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# ASA(ALT) OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SYSTEMS ENGINEER

# RELIABILITY, AVAILABILITY, MAINTAINABILITY (RAM) INITIATIVE

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DESIGN • DEVELOP • DELIVER • DOMINATE

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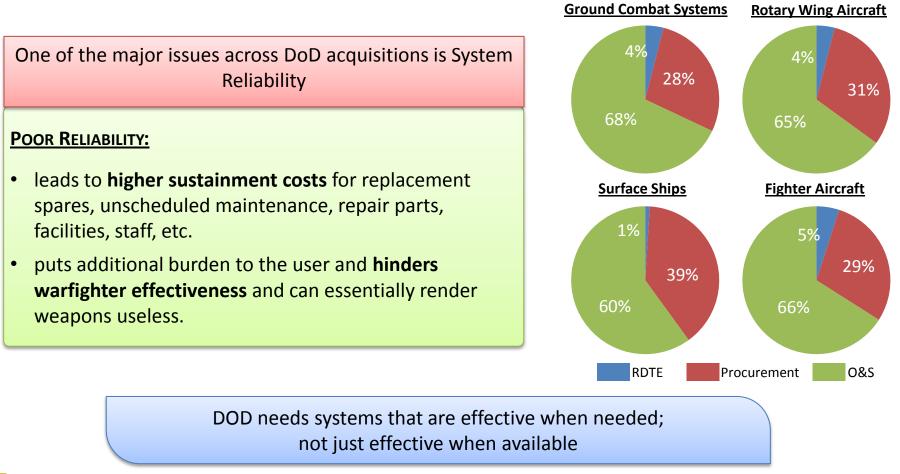




## THE CHALLENGE



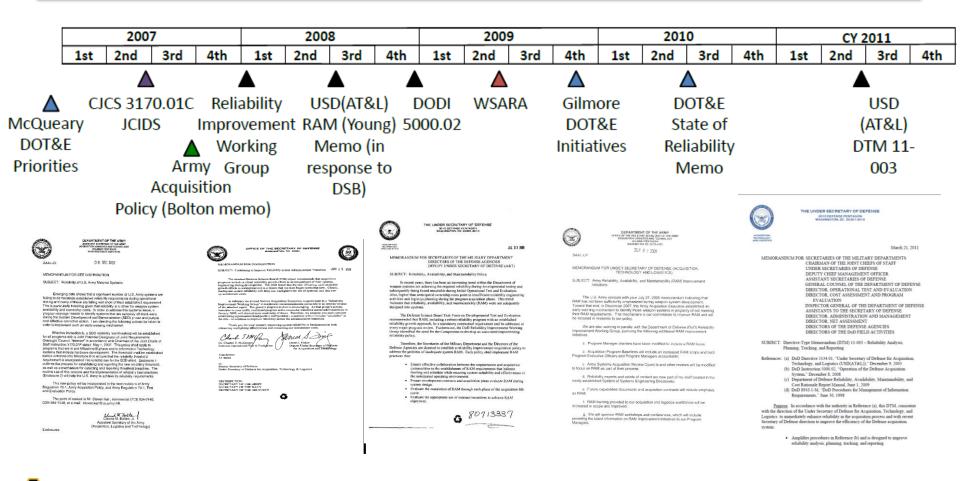
#### Operational and Sustainment (O&S) costs dominate total system costs; close to 65% on average across all DoD acquisitions







Over the past decade, DoD and Army has taken significant steps to improve system Reliability









- During TD Phase, OMS/MP was changed to a much harsher mission profile than what was in the P-Spec for the TD Phase and the change was after vendors had their CDR.
- High reliability requirements coupled with a high statistical confidence requires significant Operational Test Miles.
- Language specific to Reliability Growth Models and use of M&S and test data (Fault tree analysis, Finite Element Analysis) to feed prediction models and FMECA was not in the TD phase RFP.
- Insufficient RAM team structure in the program office. In some cases, one RAM engineer supporting multiple programs and in some cases no official RAM engineer leading the reliability program.
- Test-fix-test mentality; not enough emphasis on Design for Reliability (DfR).







- The identified "Critical functions" do not correctly correlate to the JROC approved CPD KPPs, KSAs or Other System Attributes. The result is a many to many relationship that is difficult to test as currently described versus JROC approved and what was contracted as system performance requirements.
- Common definition of Fully operational and Essential Critical Failures between T&E Community, User Community and Materiel Developer.
- Clear definition of Essential Mission Critical Failure and Software Problem Reports.
- Hard time defining Software Defect Containment Contract Language in the Contract/SOW.







- ASA(ALT) OCSE has re-established Reliability Improvement Working Group (RIWG) – Aug 2012
- RIWG comprises of members from ASA (ALT) and reliability leads from TRADOC, AEC, AMSAA, PEOs, and RDECs
- Focus of RIWG is to
  - perform detail assessment of RAM efforts through out the acquisition life cycle for the programs that are having reliability issues
  - collect lesson learned
  - unearth systemic root causes for the reliability issues
  - recommend solutions to the leadership that can curb these rising issues







- Current RIWG Focus in on Five Systemic Army Program Reliability Causal Factors
  - 1. Requirements and Operational Usage Definition;
  - 2. Accurate Cost/Risk Assessments;
  - 3. Accurate TRL Assessments;
  - 4. Failure Definition/Scoring Criteria (FD/SC); and
  - 5. Design for Reliability





- **1.** Early thorough Assessment of Reliability Requirements:
  - After the MDD, there needs to be thorough review of the definition of OMS/MP, Draft CDD, and AoA. Center of Reliability (CRG) growth can provide support, RIWG can coordinate the handshake.
  - Reliability needs to be part of the TRL assessments and a key focus area in AoA and for emerging S&T programs.
  - Post MS A, review of Reliability KSA and FD/SC.

Need to make sure we are not signing up for unrealistic requirements





- 2. Use Reliability Growth Planning Curve to plan and '<u>track</u>' reliability issues:
  - Program Office to establish a Reliability Growth Planning Curve (RGPC)
    - Incorporated in SEP and updated in TEMP
    - O&S costs overlaid on the RGPC
    - Update the RGPC after test events to effectively track reliability
  - Establish Early EMD Reliability full-up system-level Developmental Test Threshold, documented in the TEMP.
  - Collect developmental test data to provide early indication of reliability problems.

#### This was part of "Improving the Reliability of US Army Materiel Systems" memo signed by Ms. Shyu (June 2011)







- 3. Use of Reliability Score Cards as part of Program System Reviews:
  - Structured engineering and analytical approach to identify weak performers early in program development, but can also be applied throughout life-cycle of system
  - General version along with software specific version
    - Each scorecard divided into multiple categories
    - Each category contains several elements with associated rating criteria

# AMSAA-AEC Center of Reliability Growth (CRG) can provide training and also perform an independent assessment







- 4. Use of Reliability Contract Language:
  - Derived Reliability Contractual Language to be used during solicitation and contract execution in the TD phase and further updated in the EMD phase
  - Current language focuses on Milestone (MS) B contracts and employs one-time use Data Item Descriptions (DID)
  - Good examples: Language used for Joint Effects Targeting System (JETS)
    & Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar (LCMR) Programs





- Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR) Need for accurate and <u>early</u> warnings to HQDA so support can be appropriately provided (if needed).
- Systems are getting vastly complex. Need to look at how to make the systems easier to train and training more efficient. Reduce the number of Failure modes caused by training.
- Leadership engagement is critical.
- Organizations such as various RDECs and AMSAA-AEC CRG are there to provide support in the arena of Reliability Improvement. RIWG can coordinate the handshake.





## LONG RANGE



- From lessons learned, need to bin/categorize programs and develop <u>tailored</u> Reliability Programs to better help Program Offices execute them.
  - Program offices with software or IT intensive programs have hard time following traditional hardware/vehicle Reliability Program.
- Pulling together the Operational Use data such Conditioned Based Maintenance; "On-time" and "Downtime"; use of Spare Parts for the systems and utilizing it to better define the OMS/MP.







### ASA (ALT) OCSE RAM LEAD

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