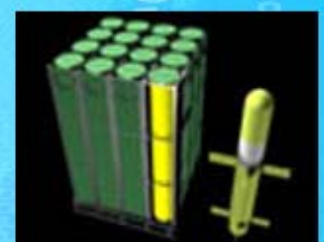


Acquiring War Fighting Capabilities in the 21st Century: The Challenge of Mega-Systems



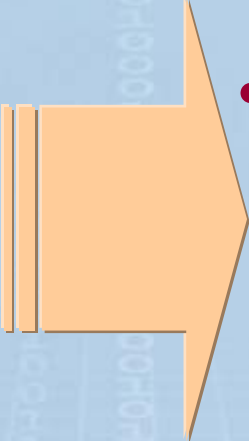
Lieutenant General Joseph L. Yakovac, Jr.
Military Deputy to the
Assistant Secretary of the Army for
Acquisition, Logistics and Technology
11 September 2006

In Collaboration with Renee Stevens (The MITRE Corporation)

Agenda

- **The Strategic Environment**
- **Mega-Systems**
- **Challenges For Acquiring 21st Century Capability**
- **Implications for Spiral Development**

A Trend Towards Larger, More Complex Systems

- Uncertain strategic environment demands agile/adaptive responses
 - Information as competitive source of power
 - Information revolution provides common tools
 - Demand for enterprise and extended enterprise-wide solutions
- 
- Richly *interconnected*; increasingly *interdependent*
 - *Cross traditional boundaries... functional, organizational, programmatic*
 - *Increasing scale/scope*
 - *Increasing complexity*

A Working Definition

- **Mega-Systems defined as “*large scale, potentially complex systems that cross traditional boundaries to provide capability beyond that achievable by their component elements*”**
 - **Composed – Formed “after the fact” from the integration of previously developed systems**
 - **Designed – Structured as formal acquisition programs**
 - **Dynamically assembled – Respond to immediate operational need or opportunity**
- **Often a significant *human and social dimension* that contributes to complexity of behavior and evolution of the Mega-System**

... Demands Different Approach

Traditional Program

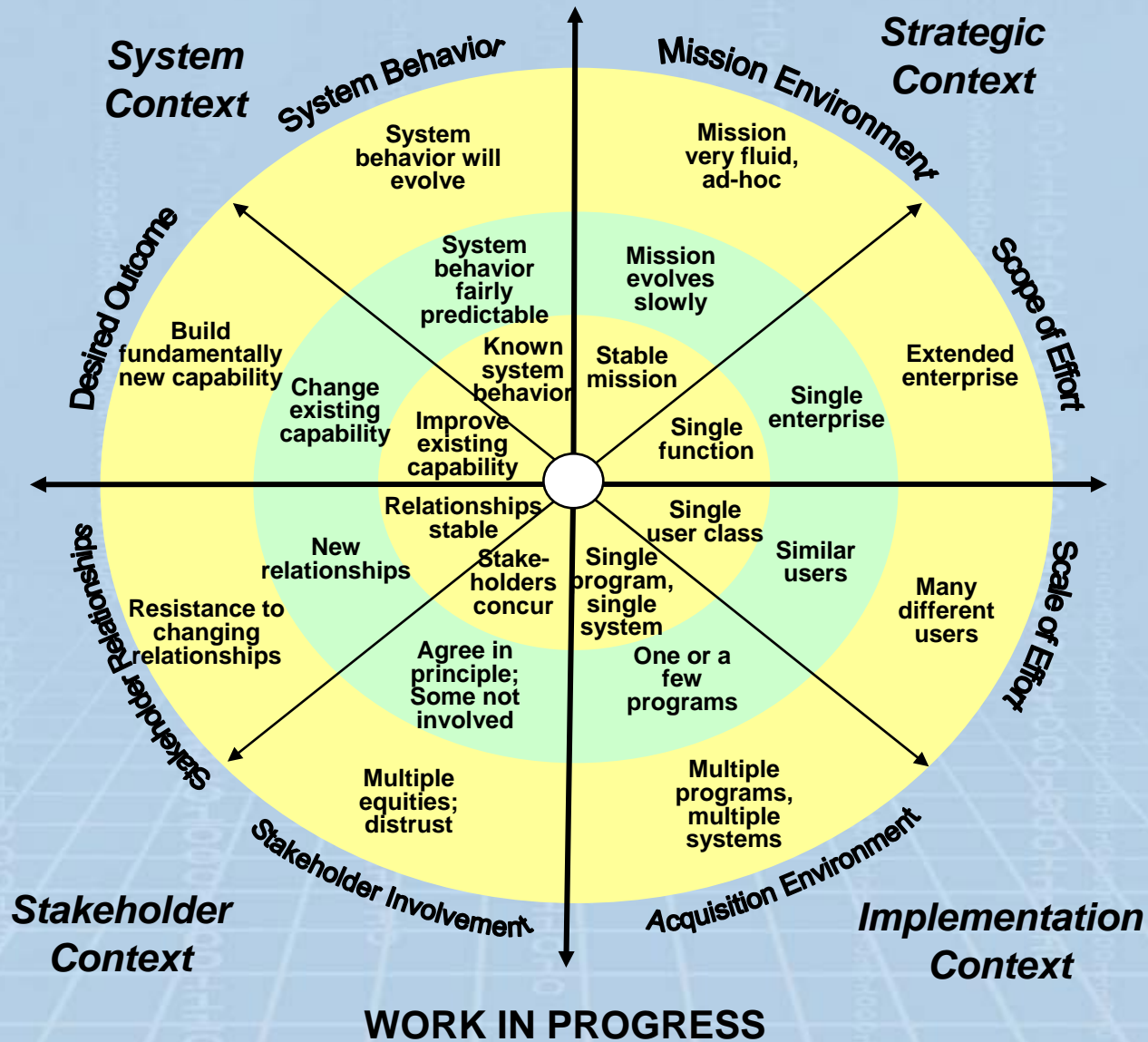
- Predicated on well defined, precise and stable requirements
- Assumes that overall functions can be decomposed and allocated
- Manage execution risk
- Applies best within a single program and when there is agreement as to goals and objectives and a well-understood mission space



Mega-System or Enterprise Network

- Requirements often stated as vision statements or broad architectures.
Evolve opportunistically.
- Some functionality will emerge from interaction of components without specific direction
- Manage uncertainty - both risk and unanticipated opportunities
- Often cross program boundaries; must deal with competition for resources and alternative solutions

Emerging Framework



Emerging Framework

- **Typical program domain**
 - *Traditional systems engineering*
 - *Chief Engineer inside the program; reports to program manager*
- **Transitional domain**
 - *Systems engineering across boundaries*
 - *Influence vs authority*
- **Messy frontier**
 - *Political engineering (power, control...)*
 - *High risk, potentially high reward*
 - *Foster cooperative behavior*

What Needs To Change

- **More flexible, less prescriptive requirements lead to risks in programming & budgeting in out-years. So?**
 - Services, osd, congress, & defense industry must accept risk.
 - Keepers of “ility” keys – users (services & joint), testers, log community, etc., Must accept risk.
- **More “truly” joint programs managed from a “real” joint program office.**
- **The entire defense industry. Why?**
 - Fewer, more expensive programs.
 - Need to better leverage commercial vice military-unique.
 - Need hardware/software commonality to ensure affordability.