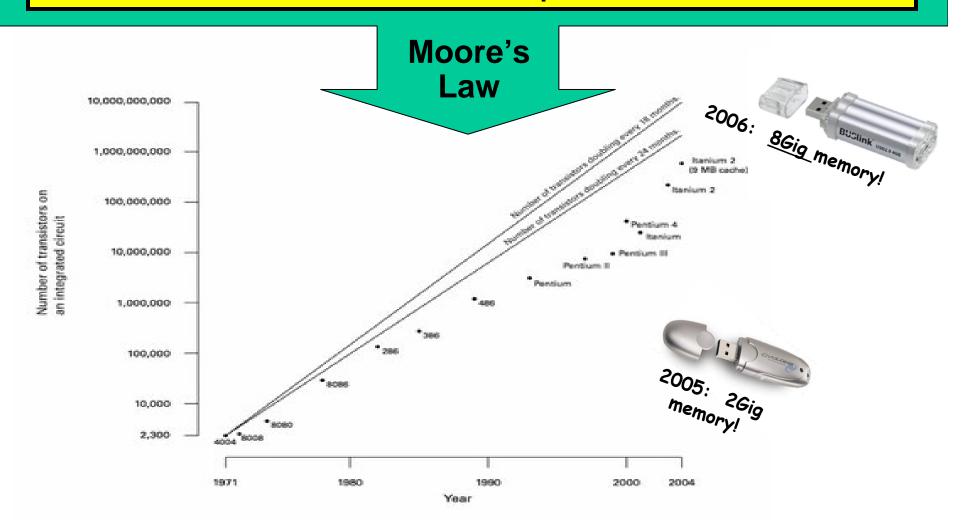


Agenda

- Technology as a Cost & Schedule Driver
- Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command (CE LCMC) Case Study: SINCGARS Radio
- A Proactive Life Cycle Solution
 Risk Mitigation
 Driving Structure
 - Pricing Structure
- Results to Date

Obsolescence within the Communications-Electronics inventory today occurs because the physical equipment becomes outdated faster than it can be procured.



Considering "Cost per Transistor" as an end item cost driver, and Moore's Law as a obsolescence driver, we need a *proactive* DMS/MS management solution!



CE LCMC Case Study: SINCGARS Radio

- Obsolete components/part impacting readiness
 An inventory "ICON" of 300,000+ fielded assets
- Long lead times for redesign & production
 Not just SINCGARS...
- Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF)
 - Lack of obsolescence funding to pursue redesigns of system components



CE LCMC DMS/MS Management Plan

- Develop a usable DMS/MS life-cycle solution
 - Initial effort: SINCGARS radios
 - All variations
- Factor obsolescence cost in unit price
 - Contractor assumes configuration control

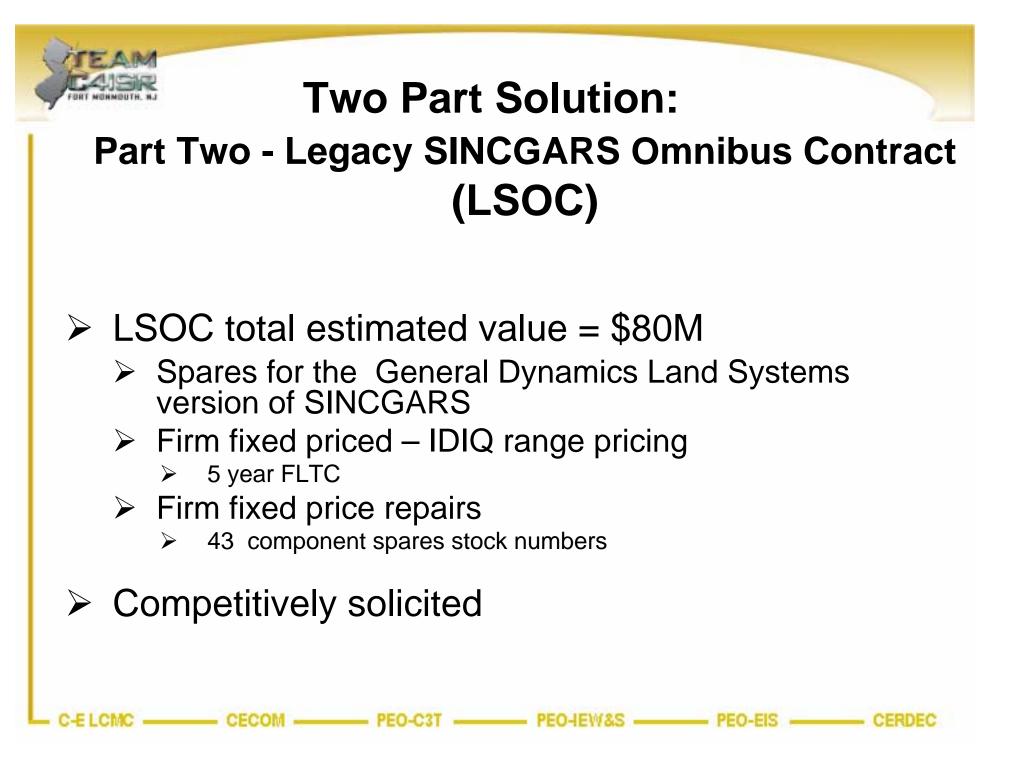
PEO-

- Fund for obsolescence engineering efforts
 - IDIQ contract no guarantees
 - Maximum government flexibility

- CECOM ------ PEO-C3T

Two Part Solution: Part One - SINCGARS Omnibus Contract (SOC)

- SOC is Firm Fixed Price IDIQ range pricing
 - > 5 years with up to 2 one year options
 - T&M for engineering services and repairs
 - > 165 hardware stock numbers domestic
 - Foreign Military Sales requirements (40 stock numbers, training)
- Total estimated value = \$2.5B
 Combined value of SINCGARS DOD inventory and foreign military sales projections
- Competitively solicited





Early Assessment: Right Direction, High Cost

- SOC sole offeror
 - ITT industries
- LSOC sole offeror
 - Tallahassee technologies (Talla-tech)

PEO-JEW&S

Early Results - unaffordable solution

- Worst case scenario assumed
 - Many unknowns for IDIQ contracts
 - Obsolescence "insurance" cost high



Management Solution: Innovative Pricing!

- Utilization of unique contracting characteristics
 - Implement a dual pricing structure
 - Set up an internal risk reserve fund
 - Controlled by special "H" clause
- Risk mitigation within CE LCMC & industry Partners
- Acquisition Center, Logistics Readiness Center, and Program Manager concur with pricing solution



Dual Pricing Structure

- Main contract pricing solution
 - Base price "loaded" with obsolescence
 - Obsolescence portion flows into fund
 - SOC 12% for ASIP 20% for non-ASIP
 - LSOC 25% for all items and set dollar values for repairs
 - Percentage dependent upon program requirements

Alternate contract pricing solution

- Base production price only
- "Switched on" when "ceiling" is reached
- "Switched off" when "floor" is reached



Internal Risk Reserve Fund

- Internal to the contractor, controlled by special "H" clause
 - Flexible min / max (floor/ceiling) fund levels
 - SOC \$4M/\$18M, LSOC \$2M/\$8M
 - Dependent on program requirements
- Funds used for obsolescence redesigns
 - Collaboratively managed partnership
 - DMS/MS related efforts
 - Life-time buys
 - Pre-approved expenditure limit (optional)
 - CDRL reporting

actuals billed to fund

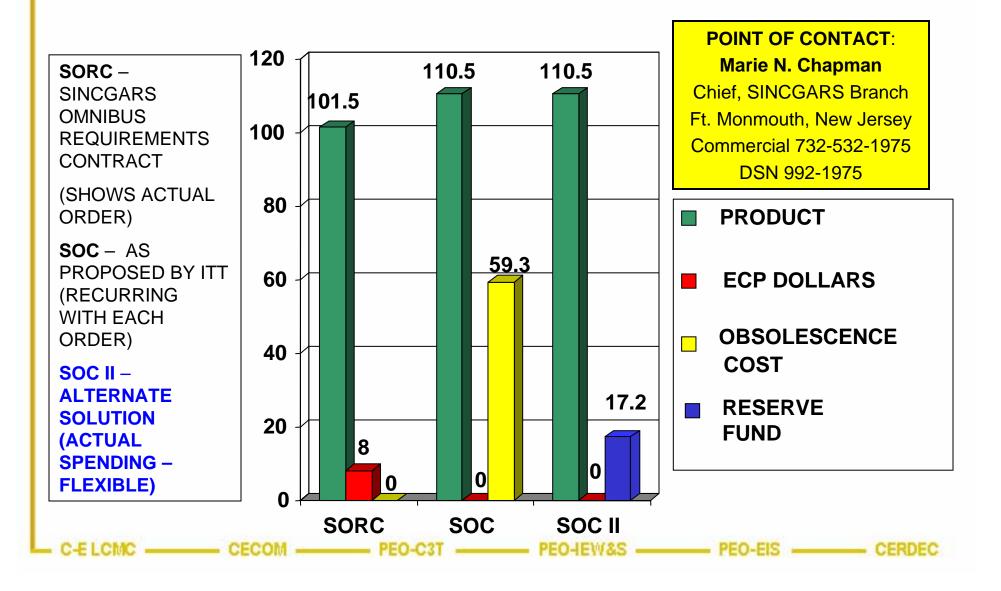


Strategic Advantages

- Reduces government cost
- Reduces contractor risk
 - Funds obligated on contract
 - Proactive DMS/MS management
 - Database of obsolete parts
 - Reduces lead times
 - Pays for obsolescence as needed
- Shared obsolescence cost
 - Obsolescence cost recovered through working capital fund sales
 - Normal AMDF pricing cycle update



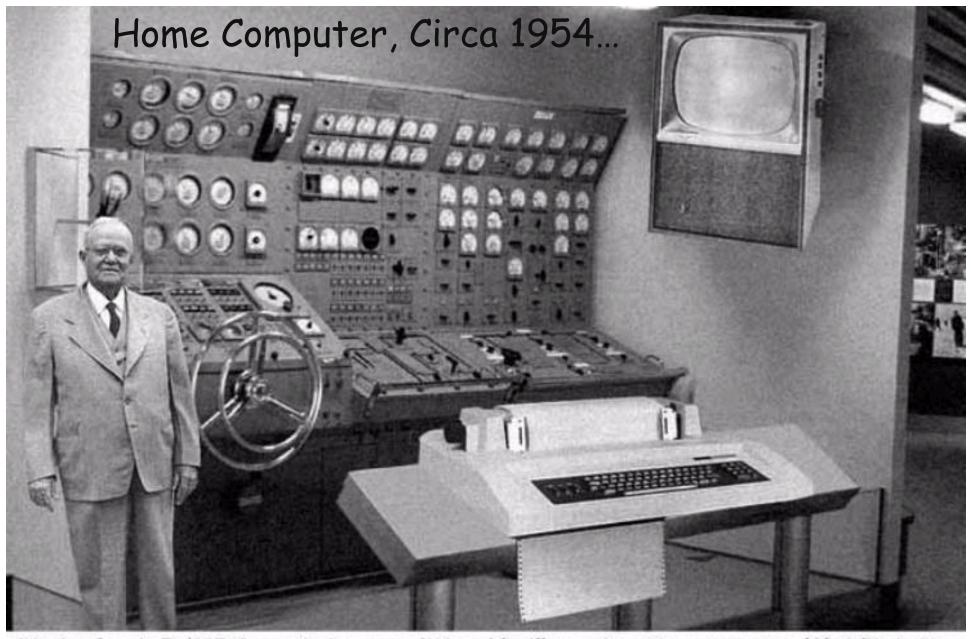
SOC Solution In Action





Current Status

- Obsolescence reports received from both contractors
- ➢ ITT SOC fund level \$20M
 - > 37 items identified as having obsolete components
 - Lifetime buys / redesign initiated
 - 9 redesigns completed
 - \$1.8m lifetime buys with \$1.7m credited back to pool
- Talla-tech LSOC fund level \$9M
 - > 26 items identified as having obsolete components
 - 9 redesigns completed
 - Task execution plan submitted and approved for RT-1523D block upgrade to eliminate obsolescence



Scientists from the RAND Corporation have created this model to illustrate how a "home computer" could look like in the year 2004. However the needed technology will not be economically feasible for the average home. Also the scientists readily admit that the computer will require not yet invented technology to actually work, but 50 years from now scientific progress is expected to solve these problems. With teletype interface and the Fortran language, the computer will be easy to use.