



Re-Issuance of DoDI 5000.02

January 7, 2015

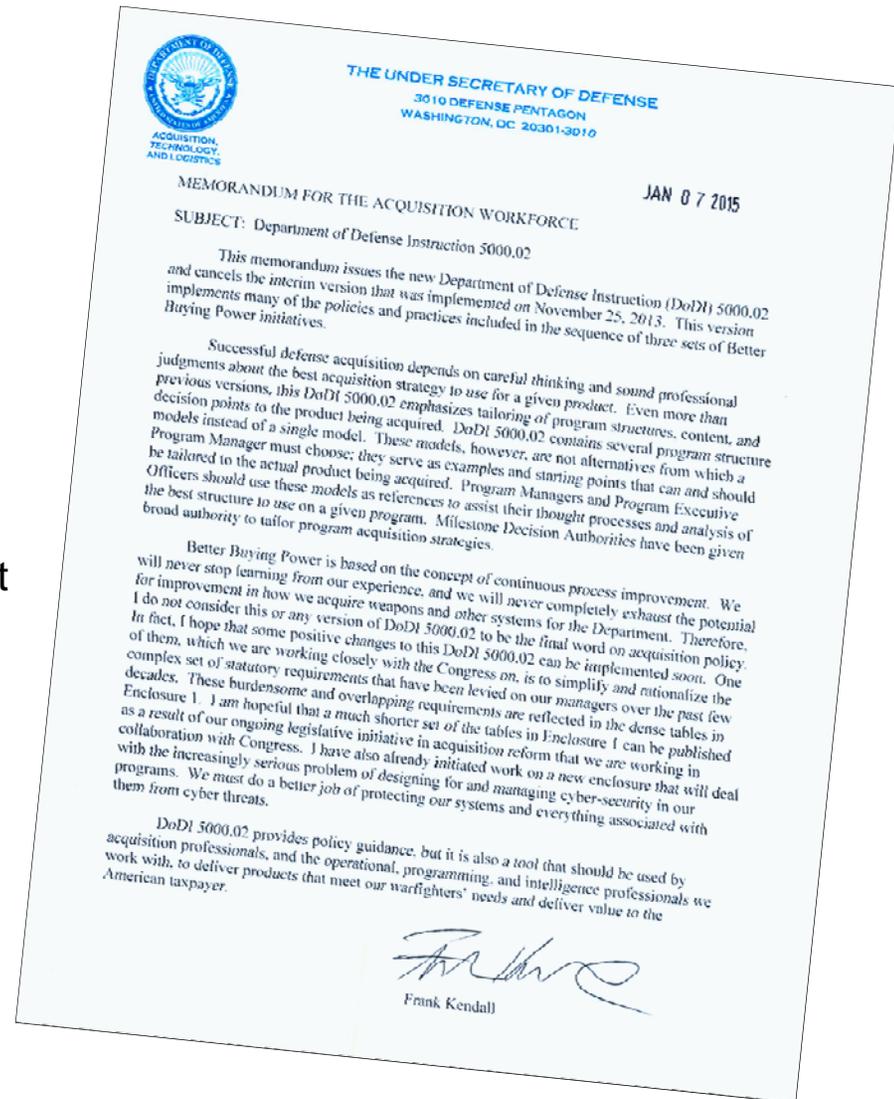
(Key Changes from the Interim DoDI 5000.02 to the Final DoDI 5000.02)

**Mr. Skip Hawthorne
OUSD(AT&L) DPAP/AP**



DoDI 5000.02 Reissued on January 7, 2015

- Cancels Interim DoDI 5000.02
- USD(AT&L) Transmittal Letter sent to All Acquisition Workforce Members
 - Thoughtful program planning
 - Maximum latitude to tailor
 - Models are a Start Point
 - Continuous Process Improvement
- Document posted on DAU and DTIC websites





Coordination Overview

- Interim dated 25 November 2013 used for SD-106 Coordination
 - SD-106 issued 6 December 2013
 - Comments received through April 2014
- Nearly 400 comments. “Accept” and “Partial Accept” rates as follows:
 - Admin Comments – 70%
 - Substantive Comments – 57%
 - Critical Comments – 85%
- All Comments reviewed by one or more SMEs and by document lead
- Adjudication reviewed by Staff Principal
- Critical (and many substantive) comments reviewed by ASD(A)
- Select comments (and entire document) reviewed by USD(AT&L), DOT&E, and DoD CIO



Key Changes



How the Final Instruction Compares to the Interim Instruction (How much has changed?)

Instruction (Basic Process Description)

Enclosures

- 1. Acquisition Program Categories and Compliance Requirements**
 - 2. Program Management**
 - 3. Systems Engineering**
 - 4. Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E)**
 - 5. Operational and Live Fire Test and Evaluation (OT&E and LFT&E)**
 - 6. Life-Cycle Sustainment***
 - 7. Human Systems Integration (HSI)**
 - 8. Affordability Analysis and Investment Constraints**
 - 9. Analysis of Alternatives (AoA)**
 - 10. Cost Estimating and Reporting**
 - 11. Requirements Applicable to All Programs Containing Information Technology (IT)**
 - 12. Defense Business Systems (DBS)**
 - 13. Rapid Fielding of Capabilities***
- * Title Changed*

LEGEND: Color Code Indicates the Degree of Change of Each Section

Black—Little Change

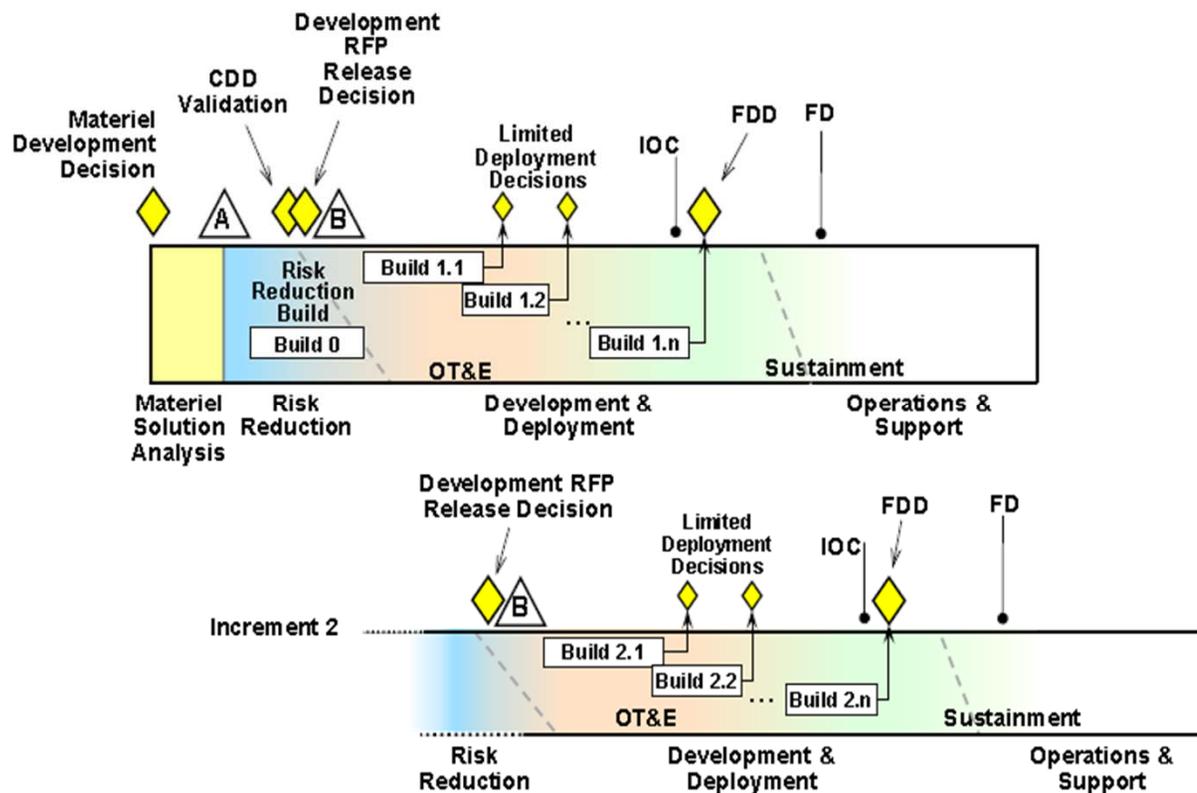
Blue—Moderate Change

Red—Extensive Change



Model 3: Incrementally Deployed Software Intensive Program

(d) Model 3: Incrementally Deployed Software Intensive Program



This model is distinguished from the previous model by the rapid delivery of capability through multiple acquisition increments, each of which provides part of the overall required program capability. Each increment may have several limited deployments; each deployment will result from a specific build and provide the user with a mature and tested sub-element of the overall incremental capability. Several builds and deployments will typically be necessary to satisfy approved requirements for an increment of capability. The identification and development of technical solutions necessary for follow-on capability increments have some degree of concurrency, allowing subsequent increments to be initiated and executed more rapidly.



Special Meaning of “Limited Deployment”

While “Limited Deployments” may be planned for all software intensive and/or IT programs, the term takes on special meaning when a program structure is based on Model 3.

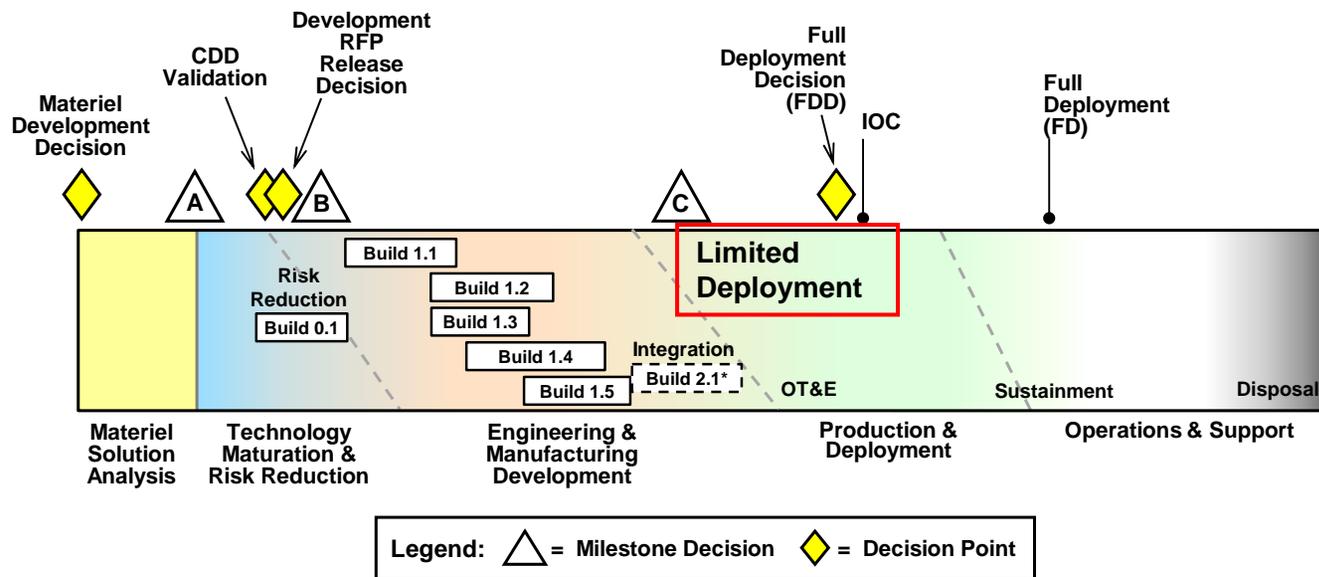
- Within an increment of capability planned for Model 3, the PM may plan for several Limited Deployments of that capability. Each limited deployment results from a specific build, and provides the user “*a mature and tested sub-element of the overall incremental capability.*” Limited deployments cease with the Full Deployment Decision.
- As a result of several limited deployments of capability per increment, Model 3 does not include a Milestone C decision point. ...

In contrast to the multiple “Limited Deployments” of capability in Model 3, when applied to other Software Intensive (Model 2) or Software Dominant (Model 6) program structures, Limited Deployment implies deployment of the full capability expected of the increment to a limited number of sites or portion of the fighting force

The Meaning of “Limited Deployment” is Contextually Dependent



Model 2: Defense Unique Software Intensive Program



* The actual number and type of builds during the program will depend on system type.



Changes to the Tables in Enclosure 1

- **Deleted 7 rows** from Table 2, Milestone and Phase Information Requirements:
 - Business Case
 - Business Process Reengineering (still required as part of CCA Compliance)
 - Corrosion Prevention and Control Plan
 - Independent Risk Assessment
 - Orbital Debris Mitigation Risk Report
 - Post-System Functional Review Report
 - Program Charter
- **Added 1 row** to Table 2:
 - Waveform Assessment Application—Required by DoDI 4630.09
- **Added 2 rows** to Table 6, Exceptions, Waivers, and Alternative Management and Reporting Requirements:
 - Congressional Notification of MDAP Subprogram Designation(s)
 - Management of Joint DoD and Director of National Intelligence (DNI) Programs



Presentation of the Acquisition Strategy (AS) in Table 2 Reformatted

Table 2. Milestone and Phase Information Requirements

INFORMATION REQUIREMENT	PROGRAM TYPE ¹			LIFE-CYCLE EVENT ^{1,2,3}								SOURCE	APPROVAL AUTHORITY	
	MDAP	MAIS	ACAT	MDD	MS A	CDD Val	Dev RFP Rel	MS B ⁵	MS C	FRP/FD Dec	OTHER			
			II ≤ III											
ACQUISITION STRATEGY	•	•	•	•			•			✓	✓		SEC. 803, P.L. 107-314 (Ref. (i)) Para. 6a of Enc. 2 of this instruction	MDA
<p>STATUTORY for MDAPs at Milestone A; Regulatory for all other program types at all marked events including MDAPs after Milestone A. The Acquisition Strategy will include STATUTORY and Regulatory information. Major changes to the plan reflected in the Acquisition Strategy require MDA approval. The following STATUTORY requirements will be satisfied in the Acquisition Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BENEFIT ANALYSIS AND DETERMINATION: STATUTORY; applies to bundled acquisitions only. Includes MARKET RESEARCH to determine whether consolidation of the requirements is necessary and justified. Required at Milestone C if there was no Milestone B; an update is not required at the FRP/FD decision point. 15 U.S.C. 632 (Reference (j)) defines a bundled contract as a contract that is entered into to meet requirements that are consolidated in a bundling of contract requirements. The term "bundling of contract requirements" means consolidating two or more procurement requirements for goods or services previously provided or performed under separate smaller contracts into a solicitation of offers for a single contract that is likely to be unsuitable for award to a small-business concern. SOURCE(S): 15 U.S.C. 644(e) (Ref. (j)), 15 U.S.C. 657q (Ref. (j)) • CONSIDERATION OF TECHNOLOGY ISSUES: STATUTORY. Promotes, monitors, and evaluates programs for the communication and exchange of technological data. Not required below ACAT II nor after the Development RFP Release. For urgent needs, expedited consideration of technology issues will be reviewed during the COURSE OF ACTION ANALYSIS. SOURCE(S): 10 U.S.C. 2364 (Ref. (g)) • CONTRACT-TYPE DETERMINATION: STATUTORY. Satisfied when the MDA approves the Acquisition Strategy with specified contract types. Only required for MDAPs at Development RFP Release and Milestones B and C. The MDA for an MDAP may conditionally approve the contract type selected for a development program at the Development RFP Release Decision Point, and give final approval at the time of Milestone B approval. The development contract type must be consistent with the level of program risk and may be either a fixed price or cost type contract. If selecting a cost-type contract, the MDA must comply with the conditions and reporting requirements listed in Table 6 in this enclosure. The DoD MAY NOT enter into cost-type contracts for production of an MDAP unless compliant with the conditions and notifications listed in Table 6. SOURCE(S): SEC. 818, P.L. 109-364 (Ref. (k)), SEC. 811, P.L. 112-239 (Ref. (l)) • COOPERATIVE OPPORTUNITIES: STATUTORY. Only due at the first program milestone review. The requirement for a Cooperative Opportunities Document will be satisfied via the International Involvement section in the Acquisition Strategy outline. For programs responding to urgent needs, proven capabilities will be assessed during the COURSE OF ACTION ANALYSIS. SOURCE(S): 10 U.S.C. 2350a (Ref. (g)), SEC. 243, P.L. 111-383 (Ref. (m)) • GENERAL EQUIPMENT VALUATION: STATUTORY; a program description that identifies contract-deliverable military equipment, non-military equipment, and other deliverable items; includes plan(s) to ensure that all deliverable equipment requiring capitalization is serially identified and valued. Only required at Milestone C; updated as necessary for the FRP/FD Decision. The capitalization thresholds are unit costs at or above \$1 million for Air Force and Navy general fund assets, and unit costs at or above \$250 thousand for all internal use software and for other equipment assets for all other general and working capital funds. SOURCE(S): P.L. 101-576 (Ref. (n)), Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 23 (Ref. (o)) • INDUSTRIAL BASE CAPABILITIES CONSIDERATIONS: STATUTORY for MDAPs; Regulatory for others. Summarizes the results of the industrial base capabilities' analysis. SOURCE(S): 10 U.S.C. 2440 (Ref. (g)) • INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (IP) STRATEGY: STATUTORY for major weapon systems and subsystems; Regulatory for other program types. The IP Strategy must be updated as appropriate to support and account for evolving IP considerations associated with the award and administration of all contracts throughout the system life cycle. Becomes part of the Life-Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP) during Operations and Support (O&S). For programs responding to urgent needs, due at the Development Milestone. SOURCE(S): 10 U.S.C. 2320 (Ref. (g)), Para. 6a(4) of Enclosure 2 of this instruction • MARKET RESEARCH: STATUTORY. A stand-alone, Regulatory requirement at MDD. STATUTORY updates (as part of the ACQUISITION STRATEGY) required at Milestone A and the Development RFP release point; not required thereafter. Conducted to reduce the duplication of existing technologies and products, and to understand potential materiel solutions, technology maturity, and potential sources, to assure maximum participation of small business concerns, and possible strategies to acquire them. For programs responding to urgent needs, included in the Course of Action Approach at the Development Milestone. SOURCE(S): 10 U.S.C. 2377 (Ref. (g)), 15 U.S.C. 644(e)(2) (Ref. (j)), This instruction • SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) PROGRAM TECHNOLOGIES: STATUTORY. Program managers will establish goals for applying SBIR and STTR technologies in programs of record and incentivize primes to meet those goals. For contracts with a value at or above \$100 million, program managers will establish goals for the transition of Phase III technologies in subcontracting plans and require primes to report the number and dollar amount of Phase III SBIR or STTR contracts. Not required at Milestone B. SOURCE(S): 15 U.S.C. 638 (Ref. (j)) • TERMINATION LIABILITY ESTIMATE: STATUTORY. Only for MDAPs. Must be documented in the ACQUISITION STRATEGY for any contract for the development or production of an MDAP for which potential termination liability could reasonably be expected to exceed \$100 million. Updates may therefore be required at other than the marked events. The estimate must include how such termination liability is likely to increase or decrease over the period of performance. The Program Manager must consider the estimate before making recommendations on decisions to enter into or terminate such contracts. SOURCE(S): SEC. 812, P.L. 112-239 (Ref. (l)) 														

Table revised to show alignment of selected statutory requirements with the AS. All of these requirements are addressed in the AS.



Change to the Title of the Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile (OMS/MP)

Document Re-Titled

Table 2. Milestone and Phase Information Requirements, continued

INFORMATION REQUIREMENT	PROGRAM TYPE ¹				LIFE-CYCLE EVENT ^{1,2,3}							SOURCE	APPROVAL AUTHORITY	
	MDAP	MAIS	ACAT		MDD	MS A	CDD Val	Dev RFP Rel	MS B ⁵	MS C	FRP/FD Dec			OTHER
			II	≤ III										
Concept of Operations/Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile (CONOPS/OMS/MP)	•	•	•	•		•		✓		✓			JCIDS Manual (Ref. (r))	DoD Component
Regulatory. The CONOPS/OMS/MP is a Component approved acquisition document that is derived from and consistent with the validated/approved capability requirements document. The CONOPS/OMS/MP describes the operational tasks, events, durations, frequency and environment in which the materiel solution is expected to perform each mission and each phase of the mission. The CONOPS/OMS/MP will be provided to the MDA at the specified decision events and normally provided to industry as part of the RFP.														

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No Change to the Programmatic Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Evaluation Row

Table 2. Milestone and Phase Information Requirements, continued

INFORMATION REQUIREMENT	PROGRAM TYPE ¹			LIFE-CYCLE EVENT ^{1,2,3}								SOURCE	APPROVAL AUTHORITY	
	MDAP	MAIS	ACAT		MDD	MS A	CDD Val	Dev RFP Rel	MS B ⁵	MS C	FRP/FD Dec			OTHER
			II	≤ III										
PESHE AND NEPA/E.O. 12114 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE	•	•	•	•					•	✓	✓		42 U.S.C. 4321-4347 (Ref. (ag)) E.O. 12114 (Ref. (ah))	CAE or as delegated
STATUTORY. The Programmatic Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Evaluation (PESHE) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) / Executive Order (E.O.) 12114 Compliance Schedule is approved by the CAE. Related design considerations must be included in the SEP; related operations or sustainment considerations after Milestone C will be included in the LCSP. Not required for software programs with no hardware component.														

No Change:
 “Not required for software programs with no hardware component.”



Streamlined Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA) Compliance

ENCLOSURE 11

3. CCA COMPLIANCE

a. ... the DoD Component will not award a contract for the applicable acquisition phase until:

(1) The sponsoring DoD Component or program manager has satisfied the applicable acquisition phase-specific requirements of the CCA as shown in Table 9 in Enclosure 1 of this instruction; and

(2) The Program Manager has reported CCA compliance to the MDA and the DoD Component Chief Information Officer (CIO), or their designee.

b. The Component CIO, ... , will record the CCA compliance in the DITPR upon program initiation and at subsequent major decision points, and in the AIR, as required.

c. ... To report compliance, the Program Manager will prepare a table similar to Table 9 to indicate which documents demonstrate compliance with the CCA requirements. ~~DoD Component CIOs, or their designee, will use the documents cited in the table prepared by the Program Manager to assess and confirm CCA compliance.~~

ENCLOSURE 1

Note From Table 2: STATUTORY for all programs that acquire information technology (IT); Regulatory for other programs. See section 3 in Enclosure 11 for amplifying guidance. A summary of required actions is in Table 9 in this enclosure. The Program Manager will report CCA compliance to the MDA and the Component CIO or designee. For IT programs employing an incremental development model (i.e., Model 3), the Program Manager will report CCA compliance at each Limited Deployment Decision Point.

ENCLOSURE 1

Table 9. CCA Compliance

Actions Required to Comply With the CCA (Subtitle III of title 40 of U.S. Code (Reference (p))) ¹	Applicable Program Documentation ²
1. Make a determination that the acquisition supports core, priority functions of the DoD. ³	ICD, IS ICD, Problem Statement for a DBS, or urgent need requirements documents
2. Establish outcome-based performance measures linked to strategic goals. ^{3,4}	ICD, IS ICD, CDD, CPD, AoA, APB
3. Redesign the processes that the system supports to reduce costs, improve effectiveness and maximize the use of commercial off-the-shelf technology. ^{3,4}	ICD, IS ICD, Concept of Operations, AoA, Business Process Reengineering
4. Determine that no private sector or government source can better support the function. ^{4,5}	Acquisition Strategy, AoA
5. Conduct an analysis of alternatives. ^{4,5}	AoA
6. Conduct an economic analysis that includes a calculation of the return on investment; or for non-AIS programs, conduct a life-cycle cost estimate. ^{4,5}	Component Cost Estimate, Program Economic Analysis for MAIS programs
7. Develop clearly established measures and accountability for program progress. ⁴	Acquisition Strategy, APB, TEMP
8. Ensure that the acquisition is consistent with the DoD Information Enterprise policies and architecture, to include relevant standards. ⁴	CDD NR-KPP, CPD NR-KPP, ISP
9. Ensure that the program has a Cybersecurity Strategy that is consistent with DoD policies, standards and architectures, to include relevant standards. ⁴	Cybersecurity Strategy, Program Protection Plan, Risk Management Framework Security Plan
10. Ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, (1) modular contracting has been used, and (2) the program is being implemented in phased, successive increments, each of which meets part of the mission need and delivers measurable benefit, independent of future increments. ⁴	Acquisition Strategy
11. Register Mission-Critical and Mission-Essential systems with the DoD CIO. ^{4,6}	DoD Information Technology Portfolio Repository
<p>1. Table 2 in this enclosure indicates when the program manager must report CCA compliance.</p> <p>2. The system documents/information cited are examples of the most likely but not the only references for the required information. If other references are more appropriate, they may be used in addition to or instead of those cited. Include page(s) and paragraph(s), where appropriate. Urgent needs may cite the associated urgent needs documentation to demonstrate CCA compliance, e.g., the Course of Action and/or the network connection documentation.</p> <p>3. These requirements are presumed to be satisfied for weapons systems with embedded IT and for Command and Control Systems that are not themselves IT systems.</p> <p>4. These actions are also required to comply with section 811 of Public Law 106-398 (Reference (q)).</p> <p>5. For NSS, these requirements apply to the extent practicable (40 U.S.C. 11103 (Reference (p)) discusses NSS).</p> <p>6. <u>Mission-Critical Information System</u>. A system that meets the definitions of "information system" and "national security system" in the Clinger-Cohen Act (Subtitle III of title 40 of U.S. Code (Reference (p))), the loss of which would cause the stoppage of warfighter operations or direct mission support of warfighter operations. (The designation of mission critical will be made by a DoD Component head, a Combatant Commander, or their designee. A financial management IT system will be considered a mission-critical IT system as defined by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (USD(C)).) A "Mission-Critical Information Technology System" has the same meaning as a "Mission-Critical Information System."</p> <p><u>Mission-Essential Information System</u>. A system that meets the definition of "information system" in 44 U.S.C. 3502 (Reference (aw)), that the acquiring DoD Component Head or designee determines is basic and necessary for the accomplishment of the organizational mission. (The designation of mission-essential will be made by a DoD Component head, a Combatant Commander, or their designee. A financial management IT system will be considered a mission-essential IT system as defined by the USD(C).) A "Mission-Essential Information Technology System" has the same meaning as a "Mission-Essential Information System."</p>	



RFP Release Point Document Approval Authority

At The Development RFP Release Decision Point:

*“In Table 2, when applied to requirements associated with the **Development RFP Release Decision Point**, the modifier “draft” will mean a **Program Manager-, Program Executive Officer- (PEO), and CAE-**approved draft subject to change based on results of the source selection process and pre-Milestone B Component and OSD staff coordination.”*



Defense Business Systems (DBS) Problem Statements

- Deletion of the Business Case reinforced the need for and extended the purpose of the Problem Statement
- The Problem Statement will document evolving requirements alike an ICD and CDD

4. DBS PROBLEM STATEMENT. DBS generally do not employ Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System procedures for the development and validation of capability requirements documents. Instead functional sponsors will analyze a perceived business problem, capability gap, or opportunity and document the results in a Problem Statement. The Problem statement will include measurable business outcomes, a rough order of magnitude cost estimate and projected/anticipated financial return measures such as net present value, payback or return on investment.

- a. The DBS Problem Statement must be reviewed by the IRB and approved by the IRB chair. Analysis supporting the Problem Statement will be forwarded to the IRB and the Joint Staff for review.*
- b. The Problem Statement will be refined over time to inform post-MDD decision making. The final Problem Statement will be reviewed by the IRB and approved by the IRB chair prior to the Development RFP Release Decision Point.*
- c. Approved Problem Statements will be submitted to the MDA 30 days prior to the MDD and any subsequent decision point where they are required.*
- d. The Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), on advice of the J-8 and the Functional Capabilities Board, will have authority to review Problem Statements to determine if JROC interest exists.*



Accommodating Changes to the Acquisition Strategy

Per USD(AT&L):

*... Acquisition Strategies are baseline plans for the execution of the program and should be prepared and submitted in time to obtain approval to support more detailed planning and the preparation of Requests for Proposal. **The Acquisition Strategy is an approved plan; it is not a contract. Minor changes to the plan reflected in the Acquisition Strategy due to changed circumstances or increased knowledge are to be expected and do not require MDA pre-approval. Major changes, such as contract type or basic program structure, do require MDA approval prior to implementation. All changes should be noted and reflected in an update at the next program decision point or milestone. ...***



Increased Emphasis on the Threat

- Reconsidered at each Milestone Decision Point—For Example:

*“In making Milestone C **and Limited Deployment** decisions, the MDA will consider any **new validated threat environments** that were not included in the CPD and might affect operational effectiveness, and will consult with the requirements validation authority as part of the production decision making process to ensure that capability requirements are current.”*
- Identified as a consideration during Configuration Steering Boards (CSBs):

*“The Program Manager, in consultation with the PEO and the requirements sponsor, will, on at least an annual basis, identify and propose to the CSB a set of recommended requirements changes to include descoping options that reduce program cost and/or moderate requirements **and changes needed to respond to any threat developments**. These options will be presented to the CSB with supporting rationale addressing operational implications. ...”*



Treatment of the Intellectual Property (IP) Strategy

From the Acquisition Strategy Row in Table 2:

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (IP) STRATEGY: STATUTORY for major weapon systems and subsystems; Regulatory for other program types. The Intellectual Property (IP) Strategy must be updated as appropriate to support and account for evolving IP considerations associated with the award and administration of all contracts throughout the system life cycle. Becomes part of the Life-Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP) during Operations and Support (O&S). For programs responding to urgent needs, due at the Development Milestone.

SOURCE(S): 10 U.S.C. 2320 (Ref. (g)), Para. 6.a(4) of Enclosure 2 of this instruction

From Enclosure 2, Program Management:

6.a.(4) Intellectual Property (IP) Strategy and Open Systems Architectures. ... The IP Strategy will be updated throughout the entire product life cycle, summarized in initially as part of the Acquisition Strategy, and presented with during the Operations and Support Phase as part of the Life-Cycle Sustainment Plan ~~during the Operations and Support Phase.~~



Program Support Assessments (PSAs)

From Enclosure 3, Systems Engineering:

20. PROGRAM SUPPORT ASSESSMENTS (PSAs). The Office of the DASD(SE) will conduct independent, cross-functional PSAs of ~~programs'~~MDAPs and MAIS programs, and other program's as directed by the DAE, to assess technical management and systems engineering progress and plans, ~~with support from other DoD organizations~~. PSAs are for the purpose of assisting program managers' technical planning, and to improve execution by sharing best practices and lessons learned from other programs.



Rapid Fielding (Enclosure 13)

- Urgent Operational Needs include:

-- Joint Urgent Operational Needs (JUONs) and Joint Emergent Operational Needs (JEONs). These are either an urgent need identified by a Combatant Commander, the CJCS, or the VCJCS involved in an ongoing contingency operation (i.e. a JUON) or an emergent need identified by a Combatant Commander, CJCS, or VCJCS for an anticipated or pending contingency operation (i.e. a JEON). For JUONs and JEONs, the validation approval will be by the Joint Staff in accordance with JCIDS detailed in CJCSI 3170.01H. Program execution for JUONs and JEONs will be assigned in accordance with DoDD 5000.71. The MDA for JUONs and JEONs will be determined at the DoD Component level except in very rare cases when the MDA will be designated in an ADM by the DAE.

-- DoD Component-specific UON. These are defined in CJCSI 3170.01H and further discussed in DoDD 5000.71. Approval authorities for DoD Component UONs, including their validation, program execution, and the designation of the MDA, will be at the DoD Component level.

- A Warfighter Senior Integration Group (SIG)-Identified Urgent Issue. This is a critical warfighter issue, e.g. materiel support to a coalition partner, identified by the Co-Chairs of the Warfighter SIG in accordance with DoDD 5000.71. The Co-Chairs of the Warfighter SIG will approve a critical warfighter issue statement and provide instructions to DoD Component(s) on program execution and management.

- A Secretary of Defense Rapid Acquisition Authority (RAA) Determination. This is a Secretary of Defense signed determination that is made in response to a documented deficiency following consultation with the Joint Staff. RAA should be considered when, within certain limitations, a waiver of a law, policy, directive, or regulation will greatly accelerate the delivery of effective capability to the warfighter in accordance with section 806(c) of P.L. 107-314.

- More streamlined procedure, to include testing
- Clarified Information Requirements



New Policy for Cloud Computing

ENCLOSURE 11

9. CLOUD COMPUTING. Cloud computing services can deliver more efficient IT than traditional acquisition approaches. Program managers will acquire DoD or non-DoD provided cloud computing services when the business case analysis determines that the approach meets affordability and security requirements. Program managers will ensure that cloud services are implemented in accordance with Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) provided Cloud Computing Security Requirements Guidance; and will only use cloud services that have been issued both a DoD Provisional Authorization by DISA and an Authority to Operate by their Component's Authorizing Official. In addition, non-DoD cloud services used for Sensitive Data must be connected to customers through a Cloud Access Point that has been approved by the DoD CIO. Program managers report cloud service funding investments through the submission of the Office of Management of Budget (OMB) Exhibit 53 in accordance with OMB Circular A-11(Reference (c)).



Key OT&E Changes

- Clarified use of TEMP at Milestone-A (and general TEMP approval process) for DOT&E oversight systems
 - Designate the lead OTA as the coordinator of CONOPS discussion in MS A TEMP [5.d.(1)]
- Added discussion of use of Scientific Test and Analysis Techniques throughout T&E Program Planning [5.e.]
- Revised Modeling and Simulation (M&S) discussion [6.d.]
 - Require any M&S that utilize or portray threat characteristics or parameters must have that portrayal accredited by the Defense Intelligence Agency
 - For programs under DOT&E oversight, its use for the operational evaluation will be approved by DOT&E
- Clarified Integrated Testing [11.a.(4)]
 - DOT&E must approve OTAs plan for use of integrated testing data before the start of testing; approval will be based on understanding of the realism of the test scenario(s) used and the pedigree (test conditions and methodologies) of the data
- Substantive revision to discussion of OT&E of software
 - Use of Operational Assessments (OA) for Incrementally Deployed Software Intensive Program model [6.a.(2)]; all limited deployments require OT or OA [7.d.(3)]
 - Includes Human-Systems Interface (HSI) assessment and realistic test environment [7.a.]
 - OTA requires DOT&E coordination on the required level of test at all levels of risk [7.d.(2)]
- Added discussion that cybersecurity testing applies to all systems, not just software systems [8.] (while this was original intent, previous organization made this unclear)
 - PM and OTA conduct periodic risk assessments to determine appropriate testing [8.d.]



Acquisitions of Services

- Enclosure 9 of the 2008 DoDI 5000.02 remains applicable to Acquisitions of Services
- New DRAFT DoDI 5000.xx for Services in Final Review
- DoDI 5000.02 is applicable to IT Services that achieve the MAIS threshold



Continuous Improvement

- Legislative Proposals
- FY 2015 National Defense Authorization Act Implementation
- Immediate Actions Resulting from Better Buying Power (BBP) 3.0
- Document Outlines
- Defense Acquisition Guidebook (DAG)
- . . . and more



FY15 NDAA Requirements Applicable to the Acquisition System

- NDAA signed too late to be incorporated in DoDI 5000.02 without additional coordination
- Priority was to get the final DoDI 5000.02 to the community
- FY 15 NDAA requirements include:
 - § 213. **Revision Of Requirement For Acquisition Programs To Maintain Defense Research Facility Records.** Removes statutory direction to make any position paper by a Defense research facility be made a part of the records
 - § 801. **Modular open systems approaches in acquisition programs.** Requires IT programs to include open systems approaches to the maximum extent possible or to provide written justification in the contract file detailing why not used, and defines open systems approach.
 - § 802. **Recharacterization of changes to MAIS programs.** Amends 10 USC 2445c: Changes MAIS failure to achieve FDD within 5 years after Milestone A from “Critical” change to a “Significant” change.
 - § 803. **Amendments relating to defense business systems.** Defines “business process mapping,” and makes it a required component of BPR. DBS now exclude commissary systems, exchange systems, or other systems for MWR using non-appropriated funds.
 - § 816. **Restatement and revision of requirements applicable to multiyear defense acquisitions to be specifically authorized by law.** Reviewed by DCAPE; appears to be minor procedural changes.
 - § 831. **Chief Information Officer authority enhancements.** Requires the DoD CIO to certify that IT investments adequately implement incremental development.
 - § 901. **Reorganization of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Related Matters.** Effective 2/1/17, creates USD(Business Management and Information); the USD(BMI) is the CIO. Enacts 10 USC 142 about the CIO; disestablishes the DBSMC; assigns DBSMC duties to the IRB; and creates new ASD(Energy, Installations, and Environment)

* Unless otherwise noted, all requirements are effective 12/19/2014 (P.L. 113-291)



Point of Contact

Mr. Skip Hawthorne

OUSD(AT&L) DPAP

Deputy Director, Acquisition Policy

(703) 692-9556

everett.e.hawthorne.civ@mail.mil