



Tailoring the Defense Business System Acquisition Pathway

April 6, 2023

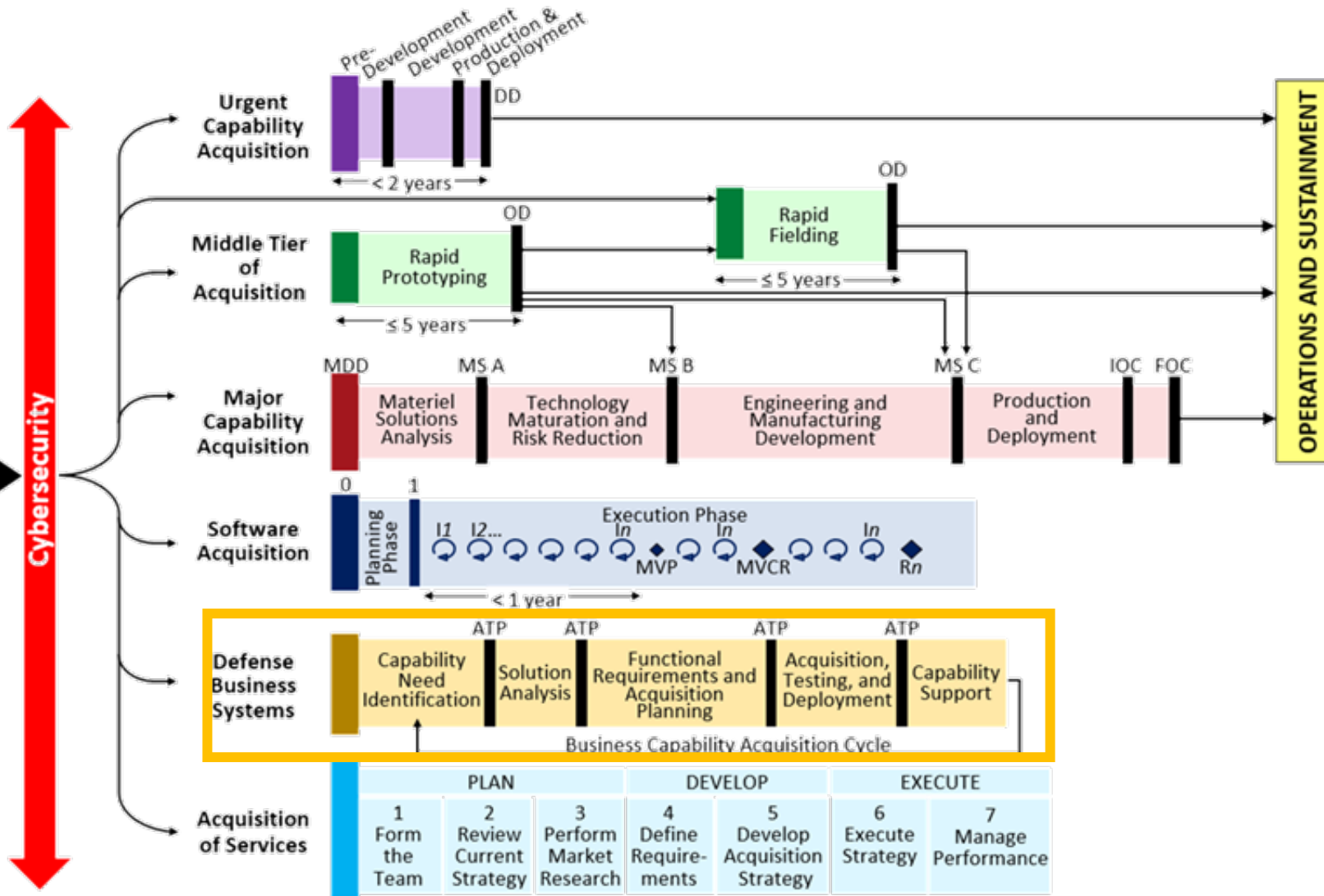
David Kuroda, DAU Professor of Program Management

Art Holland, USD (A&S)

Ground Rules

- ❑ DAU cannot approve your tailoring approach
- ❑ Each component has its own implementation guidelines that must be considered as part of your approach
- ❑ The examples provided are based on observations across DoD to illustrate what's possible, but are not recommendations for a specific approach
- ❑ The examples provided do not cover the range of possibilities, they are only examples for your consideration and to promote critical thinking

Adaptive Acquisition Framework Pathways



To field capabilities to fulfill urgent existing and/or emerging operational needs or quick reactions in less than 2 years.

To rapidly develop fieldable prototypes within an acquisition program to demonstrate new capabilities and/or rapidly field production quantities of systems with proven technologies that require minimal development.

To acquire and modernize military unique programs that provide enduring capability.

To facilitate rapid and iterative delivery of software capability (e.g., software-intensive systems and/or software-intensive components or sub-systems) to the user.

To acquire information systems that support DoD business operations. This pathway applies to defense business capabilities and their supporting business systems.

For the acquisition of contracted services with a total estimated value at or above the simplified acquisition threshold (SAT)

What is a Defense Business System (DBS)?

- ❑ Information systems that are operated by, for, or on behalf of the Department of Defense, including: financial systems, financial data feeder systems, contracting systems, logistics systems, planning and budgeting systems, installations management systems, human resources management systems, and training and readiness systems. A business system is defined by its function not technology. A business system does not include a national security system or an information system used exclusively by and within the defense commissary system or the exchange system or other instrumentality of the DoD conducted for the morale, welfare, and recreation of members of the armed forces using non-appropriated funds
- ❑ Covered Defense Business System: A defense business system that is expected to have a total amount of budget authority, over the period of the current future-years defense program submitted to Congress under section 221 of this title , in excess of \$50,000,000. [10 U.S. Code § 2222:]

DoDI 5000.75 DBS Acquisition Pathway

- ❑ Implements the statutory requirements of Section 2222(c) “Issuance of Guidance” of Title 10 United States Code (U.S.C.) and Section 883(e) “Guidance on Acquisition of Business Systems” of Public Law 114-92.
- ❑ This pathway is used to acquire information systems that support DoD business operations. This pathway applies to defense business capabilities and their supporting business systems, including those with “as-a-service” solutions to include: financial and financial data feeder; contracting; logistics; planning and budgeting; installations management; human resources management; training and readiness systems; and may also be used to acquire non-developmental, software intensive programs that are not business systems.
 - Assess the business environment and identifies existing solutions that could be adopted to satisfy DoD needs.
 - Reviews business processes and revises them to align with commercial or government IT best practices.
 - NOTE: Customization of a selected information technology (IT) solution is minimal.
 - The DoD reduces risk/maximizes benefits by using COTS that were successfully demonstrated in the marketplace.

Acquisition of Defense Business Systems (DBS)

- ❑ DBS uses a tailored approach for all program documentation. Information deliverables (including requirements documentation) will generally not be prepared solely for staff review and approval, but be intended primarily for use within the program either as products used in later phases of the process or as planning and management tools
- ❑ The information produced will be specific to each program and tailored to meet individual program needs. Details will be maintained by the program in a transparent and timely fashion, available for oversight reviews as needed

DBS Statutory Information Requirements

Requirement	Statute	Comment
Business Enterprise Architecture Compliant	10 USC 2222(g)(B)	
Capability requirements	10 USC 2222(d)(2)	defined and recorded as appropriate
Business Process Reengineering (BPR)	10 USC 2222(g)(A)	
10 USC 2222 Certification	10 USC 2222	Must occur before system is developed or put into production if no development is required
Solution Approach (market research, AoA,EA)	10 USC 2222(g)(C) for market research	
Cybersecurity Strategy (for mission essential and mission critical IT)	Federal Information Security Modernization Act	
Acquisition Strategy	10 USC 2222(g)(1)(D)	
Clinger-Cohen Act Compliance - IT Management	Title 40, Subtitle III (Division D, E)	
Auditability Compliance	10 USC 2222(g)(1) 10 USC Chapter 9A Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)	
Clinger-Cohen Act Compliance	Title 40, Subtitle III (Division D, E)	Must occur before first deployment
Full CCA compliance at first deployment	Title 40, Subtitle III (Division D, E)	
Confirmation of CCA compliance if there are subsequent releases	Title 40, Subtitle III (Division D, E)	
Initial Operational Test and Evaluation Report	10 USC 139	For programs on DOT&E oversight list
Capability Support Plan	10 USC 2222(b)(4) sustainment strategy	10 USC 2222 requires a sustaining strategy
DOT&E Report on IOT&E	10 USC 139	For programs on DOT&E oversight list

Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA) Compliance

Subtitle III of title 40 of U.S. Code

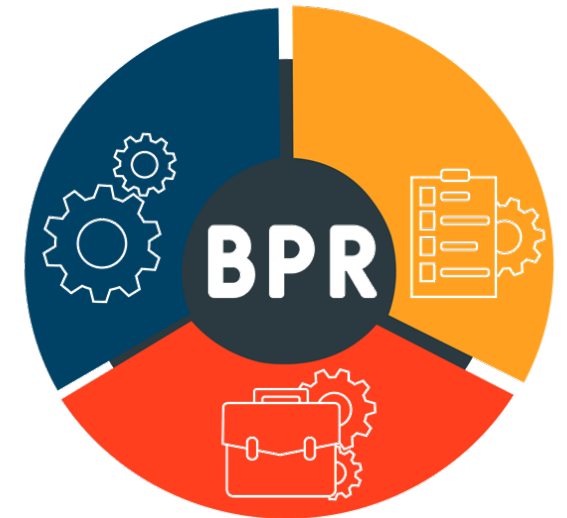
1. Make a determination that the acquisition supports core, priority functions of the DoD.
2. Establish outcome-based performance measures linked to strategic goals.
3. Redesign the processes that the system supports to reduce costs, improve effectiveness and maximize the use of commercial off-the-shelf technology
4. Determine that no private sector or government source can better support the function
5. Conduct an 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
7. Develop clearly established measures and accountability for program progress
8. Ensure that the acquisition is consistent with the DoD Information Enterprise policies and architecture
9. Ensure that the program has a Cybersecurity Strategy that is consistent with DoD policies, standards and architectures, to include relevant standards
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
11. Register Mission-Critical and Mission-Essential systems with the DoD CIO



Business Process Reengineering (BPR)

DoD defines BPR as a —logical methodology for assessing process weaknesses, identifying gaps, and implementing opportunities to streamline and improve the processes to create a solid foundation for success in changes to the full spectrum of operations¹.

- ❑ Goal: eliminate or reduce need to tailor COTS
- ❑ Best Practice: BPR begins *prior to* but is *not completed* until a product has been selected so that business processes can be driven by commercial best practices
- ❑ BPR will utilize the Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA) to guide and constrain the effort



BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING

1. 2012 DoD Business Process Reengineering Assessment Guidance

Consult your component guidance

Army Implementation Guidance for DoDI
5000.75

SECNAV Instruction 5000.2G

Air Force Manual 63-144

Army Implementation Guidance for the DoDI 5000.75, Defense Business System Requirements and Acquisition Process

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
26 January 2018

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20380-1000

SECNAVINST 5000.2G
ASN (RD&A)
08 Apr 2022

SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5000.2G

From: Secretary of the Navy

Subj: DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEFENSE
ACQUISITION SYSTEM AND THE ADAPTIVE ACQUISITION FRAMEWORK

- Encl:
- (1) References
 - (2) Responsibilities
 - (3) Department of the Navy Urgent Needs Process and Urgent Capability Acquisition
 - (4) Middle Tier of Acquisition
 - (5) Major Capability Acquisition
 - (6) Software Acquisition
 - (7) Defense Business Systems
 - (8) Defense Acquisition of Services
 - (9) Systems Engineering
 - (10) Test and Evaluation
 - (11) Life-Cycle Sustainment
 - (12) Property Management During Acquisition and Sustainment
 - (13) Information Technology Requirements
 - (14) Cybersecurity Requirements
 - (15) Joint Requirements and Capabilities Development
 - (16) Two-Pass, Seven-Gate Governance
 - (17) Data Across the Acquisition Pathways
 - (18) Mandatory Legal Reviews and Arms Control Compliance Reviews of Weapon Systems
 - (19) Glossary

1. Purpose. This instruction:

a. Prescribes DON-specific program acquisition and sustainment policies and procedures that supplement applicable Department of Defense (DoD) issuances to provide for the integrated, efficient, and successful operation of the Defense Acquisition System (DAS), and provides policies for the implementation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework (AAF) within the Department of the Navy (DON). Enclosures (1) through (19) provides detailed policy and guidance for this program.

BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE MANUAL 63-144

25 JULY 2018

Acquisition

BUSINESS CAPABILITY
REQUIREMENTS, COMPLIANCE, AND
SYSTEM ACQUISITION



COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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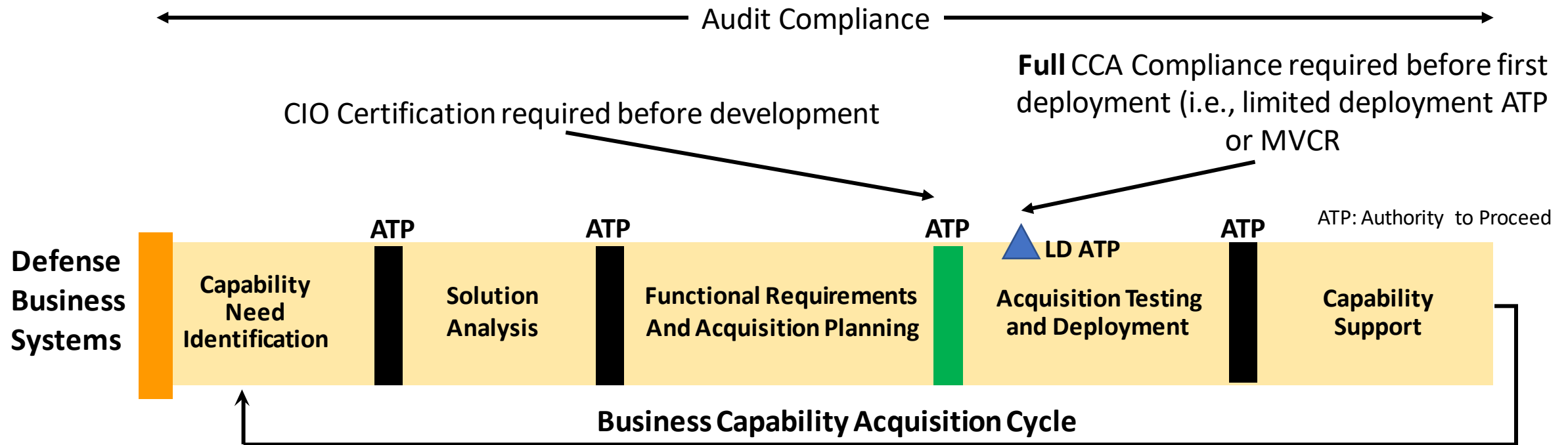
Pages: 32

This Air Force Manual (AFMAN) implements Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 5000.75, *Business System Requirements and Acquisition*. This publication establishes processes for the Air Force (AF) implementation of the Business Capability Acquisition Cycle (BCAC) defines the tailored processes for system planning, design, acquisition, testing, deployment, operations, maintenance, and modernization of AF business capabilities and assigns responsibilities and procedures. This manual should be used in conjunction with requirements in Air Force Instruction (AFI) 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*. Federal law and Department of Defense Directives (DoDD) take precedence over service level guidance. If there is conflicting guidance between this AFMAN and any Department of Defense (DoD) series or published higher-level guidance, the DoD series or published higher-level guidance takes precedence.

The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier number ("T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3") following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, Table 1.1 for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Waivers to mandates involving the acquisition program execution chain are processed in accordance with the acquisition chain of authority as specified in AFI 63-101/20-101. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication Office of Primary Responsibility OPR for non-tiered compliance items.

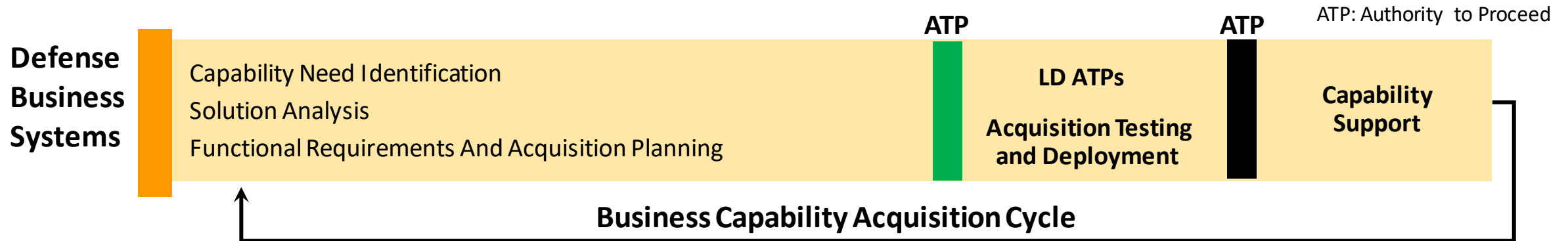
DoDI 5000.75, Defense Business Systems Pathway

DBS statutory requirements must be addressed regardless of which pathway is chosen



Examples of Tailoring

- ❑ Information Formatting
- ❑ Digital Tools – A DBS program employing Agile techniques determined it would develop, store, share, and coordinate approvals in Jira and Confluence, instead of MS Word which is a common digital toolset used for Agile development
- ❑ A Capability Implementation Plan (CIP) can be a single document, collection of documents, or as noted above a repository of information that captures necessary programmatic information
- ❑ Collapsing multiple phases into one



Examples of Tailoring

- ❑ BCAC is intended to be a cycle where a program re-enters the process for major development
- ❑ ATPs can be tailored with DA approval as part of an acquisition strategy - statutory requirements must still be addressed
- ❑ Post Full Deployment ATP deliveries should be captured in the capability support plan and address the governance process for continuous delivery
- ❑ Industry Observation: Integrate Fit-Gap analysis earlier to inform BPR and inform the Solution Analysis phase in order to better evaluate COTS options

