30-Year Plan: Industry Feedback

Detection Sector

- The government really only has reasonable confidence in what's in the FYDP POM years.
  - Would be useful to break the Plan into programs that government has high confidence will actually happen, and those that are further out and less well defined.
  - FYDP/POM is not a public document; industry can only see the President's Budget.
- The S&T base (DTRA) and the JPEO are far from integrated; may have different CONOPS.
- IR&D and opportunities: 30-Year Plan lacks associated investment strategy; how does industry know where to invest and if they do, what's the outcome?
  - What and where are the opportunities to engage in early S&T that leads to a Program of Record? If the government wants industry innovation, there need to be clear on-ramps and outcomes.
- Would like to see more informative APBI's similar to those that were done 10 – 15 years ago, where an entire day would be dedicated to a PM or a program.
- There are quite a few programs that the Detection Sector has never heard of before, and would very much like to get information on for planning, technology investment, etc.
- There is some concern that the RN program is funded by the Services, and is not part of the JPEO POM. The concern is that the funding may be redirected faster than if it were under JPEO control.

Information Systems Sector

- Did not see much attention to address the issues the IT sector provided in the white paper submission.
- Did not see any alignment of a contract strategy to ensure that the JPMs would agree to a baseline systems approach - i.e. now ongoing effort to align the information used by the JPMs
- JPM IS thinks the 30-Year Plan requires short term milestones for information systems, and ATDs are ways to get there. The consolidation of task/dollars to build a baseline IT (like CBRN IS) is still a work in progress.

Medical Sector

- The 30 year Plan provides an integrated look at S&T / Acquisition view of the future
- Terms like “next generation,” “emerging,” and “evolving” threats are insufficient to target MCM
- A good roadmap, but still lacks obvious “entry points”
- Unclear whether Acquisition opportunities are open to Companies not involved in S&T
- How does the Advanced Manufacturing capability factor in?

Professional Services Sector

- Appreciate the significant effort put in by JPEO and JSTO to create. Roadmaps provide meaningful insights to assist service companies to understand customer needs, train and recruit staff, anticipate opportunities and challenges, and invest in specific capabilities and tools
- Services providers often assist innovative S&T solution developers to 'decode' DoD acquisition and more rapidly productize and transition solutions to operations. Roadmaps focus actions required.
- Critical aspects for service companies to invest in are embedded (or easily derivable) from roadmaps:
  - Collaboration between government agencies – Other government organizations are pursuing related technologies – common gaps and challenges allows the sector to apply lessons learned and leverage staff skills
  - Collaboration between government and commercial firms and academic organizations – Roadmap specificity helps. Service companies need to bring understanding of parallel & related efforts, not just say 'we'll study it for you (if you pay us)'
  - Analytics, Knowledge Management, and Information Systems – Are everywhere. Analysts and sciences are using and sharing information daily. Mobility, identify management, and security needs are increasing dynamically
  - Modeling and simulation tools – Centralized (e.g., Decision Analytics) and decentralized efforts require enhanced M&S to evaluate effects and potential solutions. Services Sector uses and helps develop these tools
  - Testing and evaluation – New capabilities are needed while current capabilities must be maintained. Service sector cannot sustain if solely devoted to specific areas. Flexibility and 'just-in-time responses needed.
  - Training, education, and exercise – Responders must increasingly handle all CBRNE threats. Core training is coupled with rapid access to specialty knowledge and on-call expertise. This drives services investments.
  - Logistics and operational support – New logistics approaches are need to leverage commonality where possible and minimize unique needs. Services can help model, evaluate, and implement alternatives.
  - Enhanced/tailored program and acquisition management support – Enhanced cost estimation, risk management, and portfolio/investment analysis & management tools and capabilities are needed.
- Recommendation: Address these service areas explicitly as part of roadmap evolution. Don't just 'add a chart' to each roadmap , but hold appropriate dialogs with service providers to evaluate alternates and increase responsiveness.

Protection Sector

- Favorable response to the 30 year plan as a road map. The understanding is that this is the early stages of a modernizations/sustainment plan.
- Issues with funding (i.e. OMN vs. OPN) with respect to COTS. COTS is a quick path; however, funding (OMN) may not support sustainability of COTS products
- 30 Year plan still needs to be socialized across the larger DOD spectrum
- Technology insertion points need to be identified. This should be annually or bi-annually and is largely driven by the asymmetric threat.
- TIC/TIM capability is understood
- Reduction of user burden is understood.
- Focus Area A is well represented with established companies to address capability gaps.
- Tailoring of mission requirements is acceptable and allows for a wider industry participation. The one size fits all approach has its limitations.
- Standardization across the enterprise will be a key driver and this include active, reserve components and National Guard assets.

Small Business Sector

- As the government works on reviewing capability gaps/ DOTMLPF issues/ and TTP in light of full spectrum Decisive Action operations they should incorporate more interaction from both large and small companies up front.