



DoD Systems Engineering Update

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Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (AT&L)**

**NDIA Systems Engineering Division Meeting
August 26, 2015**

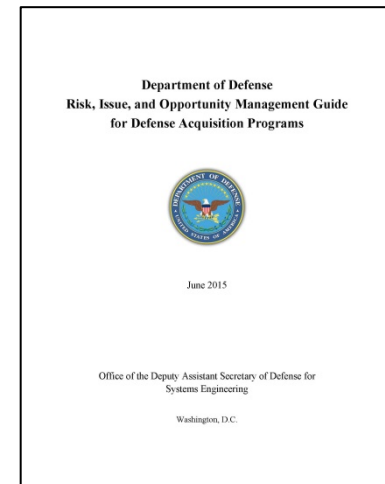


Systems Engineering Policy and Guidance



- **Guidance**

- Department of Defense Risk, Issue, and Opportunity Management Guide for Defense Acquisition Programs (DoD RIO Guide) published June 2015
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/se/docs/RIO-Guide-Jun2015.pdf>
 - Supports the Better Buying Power 3.0 initiative: Improve our leaders' ability to understand and mitigate technical risk
 - Ensures understanding, implementation, and reporting of risk identification, management, and mitigation across the Department



- **Standards Development**

- IEEE 15288.1-2014, “IEEE Standard for Application of Systems Engineering on Defense Programs” – published May 2015
- IEEE 15288.2-2014, “IEEE Standard for Technical Reviews and Audits on Defense Programs” – published May 2015
- SAE AS6500, “Manufacturing Management Program” – published November 2014
- EIA 649_1, “Configuration Management Requirements for Defense Contracts” – published November 2014
- Working with SAE and IEEE/NDIA to develop implementation guidance for above standards



DoD Systems Engineering Research Center (SERC)



Research Focus Areas:

- Enterprise Systems and Systems of Systems
- Trusted Systems
- Systems Engineering and Systems Management Transformation
- Human Capital Development

140 journal and conference papers
88 technical reports

NOTABLE PROJECTS

- Tradespace and Affordability Methods, Tools, and Processes
- System Security Engineering
- Quantitative Risk

SERC leverages expertise of over 400 researchers across the Nation



Recent SERC Final Technical Reports



- RT-107: Quantitative Risk
- RT-108: Assessing the Impact of Development Disruptions and Dependencies in Analysis of Alternative System of Systems
- RT-109: Computational Intelligence Approach to System of Systems (SoS) Architecting and Analysis
- RT-110: Enterprise Systems Analysis
- RT-112: Development and Application of FACT Portfolio Management Capability
- RT 113: Tradespace and Affordability
- RT-115: Security Engineering
- RT-118: Transforming Systems Engineering through Model-Based Systems Engineering (MBSE)
- RT-122: Interactive Model-Centric Systems Engineering (IMCSE)
- RT 123: Design and Development Tools for the Systems Engineering Experience Accelerator
- RT-129: Advanced Technical Leadership

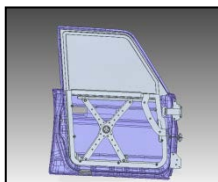
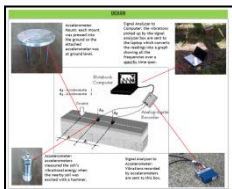
<http://www.sercuarc.org/technical-reports/>



Dealing With Complexity Starts With Education



- **Most engineers graduate with depth in one discipline, but limited breadth and leadership**
 - Shortfalls in fundamentals of multi-disciplinary activities, such as System Engineering, Design and Addressing Complexity
- **DoD sponsoring SERC research to establish a Capstone Marketplace; seeing significant value at low cost**
 - Multi-disciplinary teams of engineering students use systems engineering methods on senior design projects
 - Example: Six universities proposed solutions to projects sponsored by U.S. Special Operations Command in 2014-15; topics included Vessel Disablement, Armored Windows, Information Overload, Austere Landing Zones, Enhanced Human Performance, Water-activated Life Vests
- **Next-generation engineers provide sponsors with fresh insights, novel approaches, innovative solutions to complex problems**

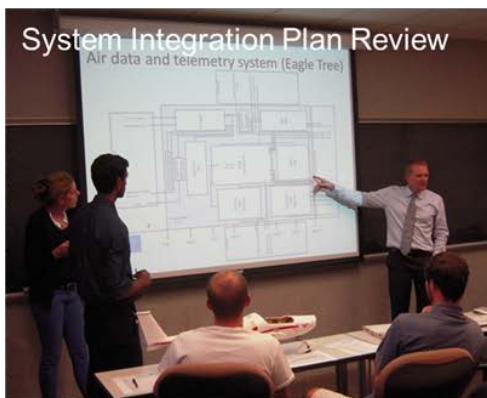




UT Austin Example – Complex Capstone Projects



- Fundamental SE principles can be integrated into hands-on capstone design without displacing other course content
- Design applications enable real-world SE learning



- Concept tested and validated at Texas A&M



Chaput, Mark, "Teaching Aircraft Systems Engineering as a Fundamental Principle of Design ", AIAA-2014-0062, 2014, ASM 2014, Washington, DC



Engineering Education Challenges and Opportunities



- **Understanding the complexity of real-world systems is essential for today's engineering students**
- **Research and pilots have demonstrated a transition opportunity**
- **Government, Industry, and Professional Organizations can benefit from engaging with Academia to:**
 - Provide the hard problems that require technical leadership and multi-disciplinary solutions
 - Serve as the customer and mentor, convey realistic requirements
- **Leadership and commitment are needed to realize the benefits of this research on a broader scale**

Develop the Next Generation of Engineering Talent



Better Buying Power 3.0

Achieving Dominant Capabilities through Technical Excellence and Innovation

Achieve Affordable Programs

- Continue to set and enforce affordability caps

Achieve Dominant Capabilities While Controlling Lifecycle Costs

- Strengthen and expand “should cost” based cost management
- Anticipate and plan for responsive and emerging threats by building stronger partnerships of acquisition, requirements and intelligence communities
- Institutionalize stronger DoD level Long Range R&D Program Plans

✓ Strengthen cybersecurity throughout the product lifecycle

Incentivize Productivity in Industry and Government

- Align profitability more tightly with Department goals
- Employ appropriate contract types, but increase the use of incentive type contracts
- Expand the superior supplier incentive program
- Increase effective use of Performance-Based Logistics
- Remove barriers to commercial technology utilization
- Improve the return on investment in DoD laboratories
- Increase the productivity of corporate IRAD

Incentivize Innovation in Industry and Government

- Increase the use of prototyping and experimentation
- Emphasize technology insertion and refresh in program planning
- ✓ **Use Modular Open Systems Architecture to stimulate innovation**
- Increase the return on and access to small business research and development
- Provide draft technical requirements to industry early and engage industry in funded concept definition
- Provide clear and objective “best value” definitions to industry

Eliminate Unproductive Processes and Bureaucracy

- Emphasize acquisition chain of command responsibility, authority and accountability
- Reduce cycle times while ensuring sound investments
- Streamline documentation requirements and staff reviews
- Remove unproductive requirements imposed on industry

Promote Effective Competition

- Create and maintain competitive environments
- Improve DoD outreach for technology and products from global markets
- Increase small business participation, including more effective use of market research

Improve Tradecraft in Acquisition of Services

- Strengthen contract management outside the normal acquisition chain — installations, etc.
- Improve requirements definition for services
- ✓ **Improve the effectiveness and productivity of contracted engineering and technical services**

Improve the Professionalism of the Total Acquisition Workforce

- Establish higher standards for key leadership positions
- Establish stronger professional qualification requirements for all acquisition specialties
- ✓ **Strengthen organic engineering capabilities**
- Ensure development program leadership is technically qualified to manage R&D activities
- ✓ **Improve our leaders’ ability to understand and mitigate technical risk**
- Increase DoD support for STEM education

Continue Strengthening Our Culture of Cost Consciousness, Professionalism, and Technical Excellence



Strengthening Cybersecurity throughout the Product Lifecycle



- A vital aspect of maintaining U.S. technological superiority is ensuring cybersecurity of our networks and systems. Systems today, as well as all of their external interfaces, must be resilient from cyber adversaries.
- In FY 2014, the Department amended the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to safeguard unclassified Controlled Technical Information (CTI); we must now ensure this provision is effectively applied to all new DoD contracts.
- We will also identify the acquisition and technology programs most critical to enabling U.S. technological superiority in order to focus our cybersecurity and protection resources.
- We will integrate efforts from acquisition, law enforcement, counterintelligence, and intelligence communities toward a common goal of protecting our programs.
- We will develop a new Enclosure for DoDI 5000.02 addressing all aspects of the program manager's and others' responsibilities for cybersecurity throughout the product lifecycle.



Updated Cyber Guidance



**Released updated
“Guidance to Stakeholders
for Implementing Defense
Federal Acquisition
Regulation Supplement
Clause 252.204-7012
(Safeguarding Unclassified
Controlled Technical
Information),” Version 2.0
August 2015.**

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/se/docs/DFARS-guide.pdf>

**Guidance to Stakeholders for Implementing
Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
Clause 252.204-7012
(Safeguarding Unclassified Controlled
Technical Information)**



Version 2.0

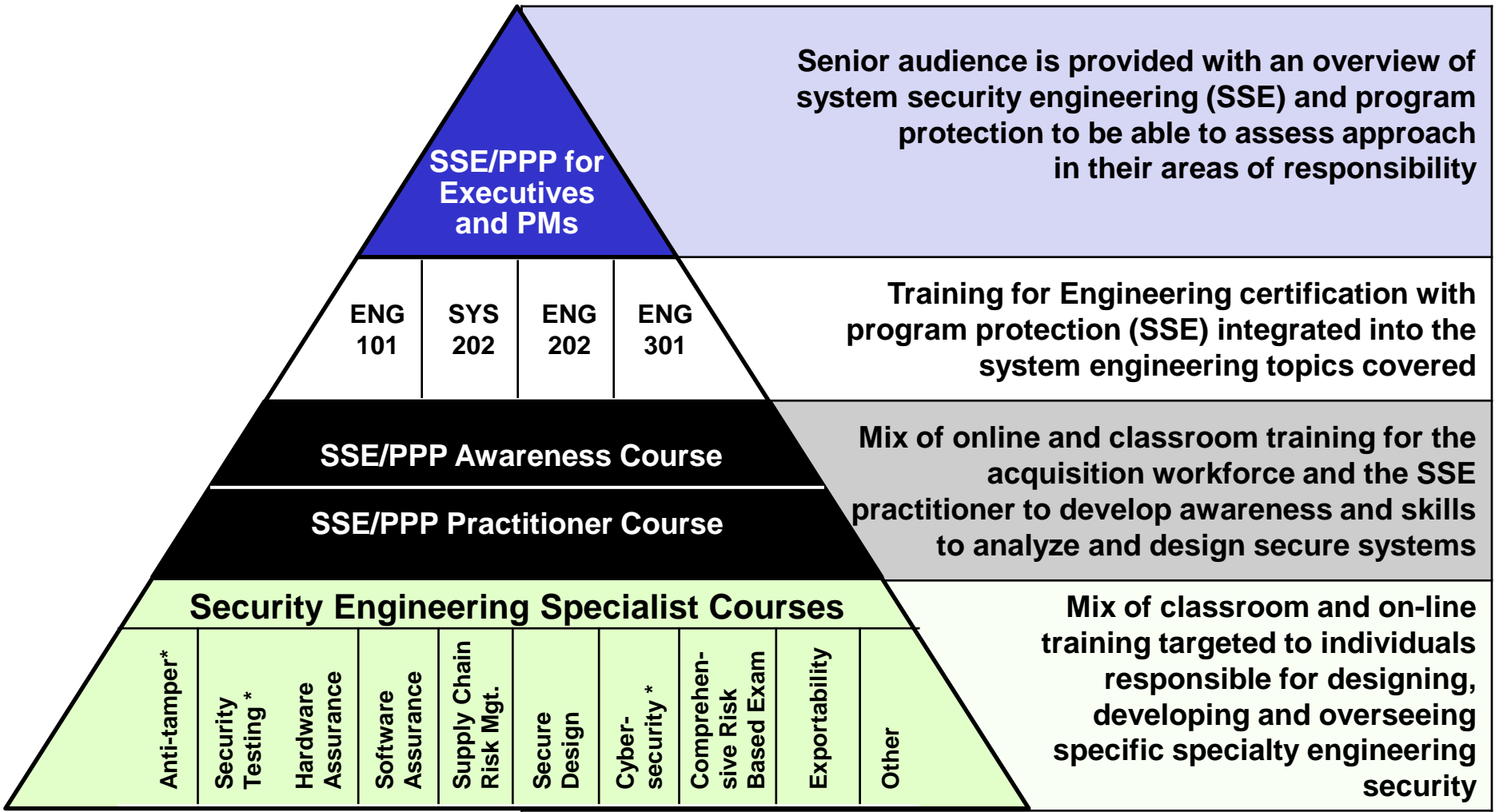
August 2015

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Washington, D.C.

Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release



System Security Engineering Learning Architecture



Learning Architecture Is Organized To Provide Role-appropriate Knowledge.



System Security Engineering



- **Government, Industry, Academia play an important role:**
 - Integrating SSE into SE methods, processes and tools
 - Investing in research, tools, and processes to protect systems and supply chains
 - Developing flexible security architectures for designed-in protections
 - Developing SSE metrics

Question: How do you measure the effectiveness of system security engineering; are our systems more secure?

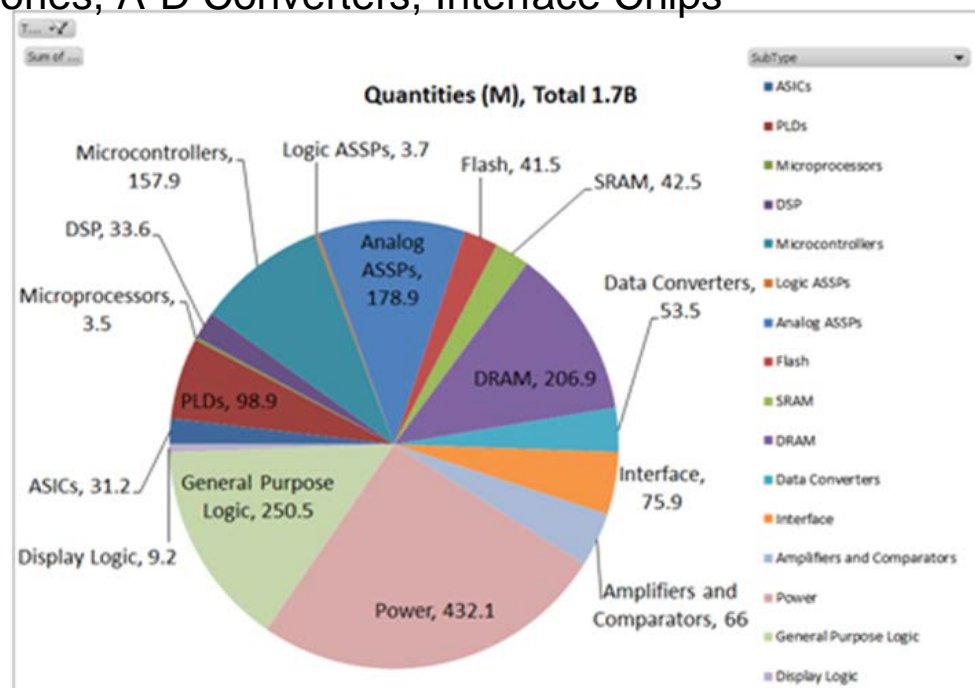


Trusted Microelectronics

- **Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) policy: DoD end-use ASICs can only be procured from a DMEA-accredited Trusted supplier**
 - Accounts for <2% of the 1.9B ICs DoD acquires per year
 - No trusted supply chain for other than custom ASICs exists
 - In general order of interest for trust: ASICs, FPGAs, Microprocessors, Logic Application Specific Standard Products, Memories, A-D Converters, Interface Chips

- **What is needed:**

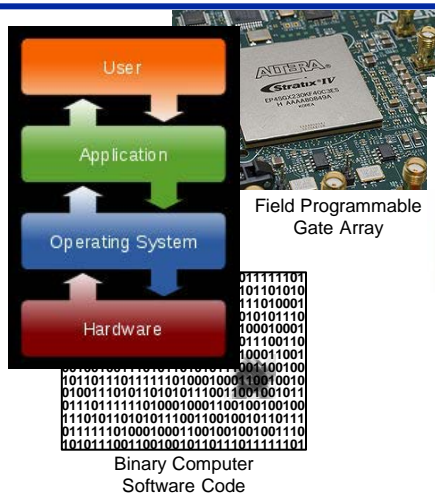
- A risk-based process for identification and prioritization of all critical ICs to address risk mitigation across life-cycle
- More effective and affordable risk mitigation countermeasures for ICs
- Continued collaboration between Government, Industry, and academia



Source: Institute for Defense Analysis

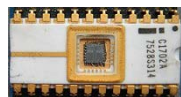


Joint Federated Assurance Center (JFAC)



```
static void goodG2B() { char * data;  
char data_buf[100] = ""; data =  
data_buf; /* FIX: Specify the full  
pathname for the library */  
strcpy(data,  
"C:\\Windows\\System32\\winsrv.dll"); /* MODULE hModule; */  
/* POTENTIAL FLAW: If the path to  
the library is not specified, an  
attacker may be able to "replace  
his own file with the identified  
library */ hModule =  
LoadLibrary(data); if (Module !=  
NULL) { FreeLibrary(hModule);  
printf("Library loaded and freed  
successfully."); } else {  
printf("Unable to load library.");  
}}}
```

Computer Source
Software Code



Eraseable Programmable
Read-Only Memory (EPROM)

Assure Mission SW and HW Security

Key Participants:

- Sponsor(s): ASD(R&E)/DASD(SE)
- Contributors: CIO, AF, Army, Navy, USMC, NSA, NRO, MDA, DISA, Defense Microelectronics Activity (DMEA)

Approach:

- Establish Federation of HwA and SwA capabilities to support programs in program protection planning and execution
- Support program offices across life cycle by identifying and facilitating access to Department SwA and HwA expertise and capabilities, policies, guidance, requirements, best practices, contracting language, training, and testing support
- Coordinate with DoD R&D for HwA and SwA
- Procure, manage, and distribute enterprise licenses for HW and SW assurance tools

Intent:

- Congress directed DoD to "...provide for the establishment of a joint federation of capabilities to support the trusted defense system needs...to ensure security in the software and hardware developed, acquired, maintained, and used by the Department." (FY14 NDAA, Sect. 937)

Expected Outcomes/Deliverables:

- Federated cross-DoD awareness and coordination of software and hardware assurance (SwA/HwA) capabilities and expertise
- Development and sharing of SwA/HwA vulnerability assessment best practices, tested tools, and proven processes
- Identification of R&D needs to advance SwA/HwA capabilities for programs in acquisition, operational systems, and legacy systems and infrastructure

Milestones:

Formed Steering Committee and Working Groups	07-2014
Initiated First Series of Technical Tasks	09-2014
Charter signed by Deputy Secretary of Defense	02-2015
Congressional Report on funding, organization, management, and operations of JFAC signed & submitted	03-3115
CONOPS signed by stakeholders of Federation	08-2015
Capability Assessment, Gap Analysis, Strategic Plan	10-2015
Joint Federated Assurance Center (JFAC) IOC	12-2015



Modular / Open Systems

- **3 distinct directed activities – but with overlap**
 - **MOSA Technical Standards Working Group:** “...exploratory group to determine what role the Defense standardization Council (DSC) and standards generated or adopted under the Defense Standardization Program (DSP) should play in supporting the use of MOSA”
 - **Better Buying Power 3.0:** Use Modular Open Systems Architecture to stimulation innovation – “...to ensure that our designs are modular and that the government is in a position to control all the relevant interfaces so that competitors with superior technology have the opportunity to win their way onto our programs.” Includes standards and gaps identification, as well as Service specific implementation guidance development.
 - **NDAA 2015, Title VIII, Section 801:** Modular open systems approaches in acquisition programs - “...detailing a plan to develop standards and define architectures necessary to enable open systems approaches in the key mission areas of the (DoD) with respect to which (USD) determines that such standards and architectures would be feasible and cost effective...”, as well as policy and guidance review

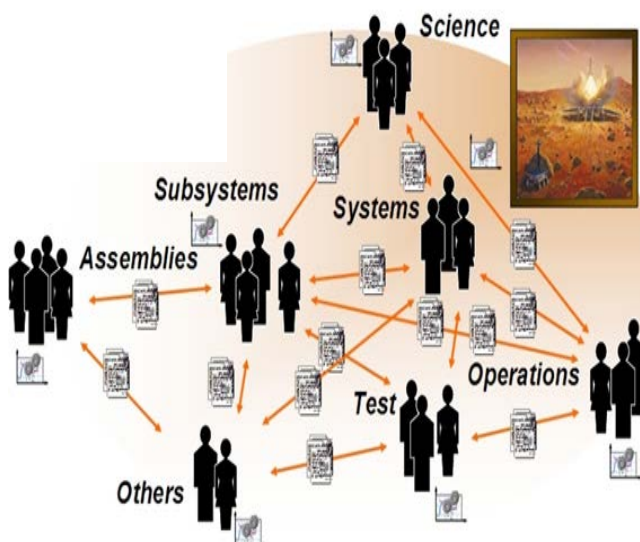


Transforming SE Through a Digital Model-Centric Environment

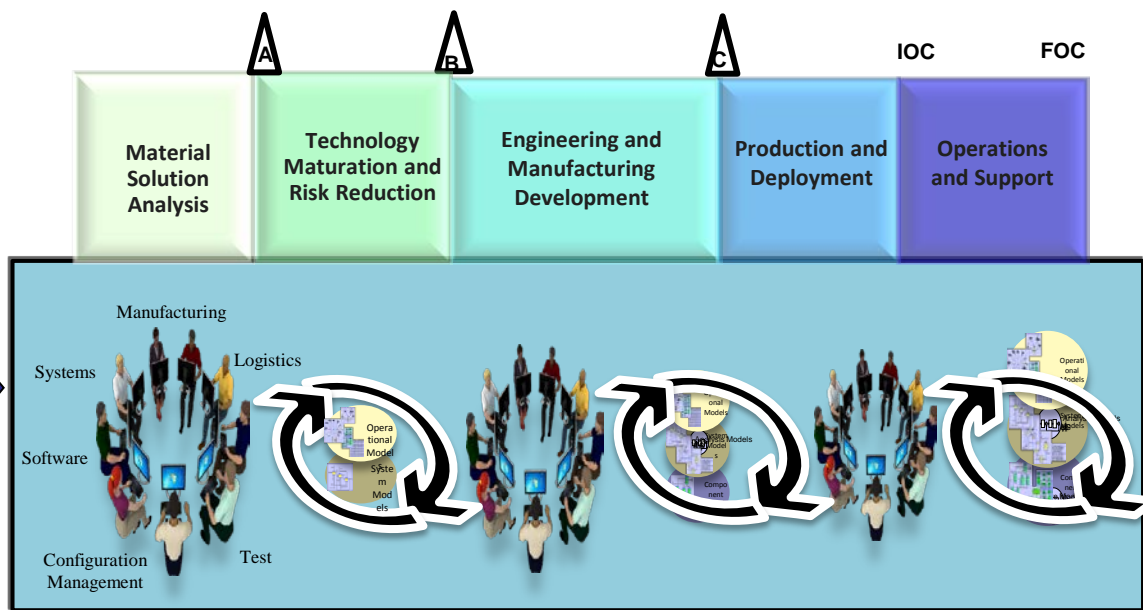
Shifting away from a linear, document-centric acquisition process towards a dynamic digital model-centric ecosystem

- Low fidelity, implicit representations shift to high fidelity, explicit models serving as the “single source of truth”
- Documents shift from the primary role of specification to the secondary role of communication

Requirements



Today: **Stove-piped data sources**



Future: **Dynamic lifecycle intelligence**



Foundation for Advancing Digital Model-Centric Engineering within DoD



Language in Policy and Guidance

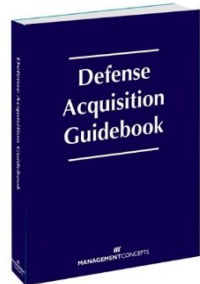
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/se/pg/guidance.html>

DoDI 5000.02,
Enclosure 3, Section 9:
Modeling and
Simulation

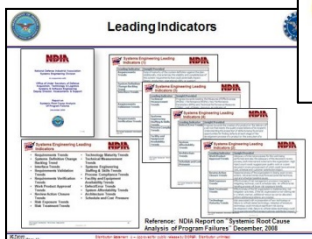


DoD Digital
Engineering
Fundamental

Defense Acquisition
Guidebook Chapter 4



NDIA: Essential
Elements of the
System Model



SERC:
Model Centric
Collaborative
Environment



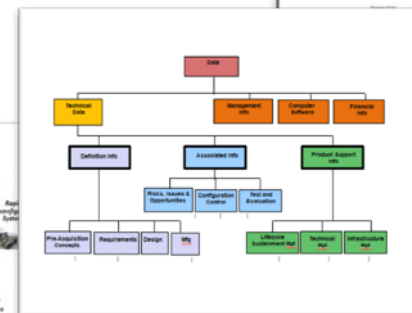
ERS: Adapting to
changing requirements



DoD Initiatives

DoD Digital Engineering
Working Group

Digital Engineering
Working Group



DSM Taxonomy: Foundation for
defining categories of data across
acquisition

HPCMP CREATE:
Physics Based
Modeling

Other Partnerships

Inter-Agency Working Group on the
Engineering of Complex Systems

IAWG



NASA:
Sounding
Rocket
Program



Additive
Manufacturing



USAF Own the
Technical Baseline

Advancing the future state of Digital Engineering within DoD



Improve Tradecraft in the Acquisition of Services



Improve the effectiveness and productivity of contracted engineering and technical services

- **DoD relies extensively on contracted services for technical management, systems engineering, and engineering services, including program-associated Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance contracts.**
- **Enterprise approaches for acquiring these engineering and technical (ETS) services should be used to increase effectiveness of engineering-related outcomes, improve technical information management, identify cost efficiencies for engineering-related studies, and promote innovation and maintaining technical superiority**



Acquisition of Engineering Technical Services



- **New, stand-alone DoDI 5000.ac “Defense Acquisition of Services” complements the newly-issued DoDI 5000.02 “Operation of the Defense Acquisition System”**
- **DoDI 5000.ac provides key areas for management and oversight of contracted services:**
 - Establishes Service Categories (S-CATs), thresholds, and decision authorities
 - Strengthens the Services Requirements Review Board (SRRB) structure on review and approval
 - Provides flexibility to Military Departments and Defense Agencies to develop specific procedures based on organizational resources and structure
 - Includes tripwires
 - Focuses on DAU 7-Step Acquisition of Services process for standardization



Functional Domain Expert (FDE) Roles & Responsibilities



Provide strategic leadership to improve planning and collaboration to achieve greater efficiency and reduce costs

- **Plan**

- Reduce redundancy in business arrangements
- Identify opportunities for strategic sourcing
- Leverage small business capabilities
- Inform acquisition planning and execution

- **Collaborate**

- Share best practices, lessons learned, useful metrics and data
- Leverage Requirement Review Board process to improve requirements definition and validation process
- Report portfolio accomplishments

**Seeking input from Government/Industry on Best Practices
for acquisition of Engineering and Technical Services**



Better Buying Power 3.0 Resources (<http://bbp.dau.mil>)



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Better Buying Power 3.0 Resources website. The header features the Department of Defense seal and the text "DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE Better Buying Power Acquisition, Technology and Logistics". A navigation bar includes links for Home, About, Initiatives, Library, Military Services, Resources, and Contact. The main content area has a large image of a Hawkeye aircraft with a red overlay box titled "Hawkeye Achieves Economical Production Rates". Below this, a row of five blue boxes highlights key areas: Ensuring Affordability, Innovative Strategy Saves \$298M, Tapping Small Business Innovation, Economical Hawkeye Production Rates, and Focus on Requirements Yields Benefits. The "What Is Better Buying Power?" section explains the DoD's mandate and the goals of BBP. The "BBP Focus Areas" section lists "Achieve Affordable Programs" and "Control Costs". The "Items of Interest" section includes links to the "RIO-Guide June 2015" and the "BBP 3.0 Memorandum & Factsheet".

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Better Buying Power
Acquisition, Technology and Logistics

Home About Initiatives Library Military Services Resources Contact

Hawkeye Achieves Economical Production Rates

The Navy's E-2D Advanced Hawkeye program and the Air Force's Small Diameter Bomb II program are recent examples where the Department ensured cost savings by implementing economical production rates.

ENSURING AFFORDABILITY INNOVATIVE STRATEGY SAVES \$298M TAPPING SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION ECONOMICAL HAWKEYE PRODUCTION RATES FOCUS ON REQUIREMENTS YIELDS BENEFITS

What Is Better Buying Power?

DoD's Mandate To Do More Without More

Better Buying Power (BBP) is the implementation of best practices to strengthen the Defense Department's buying power, improve industry productivity, and provide an affordable, value-added military capability to the Warfighter. Launched in 2010, BBP encompasses a set of fundamental acquisition principles to achieve greater efficiencies through affordability, cost control, elimination of unproductive processes and bureaucracy, and promotion of competition. BBP initiatives also incentivize productivity and innovation in industry and Government, and improve tradecraft in the acquisition of services.

BBP Focus Areas

- 1 Achieve Affordable Programs**
Conducting a program at a cost constrained by the maximum resources the Department can allocate for a capability. These resources include funding, schedule and manpower.
- 2 Control Costs**

Items of Interest

Jun 16, 2015 RIO-Guide June 2015
Building from previous editions of the DoD Risk Management Guide, this revised edition emphasizes managing not only program risks but also issues and opportunities. The guide supports DoDI 5000.02 policy as well as the DoD Better Buying Power 3.0 initiative to "improve leaders' ability to understand and mitigate technical risk .

[RIO Guide](#)

Apr 09, 2015 BBP 3.0 Memorandum & Factsheet
USD(AT&L) released the Better Buying Power (BBP) 3.0 Implementation Directive on April 9. This iteration is the next step in our continuing effort to increase the productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness of our acquisition technology and



Systems Engineering: Critical to Defense Acquisition



Defense Innovation Marketplace
<http://www.defenseinnovationmarketplace.mil>

DASD, Systems Engineering
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/se>