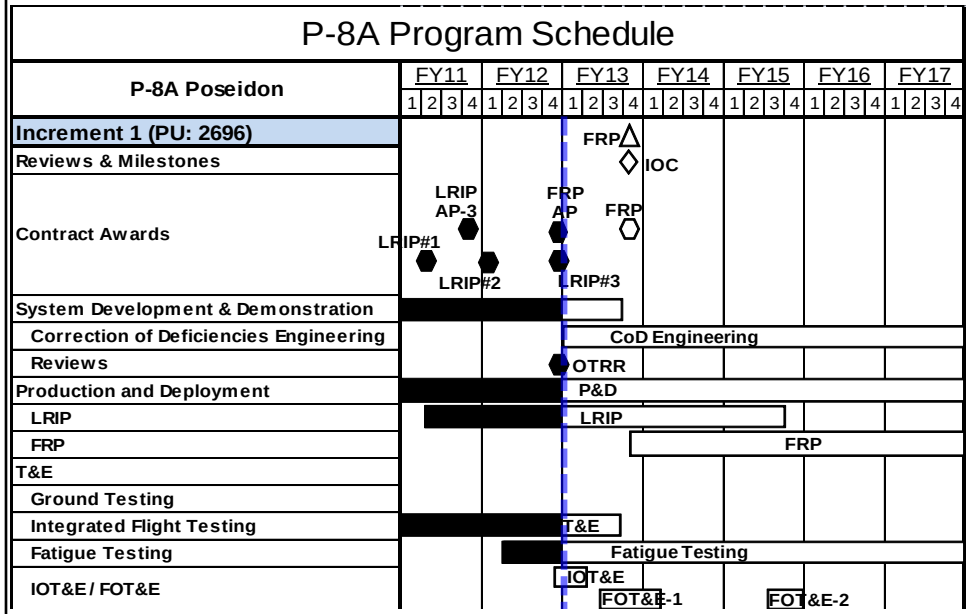
P-8A Poseidon Program Description

Mission & Requirements

- **Replacement for P-3C Orion**
- **System requirements based on the P-8A CPD, validated and approved 22 Jun 09**
- **Principal mission areas are persistent ASW, ASUW, and ISR**
- **Inventory objective is 117 aircraft (IOC 2013)**
- **Future Increments:**
  - Increment 2 - MAC (AEER) / AIS / High Altitude ASW Capability (HAAWC) , Fleet introduction in FY16
  - Increment 3 - Net-Ready / Net-enabled ASuW weapon / Wide Band SATCOM / Architecture upgrade, Fleet introduction in FY20

P-8A Program Schedule



Program Status

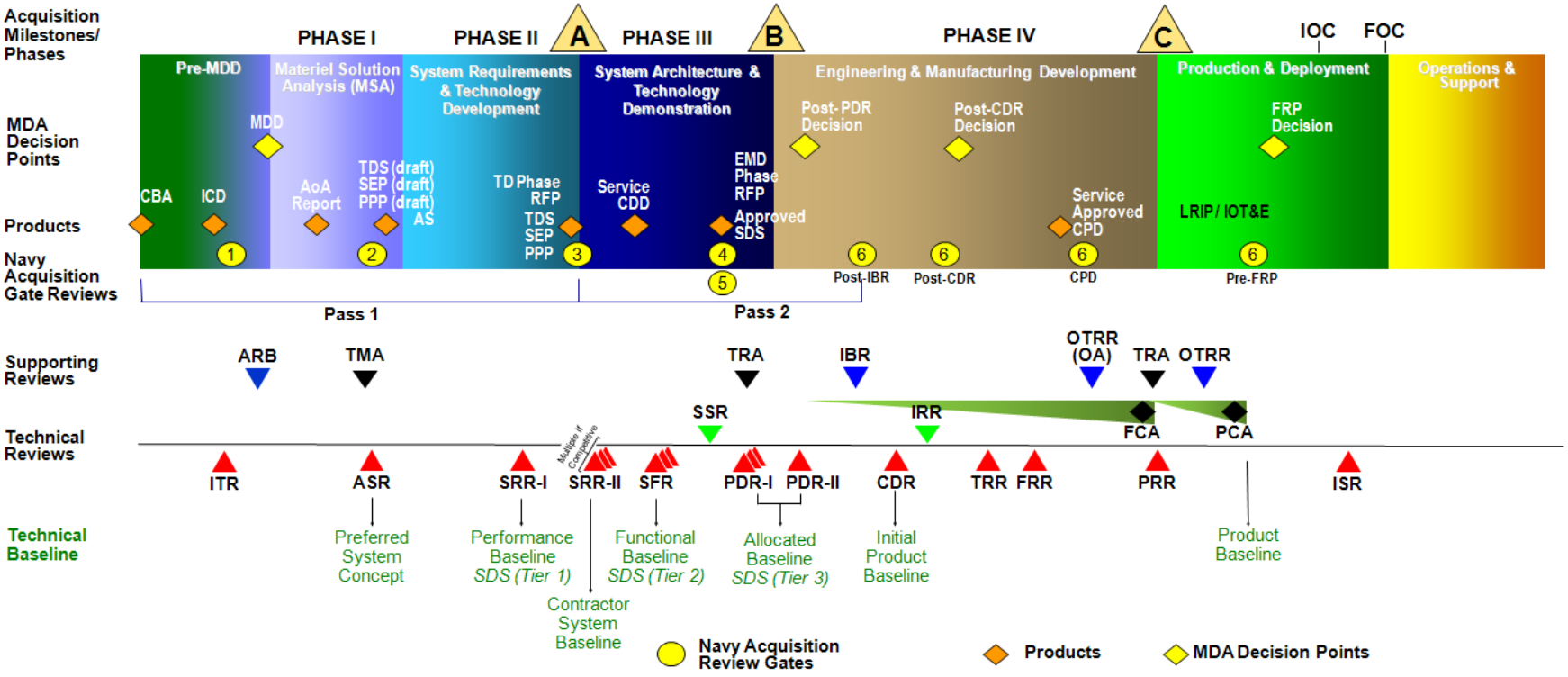
- **SDD program conducting IOT&E, with continuing development in support of FOT&E & FRP milestone**
- **Three LRIP production contracts awarded**
  - **LRIP 1: 6 aircraft (4 aircraft delivered to date)**
  - **LRIP 2: 7 aircraft (delivery start March 2013)**
  - **LRIP 3: 11 aircraft (delivery start June 2014)**
- **1st Fleet training devices delivered Dec 2011**
- **Fleet transition underway- IOC 2013**
- **Increment 2 capabilities to be integrated via ECPs**
  - Cooperative program with the Australian government
- **Increment 3 potential MDAP, pre-Milestone A**
- **PSFD MOU signed with Australian government**

Production Process

Existing commercial air vehicle with proven processes in place
US Navy Production Deliveries FY12 – FY20

NAVAIR Systems Engineering Technical Review (SETR) Process

Systems Engineering Technical Review Timing



- Technology Assessment
- Software Related Reviews
- Technical Reviews
- Program Reviews
- Configuration Audits

NAVAIRINST 4355.19 (SEDIC Rev 3.4)

AoA – Analysis of Alternatives
ARB – Acquisition Review Board
AS – Acquisition Strategy
ASR – Alternative System Review
ARB – Acquisition Review Board
CBA – Capabilities-Based Assessment
CDD – Capability Development Document
CDR – Critical Design Review
CPD – Capability Production Document
FCA – Functional Configuration Audit
FOC – Final Operational Capability
FRR – Flight Readiness Review
IBR – Integrated Baseline Review
ICD – Initial Capabilities Document
IOC – Initial Operational Capability
IRR – Integration Readiness Review
ISR – In-Service Review
ITR – Initial Technical Review
MDD – Materiel Development Decision
MSA – Materiel Solution Analysis
OTRR – Operational Test Readiness Review
PCA – Physical Configuration Audit
PDR – Preliminary Design Review
PRR – Production Readiness Review
SEP – Systems Engineering Plan
SFR – System Functional Review
SRR – System Requirements Review
SSR – Software Specification Review
TDS – Technology Development Strategy
TMA – Technology Maturity Assessment
TRA – Technology Readiness Assessment
TRR – Test Readiness Review

SETR Key Points/Lessons Learned

• SETR Purpose: To provide the program manager with an integrated technical baseline evaluation, and confidence that the technical baseline is mature enough for the next phase of development

- •Conducted with an AIR 4.1 designated independent chair, who forms a board of non-advocate SMEs in the relevant technical disciplines
- • Governed by NAVAIRINST 4355.19, which includes detailed entry criteria and recommended checklists for each review. Exit criteria limited to RFA resolution.

• Lessons Learned:

- • There is no “one size fits all” checklist applicable to all programs. Time spent tailoring the checklist to the specific program, in coordination with the review chair, ensures the best application of program resources.
- • The value to the program is primarily in the preparation for the review- a well-tailored checklist can ensure that preparing for the review aligns to the necessary core work of the program
- • The process serves as a forcing function, in combination with a healthy risk management process, to identify risk, issues and opportunities and drive to resolution
- • Recurring non-advocate SME participation via SETR reviews also of high value to ensure cross-program lessons learned are understood and considered

Risk Management

- Risk Management Process has consistently provided positive ROI for P-8, and serves as a core process to both manage the day-to-day program activities and provide leadership insight

- Lessons Learned:

  - The key first step is developing a Risk Management Plan which identifies leadership responsibilities and quantified criteria for characterizing risk. Consistent application of the quantified criteria is critical and time consuming, but is worth the investment to ensure optimal use of limited program resources

  - The process should be led by someone with overall responsibility for cost, schedule, and performance, with active participation from all program disciplines forming a risk board

  - There is a subjective element to the process- differentiating between risk and “normal development activity” can be challenging.

  - The development of a quality mitigation strategy is often challenging, but also worth the investment
    - Steps that don’t change likelihood/consequence should be questioned
    - Meetings rarely mitigate risk
    - Use the mitigation strategy to establish the necessary drumbeat via risk board

  - Recommend establishing a lower frequency leadership drumbeat of verifying that the current program risk cube truly represents the core risks to the program