



Net Centric Information Environment – Transcending Force Development

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Outline

- How Net Centric Information applies to Force Development
 - The problem, and a proposed solution framework
- Building Net Centric Solutions:
 - Complex, integrated, Systems of Systems
- Net Centric Enablers (areas that need attention)
 - Integrated Management Information
 - Systems of Systems
 - Software Engineering
 - System Assurance



The Force Development Problem

- Lack of synchronization of major processes – timing, context, performance management
- Investment decisions currently detached from Defense strategic direction and joint warfighting concepts (bottom up)
- Choice is made without broader context of risk and value
 - Decisions are component centric and lack portfolio context
 - Ad hoc process for determining where to divest
- Resource and investment decision authority rests with the DSD
- Lack of information transparency and integration across the enterprise



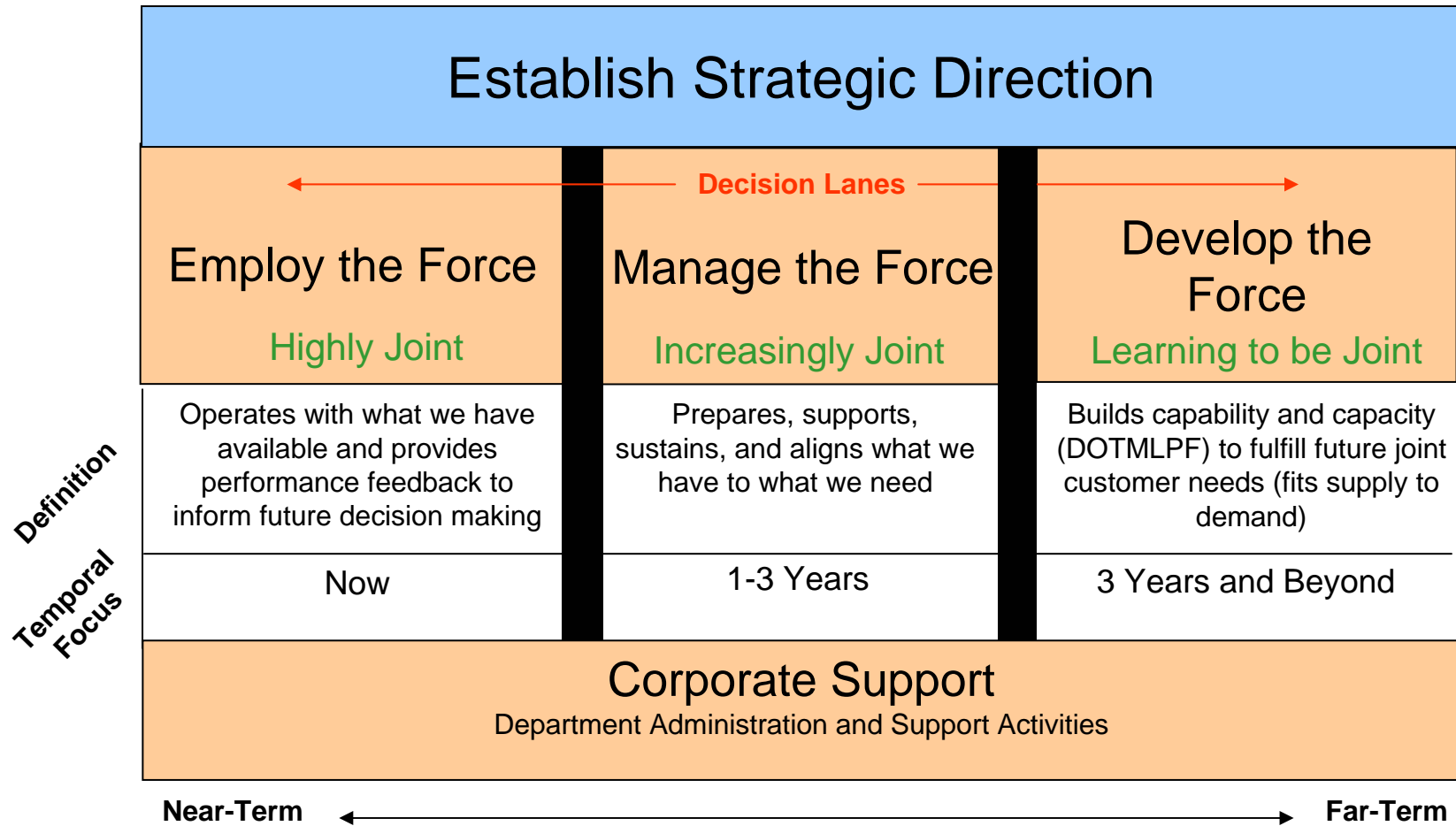
Institutional Reform and Governance Roadmap (IR&G)

- IR&G Co-Leads: Mr. Krieg, USD(AT&L); LTG Sharp, D,JS
- DSD Roadmap Direction
 - Create or invigorate empowered horizontal organizations to integrate priority areas
 - Improve Department effectiveness and efficiency to include exploring a portfolio based approach to defense planning, programming and budgeting
 - Move toward common data structures/approaches at enterprise level
 - Implement new acquisition policies, procedures and processes for dramatic improvements by all measures

Source: DSD Memo 5 January 2006

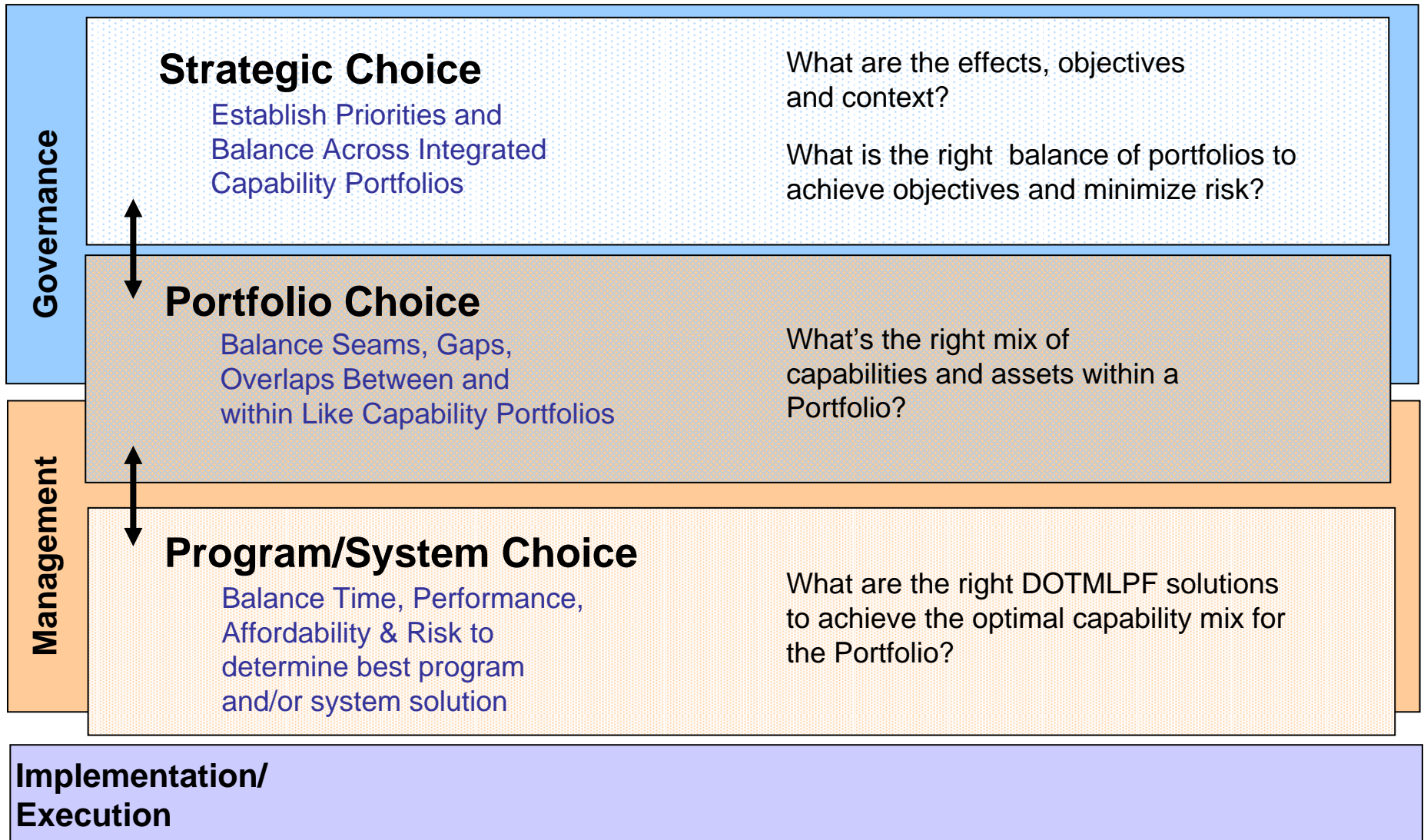


IR&G Framework: Corporate Decision Lanes



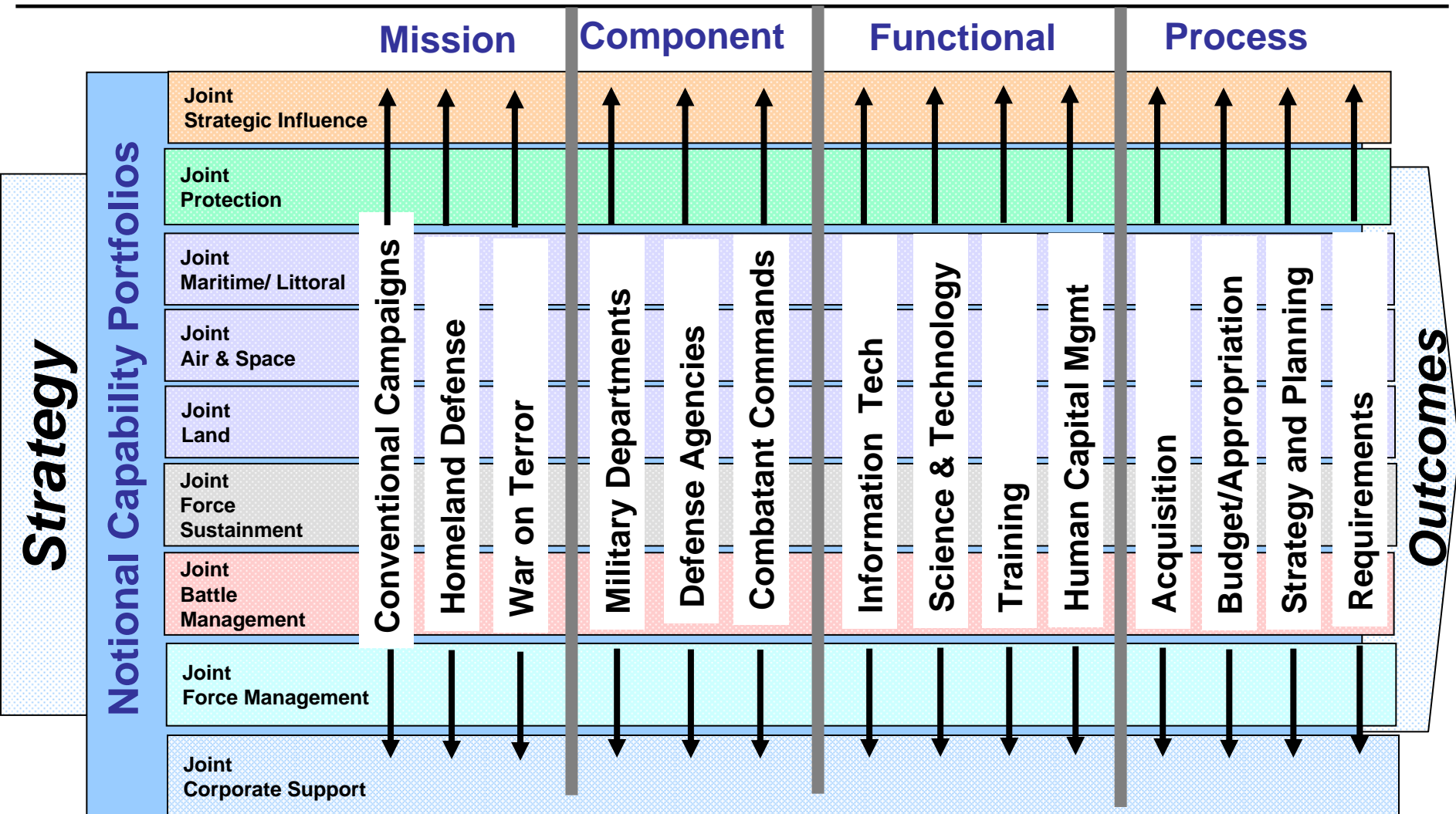


IR&G Governance and Management Framework: Three Levels of Choice





Portfolios provide Structure for Horizontal & Vertical Integration



A capability portfolio taxonomy is needed to enable this integration



Acquiring Defense Capabilities

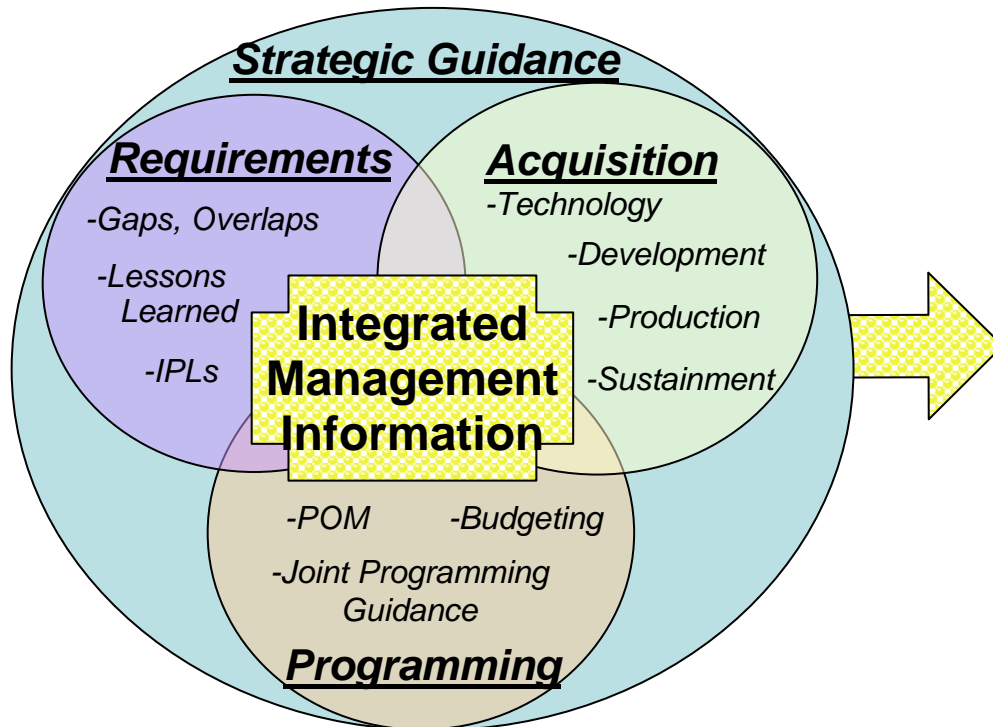
What Have We Learned?

- Capability needs will be satisfied by groupings of legacy systems, new programs, and technology insertion – Systems of Systems (SoS)
- Issues:
 - Scale: Size of defense enterprise makes a single integrated architecture infeasible
 - Ownership/Management: Individual systems are owned by the military component or agencies
 - Legacy: Current systems will be part of the defense inventory for the long-term and need to be factored into any approach to SoS
 - Changing Operations: Changing threats and concepts mean that new (ad hoc) SoS configurations will be needed to address changing, unpredictable operational demands
 - Criticality of Software: SoS are constructed through cooperative or distributed software across systems
 - Enterprise Integration: SoS must integrate with other related capabilities and enterprise architectures



Enabling Choice: Integrated Management Information

- Transparent information enables strategic decision-making
- Common language to serve all Department activities:
Operational as well as Force Development
 - Common link - Capabilities



Multiple Data Views:

- Systems vs. Capabilities
- Capabilities vs. Strategic Goals
- System Context
- Highly dependent programs (Joint Enablers)
- S&T vs. future needs
- Portfolio Efficiency
- Portfolio Affordability
-

Profiling Systems of Systems



■ Typical program domain

- Traditional systems engineering
- Chief Engineer inside the program; reports to program manager

■ Transitional domain

- System's engineering across boundaries
- Work across system/program boundaries
- Influence vs authority

■ Messy frontier

- Political engineering (power, control...)
- High risk, potentially high reward
- Foster cooperative behavior



Characterizing the System of Systems Environment

- **Community Involvement: Stakeholders, Governance**
 - **System:** stakeholders generally committed only to the one system
 - **SoS:** stakeholders more diverse; stakeholders from each system involved will have some interest in the other systems comprising the SoS
- **Employment Environment: Mission environment, Operational focus**
 - **System:** mission environment is relatively stable, pre-defined, and generally well-known; operational focus is clear
 - **SoS:** emphasis on multiple missions, integration across missions, need to ad hoc operational capabilities to support rapidly evolving mission objectives
- **Implementation: Acquisition/Test and Validation, Engineering**
 - **System:** aligned to ACAT Milestones, specified requirements, a single DoD PM, SE with a Systems Engineering Plan (SEP), test and validating the system is possible
 - **SoS:** multiple system lifecycles across acquisition programs, involving legacy systems, developmental systems, and technology insertion with multiple DoD PEOs, PMs and operational and support communities; testing is more difficult and test and validation can be distributed and federated.



The System Assurance Problem

- Growing system complexity makes vulnerabilities (*malicious, exploitable logic*) within SoS much more difficult to discover and mitigate
- Commercial components are highly desirable from standpoint of program cost, schedule and performance, *but:*
 - Risks inherent due to globalization of production
- High Assurance Components are difficult and expensive to make, and deliver limited functionality
- *How do we acquire SoS with mission-worthy system-level assurance properties?*

System Assurance Definition

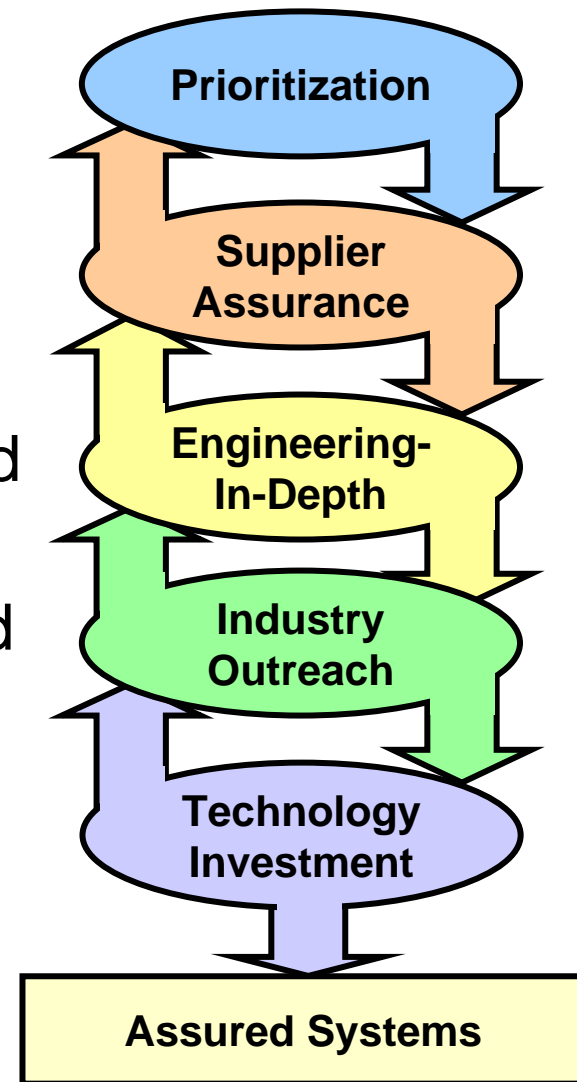
Level of confidence that system functions as intended and is free of exploitable vulnerabilities

Whether intentionally or unintentionally introduced, designed, or otherwise inserted.



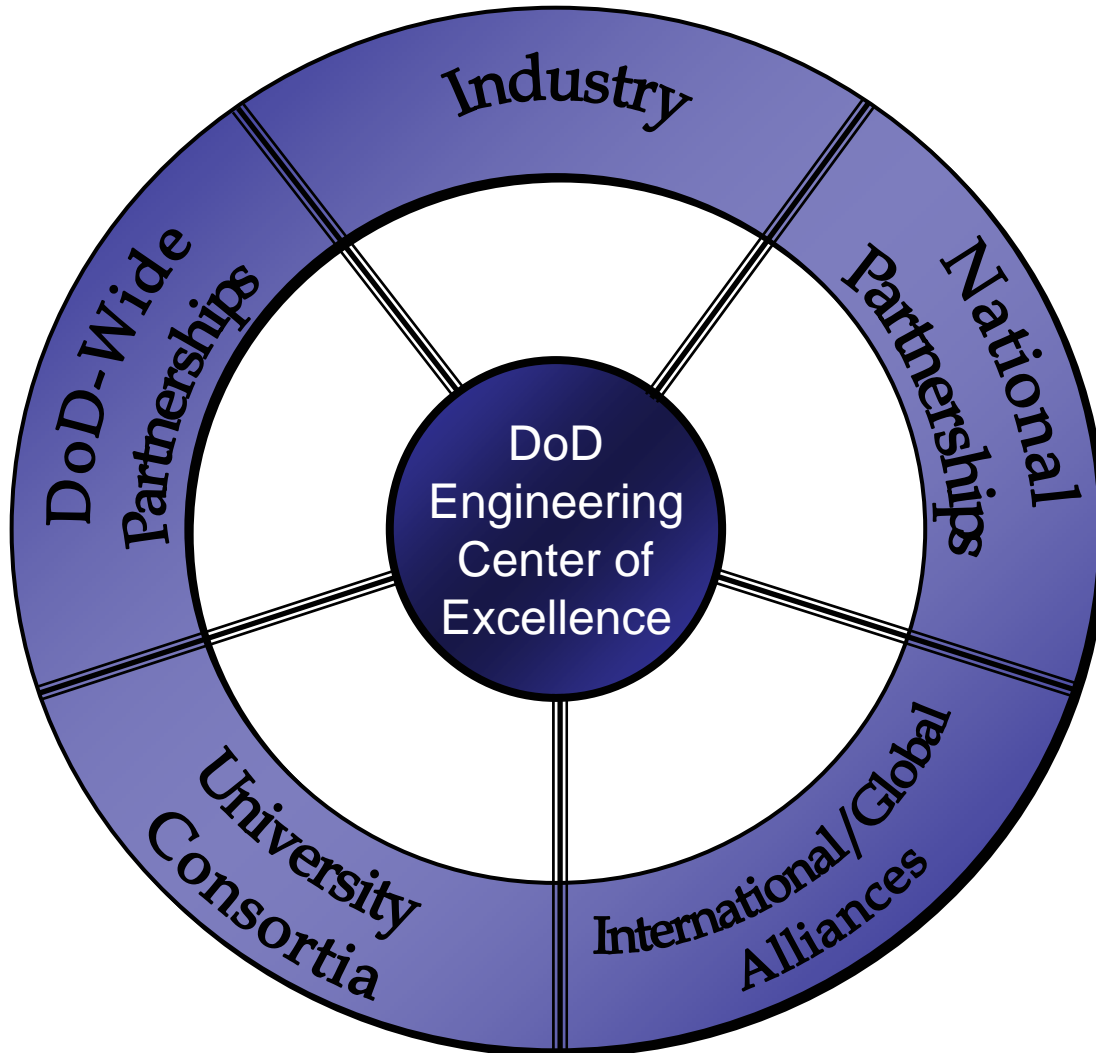
System Assurance: What does success look like?

- The requirement for assurance is allocated among the right systems and their critical components
- DoD understands its supply chain risks
- DoD systems are designed and sustained at a known level of assurance
- Commercial sector shares ownership and builds assured products
- Technology investment transforms the ability to detect and mitigate system vulnerabilities





Establishing a DoD Engineering Center of Excellence



DoD Software Engineering Excellence

- Support Acquisition Success
- Improve State-of-the-Practice of Software Engineering
- Leadership, Outreach and Advocacy
- Foster Software Resources to Meet DoD Needs



Why Focus on Software: Software Growth in DoD Systems

- Software Requirements Growth (% of functionality provided by software)¹:
 - 1960s: 8%
 - 1980s: 40%
 - 1990s: 60%
 - 2000s: 80%
- Software Size Growth²
 - From < 2M estimated source lines of code in 1980s to > 10M lines of code in 1990s
 - Now approaching 20M ESLOC
- Software Overruns
 - 1994: 16.2% of SW projects completed on-time, on-budget³

1 CSIS/DSB/PM Magazine

2 CSIS Analysis

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DoD Software Engineering & System Assurance Getting Started – What are we Doing?

- Identifying issues, needs
 - Software Industrial Base Study
 - NDIA Top Software Issues Workshop; Defense Software Summit
- Creating opportunities, partnerships
 - Established network of Government software POCs
 - Chartered the NDIA Software Committee, and System Assurance Committee
 - Information exchanges with Government, Academia, and Industry, and International partners
- Executing focused initiatives
 - Handbook on Engineering for System Assurance
 - SoS Systems Engineering Guide
 - Transparent Data for Force Development

We must field assured, reliable, SoS solutions to support Net Centric Operations



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