Number of New Initiatives
 - Reducing our Buying Power
- Systems Engineering is a major tool for mitigating these effects
 - Restoring Technical Rigor to Programs
 - Avoiding Mistakes and Informing Decisions that affect Programs
 - Tracking Progress from Planning to Execution

Services, Agencies, and Industry must take ownership of SE and institutionalize it