Since June 2014, Program Executive Office (PEO) Ships delivered ten ships and over 300 boats and craft to our Navy and allied partners. These platforms are a vital part of providing our warfighters and partners with the required capabilities needed to meet the Navy’s operational commitments.

PEO Ships manages a large and diverse portfolio of shipbuilding programs that includes design and construction of destroyers, amphibious ships, special mission and support ships, as well as a wide range of boats and craft. The portfolio, led by Rear Admiral Bill Galinis, consists of seven ACAT I programs, two ACAT II programs, six ACAT III/IV programs and many other programs including foreign military sales for over 45 international partners. These programs are managed by talented and dedicated acquisition professional across seven program offices, encompassing an incredible amount of shipbuilding expertise within the PEO.

With 20 ships currently under construction at five different shipyards across the U.S., and an additional 19 ships under contract, PEO Ships is using innovative strategies to drive affordability, quality and efficiency into its shipbuilding programs while maintaining a healthy shipbuilding industrial base. Where practicable, this includes the use of competitive acquisition strategies, fixed-price type contracts, block buys and multi-year procurements, and leveraging commercial designs, along with common solutions and procurements across ship classes. These efforts are managed in close coordination with the extended Navy shipbuilding team across the Department of the Navy, government and industry.

This “portfolio” approach to managing shipbuilding programs provides a unique understanding of Navy acquisition programs, budgets, contracts and the industrial base across a wide spectrum, while facilitating close collaboration to implement innovative ideas and
strategies to better manage and deliver current and future ship programs. The recent contract awards in support of the LHA 8 amphibious assault ship, the T-AO 205 class Fleet Replenishment Oilers and the LX(R) Amphibious Replacement programs were the culmination of an innovative “combined solicitation” acquisition strategy developed in PEO Ships and approved by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) in June 2015. This combined acquisition approach, using a limited competition procurement strategy, supports the Navy’s desire to procure LHA 8 and T-AO(X) (ships 1-6) at the lowest price and risk to the Government while also maintaining a stable amphibious and auxiliary shipbuilding industrial mobilization base to affordably support current and future shipbuilding programs and critical Navy ship repair work.

Competition was limited to General Dynamics NASSCO and Huntington Ingalls Industries as they are the only two sources with the capability to build both LHA 8 and T-AO(X) (ships 1-6) and the requisite knowledge of amphibious/auxiliary ship design, construction, and systems to efficiently and effectively construct the large deck amphibious and auxiliary ships within the required construction period and perform the associated services.

The solicitation utilized a competitive allocation process in which cost/price was significantly more important than all other evaluation factors. The Navy employed a Profit Related to Offers (PRO) approach to incentivize the competitors:

The offeror that proposed the lowest total evaluated price for the combination of both proposals received the maximum target profit stipulated in the solicitation and an option for a larger portion of LX(R) Contract Design support. The offeror that proposed the higher total evaluated price for the combination of both proposals received a target profit relative to the other offer (calculated according to the solicitation) and an lesser portion of LX(R) Contract Design support.

After thorough evaluation and deliberation, the Navy awarded two contracts on June 30, 2016. HII was awarded a Fixed Price-Incentive Firm target (FPIF) contract for LHA 8 Planning, Advanced Engineering and procurement of Long Lead Time Material (LLTM) with options for DD&C (Detail Design & Construction) and associated support efforts, as well as 75% of the LX(R) Contract Design work. General Dynamics NASSCO was awarded an FPIF contract for DD&C of six T-AO 205s and 25% of the LX (R) Contract Design work.

This effort represented months of collaboration and communication across key stakeholders including the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Department of Navy leadership, Navy staff, Naval Sea Systems Command contacts as well as open engagement and feedback from our industry partners to demonstrate flexibility and understanding. With early engagement and exchange of ideas, the team was able to gain consensus and streamline processes to execute this complex and unprecedented acquisition.

This is one example of how collectively, the Navy is working together to drive both affordability and capability into our shipbuilding processes. By assessing the bigger (and future) picture across the shipbuilding portfolio and industrial base, this Navy team set the new standard for innovative thinking.

The continued use of ingenuity, creative problem solving, and strong teamwork will allow PEO Ships to continue to deliver the most capable warfighting platforms and support ships to our Sailors and allied partners.

The U. S. Navy has been the cornerstone of American security and prosperity for almost two and a half centuries. Since our auspicious entrance onto the world stage in 1775, we have served and sacrificed in all the world’s oceans and on each of the seven continents. Each generation of sailors has answered the call ... and many of them now rest for all eternity in the seas where they fought and died. Our tradition is one of selflessness and commitment. It is a rich and proud one ... and it continues to this day.

“AMERICA’S SAILOR: FOR 241 YEARS - TOUGH, BOLD, AND READY.”

Happy Birthday to the U. S. Navy!

October 13, 1775 October 13, 2016
Shipboard Energy Magazines and Energy Storage Modules:
The Future of Naval Weapons Systems

by PEO Ships Public Affairs

Throughout the history of naval warfare, one of the key factors in strategic and tactical development has been the advances made in weapons system design and energy usage. From the days of sail-powered vessels relying on cannon and hand-to-hand weapons to the rapidly advancing systems of the 19th and 20th centuries, it has been a fundamental element of naval strategy that the key to dominance at sea relies upon innovation and technological dominance in all areas, none more critical than harnessing available energy to be used by a ship’s weapons, propulsion and mission systems.

It is with this in mind that PEO Ship’s Electric Ships Office (PMS 320), in conjunction with the Office of Naval Research (ONR) and the Naval Sea Systems Command Technical Directorate (SEA 05), developed the Naval Power and Energy Systems Technology Development Roadmap (NPES TDR). This roadmap was designed to ensure full integration of next-generation power and mission system developments with existing ship systems, as well as allow for future ship designs to incorporate new technologies. By outlining and defining future power system requirements, including technical specifications and mission requirements, senior leadership and program planners will be able to incorporate new designs and more accurately account for them.

Among the concepts introduced in the NPES TDR is an integrated, modular and scalable intermediate power system known as an energy magazine (EM). The EM is envisioned to incorporate multi-use distributed energy storage to allow ships to use advanced weapons and radar systems requiring large surges in electrical power that steady-state power generating systems aren’t capable of supporting. Current shipboard power generators are able to support a set amount of power generating systems aren’t capable of supporting. Current shipboard power generators are able to support a set amount of energy battery systems, will a single source for a single design be the best plan financially, or will various designs meeting common interfaces, in a competitive environment from different OEMs, allow for program flexibility and still meet the program requirements?

As the EM program continues its development and testing, new questions will arise and unforeseen challenges will become apparent, but it is only in the face of such difficult circumstances that naval weapons systems, and the strategic and tactical goals they continue to shape, will meet and exceed the needs of the U.S. Navy through the 21st century and beyond.
In any shipbuilding program, design changes are common, often based on budget reductions, safety, or enhanced capability. What is less common is altering the design of a ship mid-construction, adding a flight deck and superstructure to support a changing mission. This was the challenge that program managers in Program Executive Office (PEO) Ships Strategic Theater and Sealift Program Office (PMS 385) faced during construction of the third ship of the Montford Point class. The Expeditionary Transfer Dock (ESD) ships, formerly known as Mobile Landing Platforms, were originally intended to support the Maritime Prepositioning Force, which would operate out of the forward-deployed ships and carry all logistical and equipment support on board, as well as provide troop berthing and allow for additional support equipment as mission requirements evolved. Two of the three original ships were built and delivered as designed, but during construction of the third ship, force restructuring resulted in a decision by the Navy to repurpose the vessels to support Advanced Mine Counter Measures (AMCM) and Special Operations Forces (SOF) mission sets. There was to be no stop in production while these different requirements were integrated into the ship design.

Together, PEO Ships and GD-NASSCO, the primary design and construction contractor, assumed the challenge. The new vessel was redesigned to incorporate a large flight deck and forward superstructure to house naval expeditionary units and their support elements. The change was executed mid-construction via an engineering change proposal with the vessel later designated as an Expeditionary Sea Base (ESB). Led by Brooks Farnsworth, Principal Assistant Program Manager for ESB, the mid-construction alteration was successfully executed and the ship was delivered in June 2015 having met and exceeded construction timelines and under budget.

In July and August 2016, the ship successfully demonstrated a range of new capabilities during the Initial Operability Test & Evaluation period under the direction of the PMS 385 Test and Evaluation PAPM, Ms. Amber Huffman. Prior to deploying later next year, Lewis B. Puller (ESB 3) will conduct a Post Shakedown Availability, and receive additional capability to equip the ship for Special Operations Forces. Lewis B Puller will have enhanced capabilities to support an extended array of aircraft, including the V-22 Osprey, CH-53 Sea Stallion, SH-60 Seahawk and various unmanned aircraft systems, as well as infrastructure for additional portable medical facilities and increased berthing modules to house more military personnel. The ship can also host additional support equipment for expeditionary warfare, special operations, and mine countermeasure missions.

The U.S. Navy’s next ESB, Hershel ‘Woody’ Williams, is currently under construction at GD-NASSCO with delivery planned for FY18. A fifth ESB was appropriated by Congress in FY16. Upon delivery, all ESD/ESB vessels are owned and operated by the Military Sealift Command.

**Photo courtesy of NASSCO**

The mobile landing platform Lewis B. Puller (T-MLP-3/T-AFSB-1) successfully completed launch and float-off at the General Dynamics National Steel and Shipbuilding Co. (NASSCO) shipyard. Lewis B. Puller is the first afloat forward staging base (AFSB) variant of the MLP and is optimized to support a variety of maritime missions.

By PEO Ships Public Affairs

In any shipbuilding program, design changes are common, often based on budget reductions, safety, or enhanced capability. What is less common is altering the design of a ship mid-construction, adding a flight deck and superstructure to support a changing mission. This was the challenge that program managers in Program Executive Office (PEO) Ships Strategic Theater and Sealift Program Office (PMS 385) faced during construction of the third ship of the Montford Point class. The Expeditionary Transfer Dock (ESD) ships, formerly known as Mobile Landing Platforms, were originally intended to support the Maritime Prepositioning Force, which would operate out of the forward-deployed ships and carry all logistical and equipment support on board, as well as provide troop berthing and allow for additional support equipment as mission requirements evolved. Two of the three original ships were built and delivered as designed, but during construction of the third ship, force restructuring resulted in a decision by the Navy to repurpose the vessels to support Advanced Mine Counter Measures (AMCM) and Special Operations Forces (SOF) mission sets. There was to be no stop in production while these different requirements were integrated into the ship design.

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Carderock Division changes command

by Kelley Stirling, NSWCCD Public Affairs

CAPT Mark R. Vand Moff relieved CAPT Rich Blank as the commanding officer of Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division in a ceremony Sept. 8 in the Maritime Technology Information Center at Carderock in West Bethesda, Maryland.

Blank, who was the 36th commanding officer at Carderock, said he will miss the people of Carderock the most and thanked as many as he could during his speech at the change of command ceremony.

“All these facilities would be useless without the great men and women who operate them and their work definitely shows,” Blank said of the technical expertise in Carderock’s employees, adding his praise of the support staff, as well. He said he was proud during his time, Carderock hired many new scientists and engineers to meet the demand of its customers.

Some other division milestones he highlighted included a major renovation of the Maneuvering and Seakeeping (MASK) basin in 2013. The 360-foot long and 240-foot wide facility holds approximately 12 million gallons of water and is used to evaluate the maneuverability, stability and control of scale models. There was a grand opening of the Manufacturing, Knowledge and Education (MAKE) laboratory, as well. The additive manufacturing (3-D printing) lab provides training for all Carderock employees to provide its workforce with the tools necessary to additively manufacture parts or enhance projects using its printers.

Blank highlighted the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) activities at Carderock as being an exciting part of his tour. “From LEGO competitions, Mathcounts, Sea Perch, Sea Glide and, of course, the world-famous International Human-Powered Submarine Races,” Blank said, referring to some of the STEM activities at Carderock.

During the ceremony, guest speaker RDML Lorin Selby, chief engineer and deputy commander for ship Design, Integration and Naval Engineering, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), praised Blank for the many technical achievements during his time as commanding officer. He also recounted many of the awards Carderock received, to include two 2015 Secretary of the Navy Innovation Awards, the 2014 VADM Harold G. Bowen Award for Patented Inventions and the fiscal 2015 Office of Navy Research Technology and Transition Achievement Award.

“It would literally take days for me to highlight all of the command’s technical achievements over the past three years,” Selby said.

Blank said there were also challenging times during his tour, such as the realignment that separated Carderock and Naval Surface Warfare Center, Philadelphia Division into two separate commands in October 2015; sequestration and furloughs; the Washington Navy Yard shooting; and the Montgomery mall shooting which took the life of a Carderock civilian contract employee.

“There were some very tough times; and in every single case, CAPT Blank always met them with compassion, perseverance and resilience,” Selby said. “To say it has been a busy three years with CAPT Blank would be an understatement.”

RDML Tom Druggan, commander, Naval Surface Warfare Centers, then presented the Legion of Merit Medal to Blank for his performance as the commanding officer of Carderock Division and his leadership during a time of significant change and fiscal challenges, which resulted in improved business operations and a renewed focus on mission performance.

“I believe I am leaving [Carderock] a better place and have put things in motion to be trending upward, setting the stage for the future,” Blank said in his final remarks as the commanding officer of Carderock.

Blank is headed back to NAVSEA to the Naval Systems Engineering Directorate (SEA05) for his next tour of duty. Prior to becoming the commanding officer of Carderock in July 2013, he was the technical director for Surface Ship Design and Systems Engineering (SEA05D).

Vand Moff came to Carderock from NAVSEA, serving as the major program manager for the DDG 51 Shipbuilding Program (PMS 400D) for five years.

During his speech after taking command, Vand Moff told the crowd of friends, family and Carderock employees the four things he has learned to value during his time in the Navy: safety, integrity, excellence and compliance. He expects to focus his command around those values.

Besides being grateful to the mentors who taught him the business of being a naval officer and leader over the years, he said he is grateful to have been given the opportunity to lead the team at Carderock, which provides vital services to the Navy and the nation. “We preserve the past; we service the present; and we invent the future,” Vand Moff said. “I pledge that I will work to be worthy of this task.”
Naval Surface Warfare Center employees modify video game to train workforce, fleet

by Brian Melaniphy,
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme Division

Those old enough to remember Atari and other primitive video game systems of the early 1980s likely remember being told that video games detracted from learning and were ‘brain suckers’ often considered a habit with no value added. When home computers eased their way into the living rooms and bedrooms across the nation, video games began to change—they became more interactive and some transitioned into learning tools. Video games and learning tools evolved and became even more prominent in the era of smartphones and tablets.

Today, there is a whole generation of people who read books, magazines and newspapers in the digital realm, and educating this audience requires new methodologies.

The U.S. Navy, the Naval Education and Training Command (NETC), the Office of Naval Research, the Biometrics Task Force, the National Science Foundation, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and students from the Naval Post Graduate School (NPS) developed CyberCIEGE—a scenario-driven video game that promotes active learning.

The heavy lifting in the development of the project was done by Michael Thompson and Cynthia Irvine at NPS. In their abstract, the primary purpose of the game is to “bring context to computer security concepts by creating a personalized learning environment where an engaging virtual world helps the player bridge the gap between terminology (e.g., a firewall), abstract functions and effects.”

The game was made available for unlimited use by the U.S. government and made available for future development.

Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Port Hueneme Division Cybersecurity Team Lead, Clark Gorrell, recognized a knowledge gap in the local workforce, found CyberCIEGE through an internet search, and decided the NPS software tool was perfect for further development to make it NSWC Port Hueneme Division-centric.

NSWC Port Hueneme Division presented their efforts on this project during the division’s technical demonstration at Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) workforce during NSWC Port Hueneme Division’s technical demonstration at the Washington Navy Yard, July 27, 2016.

The game was made available for unlimited use by the U.S. government and made available for future development.

In early September 2016, the project was 90 percent complete with the goal of teaching the first class at the end of the month. The first iteration of the class will be approximately 80 percent interactive (playing the game) and 20 percent lecture. The first group of students will be a test group. If successful, the training will be offered to a larger segment of the workforce to hone their cybersecurity skills, tools and strategy, and potentially be rolled out to Sailors in the Fleet.

This project aligns with task three of the Department of Defense Cybersecurity Culture and Compliance Initiative signed by the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Sept. 30, 2015. NSWC Port Hueneme Division provides test and evaluation, systems engineering, integrated logistics support, in-service engineering and integration of surface ship weapons, combat systems and warfare systems. The command leverages its highly-skilled workforce and state-of-the-art facilities to lead the development and support of Navy surface ship warfare systems throughout their life cycle.

Customized ship-based CyberCIEGE training would add another element of support from the NSWC PHD to its customers, Sailors across the globe.
From Program Executive Office Ships Public Affairs

WASHINGTON (NNS) -- RDML William J. Galinis relieved Rear Adm. David Gale to take the lead of Program Executive Office (PEO) Ships during a ceremony at the Washington Navy Yard, July 20.

Gale has led PEO Ships since June 2014, with responsibility for Navy shipbuilding for surface combatants, amphibious ships, logistics support ships, support craft, and related foreign military sales. During his tenure, he oversaw the delivery of 10 ships and more than 75 boats and craft to the fleet.

Galinis comes to PEO Ships with 33 years of experience at sea and ashore. Galinis' tours as a surface warfare officer included damage control assistant aboard USS Vreeland (FF 1068) and engineer officer aboard USS Roark (FF 1053).

Galinis has served in a number of waterfront, program and staff positions as an engineering duty officer, including tours with the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, New Orleans; the Board of Inspection and Survey; the DD 21 and LPD 17 Program Offices; Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (N81) and in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Shipbuilding as the chief of staff.

His command assignments included LPD 17 program manager, supervisor of shipbuilding, Gulf Coast, and as commanding officer of Norfolk Ship Support Activity (NSSA) where he led ship maintenance and repair efforts.

Galinis' first flag assignment was deputy commander for surface warfare, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA 21)/commander, Navy Regional Maintenance Center, where he was responsible for managing critical modernization, maintenance, training, foreign military support contracts and inactivation programs.

Gale, a native of Lebanon, New York, enlisted in the Navy in 1976. After service aboard USS Dupont (DD 941), he was selected for the Broadened Opportunity for Officer Selection and Training program and was commissioned in May 1983. Gale's at-sea assignments include auxiliaries officer in the pre-commissioning crew of USS Rentz (FFG 46), engineer officer in the pre-commissioning crew of USS Chosin (CG 65), and executive officer on USS Thomas S. Gates (CG 51). He was also the first commanding officer of USS Mason (DDG 87).

He was the Major Program manager for Fleet Introduction and Surface Combatant Lifetime Support (400F) in PEO Ships; the military assistant to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, and the acting executive director to NAVSEA 21.

After selection to Flag rank in April 2010, Gale assumed duties as commander, Navy Regional Maintenance Command and later as the deputy commander for Surface Warfare, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA 21).

As one of the Defense Department's largest acquisition organizations, PEO Ships is responsible for executing the development and procurement of all destroyers, amphibious ships, special mission and support ships, and boats and craft.


U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class William Berksteiner

RDAM David Gale, Program Executive Officer for Ships, tours the amphibious assault ship USS America (LHA 6) to see the progress of post-shakedown availability. Post-shakedown availability is a maintenance period in which the ship's crew and assigned contractors make improvements to the ship's design. America's post-shakedown availability will pave the way for future America-class amphibious assault ships.

U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Mathew J. Diendorf

SAN DIEGO (Aug. 6, 2015) Andrew Huffman, ship manager for National Steel and Shipbuilding Company, explains the current maintenance being conducted on the flight deck to RDML William J. Galinis, commander of Navy Regional Maintenance Center, during a visit and tour of the amphibious assault ship USS Makin Island (LHD 8). Makin Island is undergoing a phased maintenance availability (PMA) and is ahead of schedule for the CNO’s PMA at Naval Base, San Diego.
Cyber attacks continue to grow more numerous, disruptive and unpredictable. Since ships and Sailors are part of a complex network of connectivity through the Joint Information Environment, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) is actively designing and implementing three complementary cyber strategies to defend against ever-present threats.

“Each NAVSEA employee has a responsibility to better understand cybersecurity and the role we play in supporting the fleet and keeping our systems safe,” said NAVSEA Commander Vice Adm. Tom Moore, who is spearheading the three cybersecurity efforts to counter potential cyber adversaries.

The first cybersecurity focus area increases the command’s collective knowledge of cybersecurity threats, processes, procedures and tools that enable the Navy’s largest systems command to effectively support the Fleet. Earlier this year, NAVSEA instituted a Cyber Council with an executive integrated process team (IPT) and a working-level IPT to develop enterprise-wide cybersecurity initiatives while partnering with all Navy systems commands (SYSCOMs).

NAVSEA’s engineering and information operations directorates also increased their focus to ensure each member of the workforce is equipped to be a more capable defender of the command’s network. Internally developed mandatory online training courses - Cybersecurity 101 and 201 - were developed to raise the workforce’s proficiency, making each computer user a more capable defender of the network. Meanwhile, validators for the transition to Risk Management Framework have been trained and the Functional Security Control Assessor and Authorizing Official for NAVSEA has been appointed.

“Our end goal is to ensure both our shore and shipboard networks and systems will withstand cyberattacks or recover quickly should one occur,” said Moore. “Each training element underscores how every computer user plays a vital role in defending the Navy’s network.”

Setting standards

As part of the Information Technology/Information Assurance Technical Authority Board, the NAVSEA Chief Engineer, along with all Navy SYSCOM chief engineers, have developed 20 of 36 Cybersecurity Standards for programs assigned to affiliated Program Executive Offices (PEOs). The command’s engineering directorate has developed best practices which have been implemented in the Navy Information (NAVIFOR) Type Commander’s Fleet Cybersecurity Readiness Manual so the Fleet can support operations and the PEOs with those practices to help in the systems engineering process with individual programs. A NAVSEA developed Cyber Shore Team met with ships at the Norfolk,
Virginia, waterfront to assess the best practices and to make necessary modifications to ensure best practices for different platform configurations could be implemented by Ship’s Force.

Integrating systems

The second focus area is affordably integrating cybersecurity into the fleet’s current and future shipboard products. To achieve this, NAVSEA developed operational, casualty and disconnect procedures across its affiliated PEOs and directorates. These will shutdown a system if it is infected and disconnect it from other systems to prevent lateral movement. These procedures are being developed and refined in partnership with the ship’s force to produce a future Cyber Hardened Strike Group by FY18.

NAVSEA also created a virtualized Boundary Defense Capability for shipboard control systems as a low-cost intrusion detection system and situational awareness capability. This technology has been implemented on both in-service ships and new construction ships and will be implemented during Ship CNO availabilities.

“The new construction of the Boundary Defense Capability protects a ship’s combat system and will be used for Hull, Mechanical and Electrical systems and navigation systems to integrate cybersecurity tools,” said Bill Williford, NAVSEA Director, Integrated Warfare System Engineering.

Additionally, NAVSEA has established cybersecurity specifications for the LHA-8, LPD-28, DDG-51 Flight III, LX(R), and Future Frigate ship classes to ensure ship design and developments will include cybersecurity.

Finally, NAVSEA, along with Naval Air Systems Command and Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, has implemented a cybersecurity virtual platform range called USS Secure that will facilitate cyber assessments of systems, enclaves and platforms; patch assessments for implementation and Developmental Testing; and possibly Operational Testing to enhance platform programs. This is the only test bed to assess live threats utilizing Red Teams and the National Cyber Range.

Transitioning forward

The third focus area is the transition and effective execution of responsibilities in the new information security system known as Risk Management Framework (RMF), which started in June. This system will transition from the previous compliance based certification and accreditation process to a risk-based assessment of all systems, enclaves and platforms. The previous process did not incorporate risk as the final determination of Fleet capabilities and used a checklist mentality in assessing Information Assurance. All systems applying the DOD Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process or Platform Information Technology Risk Assessment process transitioned Aug. 31 to RMF. Systems that incur increased cost for the transition can get a waiver to utilize the DIACAP/PRA process. The RMF process’ step 6 is continuous monitoring, which supports programs to move compliance closer to operational protection and reduce cost.

Each focus area of NAVSEA’s strategy represents an important role in enhancing a ship’s defensive systems. Combined, they produce a framework of isolatable and defendable enclaves adaptable to address potential cyber threats. These initiatives are prioritized to best support the Sailor. They judiciously use taxpayer money for affordable capabilities while achieving the largest cybersecurity gains as the building, testing and fielding of defensive systems for all ships’ systems continue.
From the DACM’s Desk

Responsible and Accountable
In my job, I have the opportunity to talk with a lot of people. Sometimes I get asked, “What keeps you up at night?” My answer is pretty simple: responsibility and accountability.

Early in my career, I had a boss that had a significant impact on my professional life. He was very careful in his choice of words in everything he wrote. He never used a word carelessly and always answered questions with a measured response. Honestly, at the time, I thought he spent too much time changing words and using too much red ink on memos and documents that I had prepared. Then one day, I recall dropping off a memo to him and he said that he wasn’t going to look at it and he was just going to sign it but first he had a question for me, “Would YOU sign it? Would YOU put your career on the line based on the correctness of the document?” Suddenly, the terms responsible and accountable came into clear focus. It is that kind of clear focus that we all need to have in our lives, in everything we do.

Why do you do what you do? Do you recognize the responsibility and authority you have? Are you proud of the way you exercise it?

For example, if you work on the air crew escape system used to eject a pilot from the aircraft, you have a responsibility to ensure that when the pilot needs the system that it works. It has to work not just some of the time or most of the time but EVERY time. The pilot’s life depends upon it. You are responsible for his life. And if he is married and has children, your actions may also be responsible for them. No matter what function you do, whether it is engineering for the system, the testing of the system, the contracting and budgeting for the system, or having it supported logistically, you play a part in the responsibility to keep the pilot and his family safe.

We have a noble mission. We have a responsibility to the men and women who serve the nation, a responsibility that must be grounded in our values. Goal 3 of the DON Acquisition Workforce Strategic Plan reinforces the concepts of responsibility and accountability.

GOAL 3: Reinforce Responsibility and Accountability. All work is performed through people. The values of integrity, trust, diversity, teamwork, dedicated service and excellence are the foundation of our culture that must be sustained to ensure responsibility and accountability.

The foundation of acquisition responsibility and accountability flows from law and ethics. I remember entering the federal government and taking an oath, perhaps you do also. If it has been a while since you took your oath, take time to review the history of ethics in the government. In 1989, the President’s Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform recommended that individual agency standards of conduct be replaced with a single regulation applicable to all employees of the executive branch.

Acting upon that recommendation, President Bush signed Executive Order 12674 on April 12, 1989. That Executive Order (as modified by Executive Order 12731) set out 14 basic principles of ethical conduct for executive branch personnel and directed OGE to establish a single, comprehensive, and clear set of executive branch standards of ethical conduct. OGE published the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch on August 7, 1992. The regulation became effective on February 3, 1993, and was codified in 5 C.F.R. Part 2635. Part 2635 has been amended several times. https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Employee%20Standards%20of%20Conduct

The words, Program Manager, Deputy Program Manager and Senior Contracting Officer, have very specific meanings in law with respect to major acquisition programs. Specifically, 10 U.S. Code § 1735 - Education, training, and experience requirements for critical acquisition positions, calls out specific requirements that they must meet. Therefore, we must use those words carefully and with purpose. It is these people in Key Leadership Positions (KLPs) that are held responsible and accountable for our major acquisition programs and contracts. A Critical Acquisition Position (CAP) is also a position that merits special attention and training. However, all senior acquisition professionals know acquisition is a team sport and all of the team’s members must be properly trained and motivated, focused on delivering the products the warfighter deserves. Each of us needs to accept our responsibility and hold ourselves accountable.

When Jim Thomsen hired me as the DACM, he told me he wanted me to “run the DON Acquisition Workforce like a program”. To me, that meant developing a program to ensure DON has the right people with the right training, education and experience, in the right job, at the right time to effectively and efficiently deliver the finest warfighting capability in the world at an affordable price. To execute that, it takes a team of professionals (individuals, supervisors, DAWIA Program Directors, DAWIA Program Executives, and National Leads, to name a few) working together to identify and project the needs of the acquisition workforce and meet those needs. What keeps me awake at night is holding myself responsible and accountable to ensure the Department of Navy has the professional acquisition talent it needs to keep America safe for today, tomorrow and the years to come.
by Office of Public Affairs & Communication
MARINE CORPS BASE QUANTICO, Va.—This summer Marine Corps Systems Command’s Cyber Advisory Team (MCSC CAT) completed its first emergency cyber acquisition as part of a new process designed to more quickly respond to the cyber warfighting needs of the force.

Acquisition experts from the CAT and other program management personnel developed the process to meet the requirement. Leveraging commercial-off-the-shelf hardware and software, the new capability allows the Corps’ Cyber Protection Teams (CPT) to conduct cybersecurity operations onsite and remotely protect the network.

“Fulfilling this emergency cyber requirement was the result of close communication and coordination between the CAT, PM Information Systems and Infrastructure (PM ISI) and our dedicated liaison at Marine Corps Forces Cyberspace Command (MARFORCYBER),” said Mike Cirillo, CAT director at MCSC. “All hands involved understood the real-world mission this acquisition was supporting and kicked their efforts into high gear to achieve success.”

In 2015, the Corps established the Marine Corps Cyber Task Force to overhaul the service’s approach to cyber warfare. MCSC was tasked to improve cyber acquisition responsiveness as part of the effort to seek disruptive improvements in cyber capabilities. Within months, the then-Cyber Acquisition Team began developing a tailored process to support rapid cyber acquisition.

Cirillo and Dwyer both added that MCSC’s partnership with MFCC demonstrates the unparalleled commitment by cyber leadership across the Corps to improve communications, streamline cyber acquisition procedures and nurture a new cyber support mindset.

“We are thrilled with our recent successes and will continue to improve the process while injecting leadership, professionalism and urgency to support our customer’s mission priorities,” said Dwyer. “Our end goal is to provide speed to the Corp’s cyber warfighting capability while maintaining the discipline necessary for a unified, standardized and configuration-controlled network,” said Harry Oldland, ISI Program Manager. “These improvements will provide more responsive and effective support to our cyber forces, including where and how our industry partners can help us provide tactical IT capabilities to our operational forces.”

Marine Corps Systems Command’s Cyber Advisory Team completed its first emergency cyber acquisition as part of a new process designed to more quickly respond to the cyber warfighting needs of the force. The CAT quickly analyzes, distinguishes, prioritizes and tracks cyber acquisition processes in order to provide more responsive and effective support to Marine Corps cyber forces.

In less than a year the Cyber Acquisition Team became the Cyber Advisory Team, with an expanded mission that includes mentoring, coordinating and advising the commander on cyber, IT and Marine Corps Enterprise Network operations, initiatives and actions.

“Even with the CAT in place, we had not had an opportunity to exercise the emergency cyber acquisition process until the CPT acquisition,” said Andrew Dwyer, CAT liaison officer to MARFORCYBER. “Our relationship with MARFORCYBER enables us to identify cyber requirements early and expedite the acquisition process.”

When CAT received the emergency request, they worked closely with Dwyer and PM ISI to acquire and field the new capability to CPTs in less than 30 days. This collaborative effort is one example of how the Corps is adapting to the ever-changing operational environment in order to ensure Marines maintain the advantage in all domains.

“The Commandant’s intent to improve Marine Corps acquisition stems from the knowledge that the operational landscape around us has changed,” Cirillo said. “This kind of cultural change began at our senior leadership level and, reinforced with little victories like this emergency cyber acquisition, we can effect sustainable refinements to traditional acquisition processes earlier and faster.”

MCSC’s Cyber Advisory Team analyzes, distinguishes, prioritizes and tracks cyber acquisition processes in order to provide more responsive and effective support to Marine Corps cyber forces.
Recent changes in the law impact DON Acquisition

By ASN (RD&A) AGC

Both the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2016 and the current drafts of the FY17 NDAA devote almost 200 sections to acquisition policy, acquisition management and related matters. Congress continues to focus on increasing the role of the service chiefs in the acquisition process, increasing contracting with nontraditional contractors and enhancing Government access to commercial items.

The FY16 NDAA increased the role of the service chiefs in the acquisition process. For major defense acquisition programs (MDAPs), the service chiefs now have an active role in trade-off decisions made among cost, schedule, technical feasibility and performance. While this may impact other services, the Department of the Navy’s (DON’s) robust, collaborative gate review process already ensures that the Chief Naval Officer (CNO) and the Commandant of Marine Corps (CMC) are fully integrated into the acquisition decision process. Another major change was made to the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) requirements for MDAPs. For all MDAPs reaching Milestone “A” after October 1, 2016, the MDA will be the Service Acquisition Executive (SAE), unless the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) designates another official. OSD has yet to provide official guidance on how this new MDA designation will be implemented. Be on the lookout for more information in the coming weeks.

In addition, the FY16 NDAA modified the presumptions that apply when DoD challenges a contractor’s technical data rights restriction with respect to a major system (or its subsystems or components). Previously, when DoD challenged a technical data rights restriction, the contractor had the burden to demonstrate that a major system, subsystem, or component was developed exclusively at private expense, except in the case of a commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item. This section expands the exception beyond COTS items to commercial items, shifting the burden to DoD to demonstrate that any subsystems, components of subsystems, or components of major systems were acquired as a commercial item (including COTS items with minor modifications to meet government requirements).

Finally, the FY16 NDAA made favorable statutory changes to the “Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund” (DAWDF) including holding credits to the fund constant at $500 million per year. Also, DoD now has 36 months from the date of expiration to transfer (and therefore credit) unobligated balances of funds appropriated to DoD for procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation, or operation and maintenance, to DAWDF.

When Congress returns from recess, they will continue their work on the FY17 NDAA. Several high-profile sections may impact the DON in the near future. Some of the most notable are major changes for the implementation of rapid acquisition authority, the possible repeal of Major Automated Information Systems, improved life cycle cost control including a new statutory section...
Robert Lento graduated from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) in 2015 with a bachelor's degree in Marine Engineering Systems. Like his father, also a Merchant Marine graduate, Robert knew he wanted to work for the Navy building ships. In the fall of Robert’s senior year, Gary Degraff, Program Manager for Production Engineering for the DDG 1000 Zumwalt program (PMS 500), and also a Merchant Marine Academy graduate, hosted a small information session at USMMA on the Naval Acquisition Development Program (NADP). He explained that the NADP program was a two and a half year opportunity in which participants rotated throughout the organization and into different disciplines to learn about opportunities available. Robert saw this as a great opportunity to learn about the many facets involved in Navy shipbuilding and the roles played by NAVSEA.

Robert’s first rotation was in the PMS 317 Program Office working on the LPD 17 San Antonio-class amphibious transport dock. While past work experience had always been project focused, he quickly realized how the big picture perspective offered him an opportunity to be involved in every aspect of shipbuilding. He learned to approach leaders and say “Hey, I am here to help, how can I help overcome this week’s challenge?” Robert said this greatly helped him determine where his interest lie and figure out where to apply his ambition and enthusiasm to help where he could. His mentors in PMS 317—Marianne Lyons, Dan Maher, and Chad Droz really helped to make the transition an easy one. He was inherently more familiar with the projects during this rotation as they closely aligned with his focus areas of study while at the Academy. Robert said, “PMS 317 did a great job augmenting my education at the Merchant Marine Academy with valuable hands-on learning at Huntington Ingalls Industries Shipyard. One of my more memorable opportunities was riding LPD 26 builder’s trials in Pascagoula, Miss.”

Currently in his second rotation with Program Executive Office Integrated Warfare Systems (PEO IWS), Robert is supporting Dr. Eric Hedlund who has oversight of Testing & Evaluation across the PEO. Robert noted that participating in a rotation at the PEO level has allowed him to have a more expansive view of an issue as Dr. Hedlund works several problems at the same time, integrating lessons learned across the PEO. Robert’s most memorable experience was traveling to Hawaii to the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF). He had the opportunity to participate in Operation Pacific Dragon, a tri-lateral Ballistic Missile Defense/Integrated Air and Missile Defense (BMD/IAMD) test conducted between Japan, South Korea and the United States. He also participated in the At-Sea Demonstration 2016, part of the Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC) that tests the interoperability between the U.S. and partner nations. Robert said that his NADP experience has provided him career guidance and direction. “This program has been extremely gratifying. I’ve been able to build a network of mentors and peers that I may not have been able to do otherwise,” said Robert. “I’m looking forward to my 3 month rotation at the South West Regional Maintenance Center (SWRMC) in San Diego, Ca. I would definitely recommend the program to anyone interested.” For those looking to learn more please visit: http://www.secnav.navy.mil/rda/workforce/Pages/NADP.aspx.

Welcome Aboard!

**PEO Changes:**
RDMI William “Bill” Galinis, Ships

**ACAT I PMs:**
COL Donald Gordon (AC2SN) ACAT I AC (PEO (LS)) Common Aviation Command and Control System
CAPT Casey Moton (PMS 400D) Arleigh Burke Class Guided Missile Destroyer (DDG-51)
Ye-Ling Wang Bird (PMS 378) Gerald R. Ford Class Nuclear Aircraft Carrier (CVN 78)

on sustainment reviews, and new requirements related to discussion of risk in cost estimates. In addition, acquisition professionals should be on the lookout for authority: allowing increments or blocks of items to be designated as major subprograms; counting first and second tier subcontracts awarded by DoD under MDAPs towards the Department’s small business goals; replacing Cost Accounting Standards with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles; limiting the discretion of the contracting officer, including assessing a penalty for using cost-reimbursement type contracts; requiring firm-fixed price contracts for foreign military sales; and greatly restricting the use of Lowest Price Technically Acceptable as a source selection method; requiring the use of commercial item type contracts for services; repealing the moratorium on public-private competitions (A-76) for converting work from DoD to the private sector; and allowing companies to purchase items in inventory before they are awarded a contract and classify items as commercial to avoid certified cost or pricing data requirements.

The Assistant General Counsel for Research, Development and Acquisition, AGC (RD&A) is working with the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) to mitigate the effects of some of the acquisition changes proposed by the House and the Senate for the FY 17 NDAA. While it is not necessarily clear at this stage which section of the draft legislation may eventually become law, what is certain is that major acquisition reforms are forthcoming. With changes of this magnitude on the horizon, it is important to maintain close working relationships with your program attorney, or the Assistant General Counsel’s office at (703) 614.6985.
MCSC awards individuals, teams for acquisition excellence in 2015

“"We are in a tough fiscal environment, but you do not let that slow you down one bit,” said the Honorable Sean Stackley, ASN (RD&A), and keynote speaker for the event. “It is important that we take this opportunity to lift up our heads and take a look at all the tough people we have on our side. Our Navy and Marine Corps team is the most capable fighting force in the world, and you provide them the equipment and tools they need as they go over the horizon.”

As the acquisition command of the Marine Corps, MCSC equips and sustains Marine forces with the most capable and cost-effective ground weapon and information technology systems. Marines and civilian Marines from MCSC-affiliated Program Executive Officer Land Systems and PEO Enterprise Information Systems also received awards.

“This is your command, your organization, your Marine Corps,” said Brig. Gen. Joseph Shrader, commander of Marine Corps Systems Command. “What we do is too important for us to get it wrong – we’ve got to get it right; and you do. Serving here with you is the best experience of my career.”

The awards were presented by Ms. Jaimie Reese, Deputy Commander for Resource Management, Mr. James Smerchansky, Executive Director, BGen Joseph Shrader, Commander, Sec. Sean J. Stackley, Col. Andrew Bianca, and SgtMaj Gary Smith.

Not pictured are:

- **Commander’s Honorary Award for Excellence in Command Support**: Staff Sgt. Christopher Rosas, Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity, individual
- **Commander’s Honorary Award for Excellence in Operations Research and Systems Analysis**: Abelardo Chaidez, Amphibious Vehicle Test Branch, individual
- **Commander’s Superior Civilian Service Award**: Scott Allen, director of the Commander’s Support Group

For more information, contact: Barbara Hamby MCSC Public Affairs Officer at (703) 432-3958 or mcscpao@usmc.mil

U.S. Marine Corps Photos by Jennifer Sevier and Sgt. Alexandria Blanche
Commander’s Annual Honorary Awards

**Contract Management-Individual**
Constance Ealy, Information Systems and Infrastructure, individual; Advanced Amphibious Assault Contract Management Team

**Financial Management-Individual**
Marita Boit, Financial Management and Chery Wright, not pictured, Marine Intelligence.

**Program Management-Individual**
Kristine Lewis, GCSS-Marine Corps

**Contract Management-Team**
Advanced Amphibious Assault Contract Management team, accepted by Candace Medina

**Financial Management-Team**
Advanced Amphibious Assault financial Management team, accepted by Mr. James Myers

**Acquisition Support**
Chief Warrant Officer 5 Mark Schmidt, Combat Development and Integration

**Command Support-Team**
MCSC’s Office of Public Affairs and Communication

**Innovation-Individual**
Kenneth Hess, GCSS-MC

**Innovation-Team**
Combat Support Systems Equipment Exchange Team, accepted by Mr. Jack Cave

**Logistics and Product Support-Individual**
William Hoover, Armor and Fire Support Systems

**Logistics and Product Support-Individual**
Mr. Douglas Kosky, MAGTF Command, Control and

**Logistics and Product Support-Team**
GCSS-Marine Corps Full Deployment Fielding team, accepted by Mr. Sergio Rodriguez.

Christopher Melkonian

Commander's Superior Civilian Service Award

Daniel Corbin, Program Manager for Information Systems and Infrastructure from July 2012 to March 2016

Program Management-Team

Aviation Command and Control and Sensor Netting Team, accepted by Linda Ngo

Marine-Air-Ground Task Force Engineering-Individual

Marine-Air-Ground Task Force Engineering-Team

Operations Research and Systems Analysis-Team

U.S.MC Tactical Systems Support Activity Common Aviation Command and Control System team, accepted by Nancy Rathgeber

Lawrence P. Kreitzer Leadership Award

Dominic Foster, lead of Program Manager Armor and Fire Support Systems.

Col. Richard “Dick” Bates Award

William King, Jr., Assistant Deputy Commander for Financial Management.

"On November 10, 1775, the Continental Congress approved the resolution to establish two battalions of Marines able to fight for independence at sea and on shore. " -1st Commandant: Major Samuel Nicholas (1775-1783)

Happy 241st Birthday to the U.S. Marines!
Undersecretary of Defense Visits Navy's Cyber Thought Leaders

by Rita Boland, PEO (C4I)


During his trip, Sec. Kendall exchanged ideas with Navy cyber acquisition warriors during an All Hands meeting, an awards ceremony, roundtables and laboratory tours. He had the opportunity to interact with disparate members of the SPAWAR enterprise, which includes headquarters, Program Executive Office Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence (PEO C4I), PEO Space Systems, SSC PAC and SSC Atlantic. The intent of the undersecretary’s visit was to meet personally with the SPAWAR acquisition workforce and command leadership to hear firsthand their challenges, successes, questions and concerns as well as to provide an update on AT&L priorities and initiatives.

"With Better Buying Power and things like Should Cost and getting better deals, you start to see a significant improvement," said Sec. Kendall during an all-hands assembly at SPAWAR headquarters. "[BBP] is going on to this day, and we need to continue this.

During the all-hands, the undersecretary also handed out several Spotlight Recognition Awards to highlight specific SPAWAR-enterprise accomplishments that contribute to AT&L priorities and/or Better Buying Power (BBP) 3.0 initiatives. The recipients were:

- Bill Farmer who directed efforts to establish C4I cyber baselines that will ensure ships receive the most complete and secure C4I systems. As a leader in SPAWAR's cybersecurity efforts, he made significant gains in delivering certified C4I systems and services that enable sustainable cyber-ready platforms while also reducing vulnerabilities.

- Emily Nguyen for her leadership as the project manager of a team that releases six software applications each month for U.S. Marines. The team rapidly develops and deploys software solutions to meet technology gaps identified by Marine Expeditionary Forces. She also employs the agile software development process to incorporate user feedback quickly into the development of capabilities. This approach results in shorter delivery times, less re-work and evolved solutions that better match emergent warfighter requirements.

- Dai Nguyen for his successful development and implementation of a Virtual Training Environment (VTE) solution for Network Security Vulnerability Technicians. His innovative approach gives the Navy the ability to quickly refresh technology and to deliver updated instruction to Sailors underway or in fleet concentration areas. His VTE effort will result in approximately $6 million in lifecycle savings and will improve the effectiveness of other C4I end-to-end training in VTEs.

"Training is important to Sailors," Dai Nguyen said. "By virtualizing training we make it more efficient. We help warfighters spend more time on missions instead of in class, and we can invest money and time that used to be spent on training back into other resources for the Navy. I want to emphasize that this is a team effort. A dedicated group of people makes this successful."

During the All Hands, Kendall spoke about BBP 3.0, the latest iteration of the Defense Department's plan to be as efficient as possible when providing capability to the warfighter. The 3.0 version has special relevance to the SPAWAR community, which is a leader in cyber for the Navy. Cybersecurity is a new emphasis area, and the overall focus of BBP 3.0 is the overarching concern that U.S. technological superiority is at risk. Recognizing that innovation increasingly emanates from the commercial sector and overseas, the guidance emphasizes the importance of the federal workforce in identifying and using these sources of innovation and technology.

Sec. Kendall is promoting interaction between the Armed Forces and industry to create a stronger cyber culture in U.S. military missions. Advancing cyber capability includes changing an acquisition process that is too lengthy to keep up with the speed at which cyber evolves. The strategic goals and activities of the SPAWAR enterprise align well with BBP 3.0, paving the way to enable delivery of modern information technology services; to own cyber technical leadership; to reduce the cost of operations; and to optimize the cyber workforce. The work at all levels boils down to a more simple idea: provide warfighters with the latest cyber capabilities so they can win on every battlefield every time.

SPAWAR Commander RADM David Lewis said, "SPAWAR delivers latest cyber capabilities so they can win on every battlefield every time. Advancing cyber capability includes changing an acquisition process that is too lengthy to keep up with the speed at which cyber evolves. The strategic goals and activities of the SPAWAR enterprise align well with BBP 3.0, paving the way to enable delivery of modern information technology services; to own cyber technical leadership; to reduce the cost of operations; and to optimize the cyber workforce. The work at all levels boils down to a more simple idea: provide warfighters with the latest cyber capabilities so they can win on every battlefield every time."

SPAWAR Commander RADM David Lewis said, "SPAWAR delivers cyber warfighting capabilities from seabed to space. Better Buying Power 3.0 helps us continue our mission to support the fleet with secure and effective information systems to fight in the cyber domain."

Sec. Kendall spent his afternoon touring SSC PAC's extensive laboratories including Battlespace Exploitation of Mixed Reality Lab which explores warfighting possibilities of virtual and augmented reality. With his extensive technical background, Sec. Kendall meshed quickly with the engineers and scientists as they jumped from demonstrations on cyber situational awareness and unmanned vehicles to nanosats and command and control systems. He completed his tour onboard the Navy's newest autonomous surface test vessel the Sea Hunter; the naval warship equivalent to a self-driving car.

For more information, visit http://www.navy.mil/, http://www.facebook.com/usnavy/, or http://www.twitter.com/usnavy /

Photo credit, unless otherwise stated, goes to Krishna Jackson of PEO C4I Public Affairs.
NACC Leadership Changes

Naval Acquisition Career Center (NACC), located within the Naval Support Activity Complex in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania has a new Director and her name is Cathy Spencer. Cathy comes from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (DASN) for Ship Programs where she was the Director of Surface Warfare Combat Systems. Cathy has over 30 years of government civilian service in the Air Force, Missile Defense Agency, and the Navy. She has developed extensive experience in leading large technical organizations and managing complex acquisition programs, as well as in-depth knowledge of the various competencies and skills required for program management, systems engineering, contracting, financial management, and test and evaluation. Cathy is extremely excited to work with the team at the NACC to recruit, hire, and train members of the DON AWF.

You may be familiar with some of the programs the NACC executes.

Naval Acquisition Development Program (NADP) Recruitment and Career Management

The Department of the Navy (DON) established the NADP which is comprised of entry level and associate employees. The purpose of the NADP is to develop highly skilled professionals to meet projected DON AWF requirements. It is a centrally funded, two to three year training program executed for the DACM by the NACC. The NADP provides highly qualified and talented entry level employees an opportunity for rapid advancement, regular promotions, systematic development, career broadening assignments and graduate education through a structured, systematic career development process using a career field Master Development Plan (MDP). The NADP associate employees are mid-career professionals with significant experience in the public or private sector who will meet mid-level DON AWF manpower requirements in various acquisition career fields.

The NADP focuses intently on training and development and has a goal of developing Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (DAWIA) certified, journeyman-level AWF members. This ensures that warfighter sustainment can be accomplished via this group of highly qualified and talented individuals whom support the mission of the DOD.

Working in concert with Navy and Marine Corps Systems Commands and major organizations, NACC is responsible for the centralized recruiting and hiring of the NADP candidate, leveraging the tools provided in USAJOBS to advertise positions. Recruitment and hiring is typically achieved by using hiring flexibilities such as Schedule A, Veterans Recruitment Appointment, 30% Disabled, Expedited Hiring Authority, Pathways —Recent Graduates, and Delegated Examining. NACC staff executes all of the administrative functions associated with a NADP employee allowing the host command to concentrate solely on employee development. On average, over a thousand participants are active in the NADP at any time. Since its inception in 1985, nearly 10,000 participants have successfully completed the program.

Management of Acquisition Workforce (AWF)

For the total workforce, NACC is responsible for ensuring that AWF members receive the training and education needed for legislated Acquisition Career Field Certification, Acquisition Corps Membership, and Continuous Learning requirements. The Defense Acquisition University (DAU) delivers courses through classroom offerings and distance learning (web-based) courses; NACC DAU Registrars place students in these offerings based upon their priority which is determined by their certification requirements established by DAWIA policy. Navy AWF administration is managed in an electronic system “eDACM” which tracks individual AWF related data and interfaces with other Navy and DOD systems. eDACM is comprised of five separate support functions that drive DAU Training, Continuous Learning (CL), Acquisition Workforce Tuition Assistance Program (AWTAP), Career Field Certification and Defense Acquisition Corps membership. eDACM acts as a portal for the DACM Management Information System which provides leadership the capability to mine data and provide metrics that report on the health and current status of the DON AWF. Furthermore, NACC provides a key support function for eDACM serving as the Navy Help Desk and customer interface for all 59,000 Navy AWF users as well as many customers outside of the acquisition arena. You can reach the eDACM helpdesk at (717) 605-2357. DAWIA AWF members must uphold and enhance their professional certification through CL. NACC administers and manages the program in eDACM that assists the workforce in managing their ‘points.’ A Navy-specific hallmark of the CL program, managed by NACC, was the establishment and continuation of Acquisition Initial and Journeyman Leadership Development training, known as “AILD” and “AJLD.” These two curriculums provide a leadership continuum allowing for personal development over time.

To further support the AWF, NACC administers the AWTAP that assists DON AWF members in meeting mandatory and desired education standards for DAWIA certification for their designated career field. Furthermore, this is to meet statutory requirements for their position, or educational requirements for Defense Acquisition Corps membership.

Financial Management

NACC’s Financial Management Division supports all of the AWF programs of the NACC, providing detailed budget and fiscal administration of the various ‘pots of money’ NACC is entrusted with to support the AWF. In addition, the NACC is the ‘executor’ of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund (“DAWDF”), administering the receipt and distribution of DAWDF Funds to the Naval Systems Commands where they are utilized to directly support the needs of their assigned acquisition professionals.

NACC team provides a broad spectrum of support and unique approach to management of the current and future AWF making it a premier organization for growth, development and sustainment of the DON AWF.
FINALLY - your last mandatory DAU certification class starts on Monday, and here it is Thursday of the week before. You’ve just been told the Specialist assigned to do a ship visit has come down with the flu and will not be able to make the trip. The testing cannot be delayed and must be done to meet the ship’s schedule and mission. It’s crunch time and you’re next in line. Your supervisor knows how important it is for this last class to be finished, but the “Needs of the Navy” come at a very high priority. The decision is made for you to forego the class for now, hightail it to the waterfront and complete the mission. Not only are you responsible to report to the class, and have already completed and turned-in all the pre-class work assigned by the Professor and made arrangements to be out of the Office, but to attend the class you have to travel and have had Travel Orders issued to you by the Naval Acquisition Career Center to make the trip to the DAU Classroom. What do you do?

OK – lay down a plan of attack here – It’s tempting to think the most important thing is to arrange your new mission. You have to get orders to the ship and line that trip up; get the test equipment ready; get the testing templates loaded; make contact with the ship and other team members who will be present working with you; quickly brainstorm with them the process and plan. Wow, lots of admin here and very little time to do it. DAU? There’s no time for that – this testing work is more important. I’ll get to that later when I return. No big deal – this is just a class anyway. This is real work! This is what you’ve been working toward. Right?

Sound familiar? If not, stand-by, it just might at some point. “Needs of the Navy” is an often used phrase, and rightfully so. As members of the Acquisition Workforce, we are accountable for having the “Tip of the Spear” ready at all times to execute its mission and to keep us all safe. That is our very reason for being and must be Priority One.

However, you also have another responsibility here - to take a second or two to contact your Navy DAU registrar at the NACC and let them know what is going on. They understand life happens; people get sick or new missions arise. If you have orders, it’s easy – the point of contact is cited in the orders by name, email and phone number. Give them a quick notice that you have to cancel your attendance in the class – and do this as early as possible.

Why? Because a major context of our work ethic is to be RESPONSIBLE and ACCOUNTABLE! First things first, you must take responsibility for getting your orders cancelled so DTS doesn’t flag your name when it finds two sets of orders for one person at the same time and maybe tell DFAS to hold on to any reimbursement payment. That will cause trouble for you in the long run. Even if you don’t have orders, because you’re traveling locally, you’re still responsible for contacting the registrar or eDACM Support Help Desk for assistance to let them know of the change. You can do this by calling 717-605-2357 or emailing eDACM_Support@navy.mil.

Additionally, you can save the taxpayer money by ensuring the registrar has time to find and put a substitute into your now vacant seat. In this case, you are ‘accountable’ to the Navy and to the taxpayer. Because of your inaction or lack of timely action, the Navy has “lost” that seat which could have been filled. Additionally the taxpayer unfairly will have lost because they will be responsible for paying that bill twice, once for your current empty seat and, since you undoubtedly still need to take that class, once for your new seat at a later date.

And lastly, metrics are kept on individuals they label as “No-Shows” – those who are registered for the class, on the roster and don’t show up on opening day. This list gets passed to the services and gets visibility at higher levels. Having your name recognized by your senior leadership can be a good thing – or, in this case, not. So how do you avoid trouble down the road? Simply take a short break from your hectic preps, and be accountable for making the right move. Contact the registrar to let them know of the new developments. If they have at least one working day of notice, the registrar should be able to process the cancellation and, hopefully, be able to find a substitute. Changes happen. Life happens. Expect it. Be prepared for it. Be accountable for ensuring the proper steps are taken to safeguard precious seats and taxpayers dollars.

So how do you avoid trouble down the road? Simply take a short break from your hectic preps, and be accountable for making the right move.
Simplified acquisition procedures: Putting the simple in simplified

The Virtual Acquisition Office’s Advisory recently published a three-part series to help Acquisition officials understand and make use of simplified acquisition procedures (SAP) flexibilities and streamlining techniques established in the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act and Federal Acquisition Regulation part 13. Some topics discussed over the three-part series include:

- Why use simplified acquisition procedures?
- When am I able to use the procedures?
- How important is the estimated value of the requirement?
- What other streamlined alternatives exist when SAP doesn’t fit my requirement?
- How much market research is needed? And how much can be done when the requirement is not well defined?
- What are some market research steps and considerations?
- How is commerciality determined when considering or using SAP?
- What are the requirements for small business and socioeconomic consideration?
- How are competition requirements reduced under SAP?
- FAR 13.004 defines the “legal effect” of quotations versus proposals. What does this mean?
- Is SAP appropriate for complex requirements or when the ability to make trade-offs or hold discussions is desired?
- What FAR 15 procedures can I use? Can they be used in LPTA procurements?
- What alternatives are there for solicitations under SAP?
- Can options be included in SAP acquisitions? Which option clauses can I use?
- How can I keep the number of solicitation responses manageable?
- How can I simplify source selection and the award decision, including when using some FAR 15 procedures?
- What are the requirements for publicizing the award?
- What is the difference between providing post award information and debriefs, and why, when, and how should each be used?
- What are the requirements for contract management, including performance after award?

To read the full Virtual Acquisition Office (VAO) Advisory publication, please go to the VAO homepage or if you are not yet registered within VAO, please self-register under the Navy’s enterprise-wide subscription on the VAO homepage at www.GoToVAO.com. You may also email customercare@asigovt.com to request access or to receive a password reminder.

Portions of this piece originally published on VAO website.

Calendar & Events

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Acquisition Events

- 5-9 Dec: ASN (RD&A) PM Workshop
- 9-13 Jan: ASN (RD&A) PM Workshop
- 17 Nov: Acquisition Excellence Awards
- 8 Dec: USD (AT&L) Acquisition Awards

Federal & Navy Holidays

- 13 Oct: U.S. Navy Birthday
- 10 Nov: Marine Corps Birthday
- 11 Nov: Veterans Day
- 24 Nov: Thanksgiving
- 26 Dec: Christmas Day (Observed)
- 2 Jan: New Year’s Day (Observed)

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