



DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY

ACQ 202 - Intermediate Systems Acquisition, Part A

141002

Course Learning/Performance Objectives followed by its enabling learning objectives on separate lines if specified.

1	<p>Apply current acquisition policy and best practices to make sound acquisition management decisions</p> <p>Given an Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) and a summary Analysis of Alternatives, (AoA), select an appropriate concept, from the perspective of the system developer, to meet the user's needs.</p> <p>Given a cost breakdown, determine Development Cost, Flyaway Cost, Weapon System Cost, Procurement Cost, Acquisition Cost, and Life Cycle Cost.</p> <p>Select an appropriate method to estimate the cost of an acquisition program.</p> <p>Select an appropriate approach (e.g., Analogy, Parametric, Top-Down, Engineering (Bottom-Up), Actual, Delphi) to estimate the cost and schedule of a software-intensive system.</p> <p>Relate the typical distribution of software life cycle costs to the planning of an acquisition program.</p> <p>Recognize the impact and interrelationship of life cycle product support and life cycle cost.</p> <p>Determine the applicability of science and technology activities to the acquisition of a system.</p> <p>Relate the concepts of affordability and Cost as an Independent Variable (CAIV) to the planning of an acquisition program.</p> <p>Given a draft Capability Development Document (CDD) and a summary Analysis of Alternatives (AoA), select an appropriate concept, from the perspective of the system developer, to meet the user's need.</p>
2	<p>Apply the risk management process as a basis for making sound acquisition program decisions</p> <p>Relate the key tenants of IPPD to planning and executing an acquisition program</p> <p>Identify the barriers to successful IPT implementation</p> <p>Identify key acquisition best practices, including commercial practices that impact the relationship between government and industry.</p> <p>Identify the information required for a decision review and recognize the significance of the Acquisition Program Baseline, Key Performance Parameters, and Acquisition Strategy</p> <p>Identify the advantages and disadvantages of international armament cooperative development in an acquisition strategy.</p> <p>Identify long term supportability and sustainment strategies through the application of Product Support Business model (PSBM) and the 12 - Step Product Support Strategy Process Model.</p> <p>Capture the Product Support Strategy and specific planning execution details in the LCSP.</p> <p>Identify the five activities of the risk management process model.</p> <p>Use the risk management process to identify the major areas/sources of risk in an acquisition program strategy.</p> <p>Identify the primary test and evaluation (T&E) products required at each acquisition milestone</p> <p>Identify the key T&E support organizations within DoD.</p> <p>Identify the key OT&E activities that must be coordinated with the DOT&E staff and the Operational Test Agencies.</p> <p>Identify the requirements for interoperability testing.</p> <p>Recognize how the TEMP generation, staffing and approval process integrates all functional disciplines throughout the acquisition life cycle.</p> <p>Identify issues affecting T&E resource requirements, test planning, and test execution activities in support of a program's acquisition strategy.</p> <p>Identify the information required for a milestone review regarding environment,, safety, and occupational health issues.</p> <p>Identify key federal and DoD policies governing environment, safety, and occupational health issues associated with defense systems acquisition.</p> <p>Identify the basic flow of the financial management process, to include cost analysis, the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process, Congressional enactment, and program execution.</p> <p>Relate the following building blocks to the PPBE process: Future Years Defense Program (FYDP); Major Force Program (MFP); and Program Element (PE).</p> <p>Identify the key events in the programming phase, including the preparation, review and decision process associated with the two primary documents of the phase: Program Objectives Memoranda (POMs) and Resource Management Decisions (RMDs).</p> <p>Given programming and budgeting documents, relate the applicable funding policies to each of the six DoD appropriation categories of greatest interest to acquisition programs.</p> <p>Identify two exceptions to the full funding policy.</p> <p>Identify the concept of escalation in submitting program and budget documents.</p> <p>Identify the complementary roles and responsibilities of the Contracting Officer and the Program Manager in their partnership throughout the acquisition process.</p> <p>Identify the role of various Integrated Product Team members in conducting market research and developing the solicitation.</p>



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	Understand the purpose and formats of the Integrated Program Management Report (IPMR).
	Select appropriate contract type based upon program risk.
	Identify current socioeconomic programs and determine their contractual consequences.
	Identify the aspects of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) as it applies to acquisition of Information Technology (e.g., interoperability, architecture, reuse).
	Identify the policy and concepts involved in the acquisition of data rights.
	Identify key laws and software acquisition management policies and practices that are required for the acquisition of a DoD automated information system.
	Identify "Best Practices" that may be appropriate for the acquisition of software-intensive systems.
	Identify key discriminators for selecting the most capable software developer.
	Identify DoD policy regarding Basic Quality Systems and the role of ISO 9001.
3	Apply the systems engineering process to transform capability needs and constraints into an operational system design for each phase and analyze the contractor's status by applying earned value analysis techniques.
	Identify the complementary roles and responsibilities of the contracting officer and the program manager in their partnership throughout the acquisition process.
	Differentiate among the various types of interaction between the Government and contractors, e.g., discussions, clarifications, deficiencies, communications, and exchanges.
	Identify the role and responsibility of the participants in fact-finding and negotiations.
	Identify how to prepare for and conduct a fact-finding activity.
	Identify how to prepare for and support a negotiation.
	Recognize the importance of contractor finance principles to the defense acquisition process.
	Identify how the balance sheet and income statement portray the operating characteristics and health of a business.
	Differentiate generally between a direct cost and an indirect cost.
	Identify how indirect costs are allocated to a contract.
	Identify the five bases for cost allowability.
	Recognize the purpose and application of forward pricing rates to government contracts.
	Identify the role of systems engineering in balancing cost, schedule and performance throughout the life cycle.
	Use Technical Performance Measures to track progress in program risk areas during systems development.
	Identify the role of modeling and simulation as a tool in the systems engineering process.
	Recognize the importance of modeling and simulation in the defense acquisition process.
	Identify the role of the WBS in the systems engineering process.
	Identify how T&E supports the systems engineering process.
	Identify the role of systems engineering in balancing cost, schedule and performance throughout the life cycle.
	Identify the key DoD policy provisions that relate to how systems engineering is performed in the Department of Defense.
	Apply the systems engineering process to determine a design solution to meet an operational need that demonstrates the balancing of cost as an independent variable (CAIV) and technical activities.
	Identify key acquisition best practices, including commercial practices that impact the relationship between government and industry.
	Identify why it is important to influence system design for supportability.
	Identify tools/best practices/techniques available in the systems engineering process to achieve the principal goals of supportability analyses.
	Identify the relationship of Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability (RAM) to acquisition logistics, and its impact on system performance, operational effectiveness (including support), logistics planning, and life-cycle cost.
	Select appropriate management methods and techniques to achieve RAM parameters.
	Apply the trade-off study process to evaluate alternatives.
	Apply a selected quantitative tool (e.g., decision matrix) to support a decision.
	Identify the role of systems engineering in balancing cost, schedule and performance throughout the life cycle.
	Recognize the relationship between software development activities and the systems engineering process.
	Identify common ways that software-intensive projects have gotten into trouble.



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	Given a software-intensive system (such as a telecommunications or guidance system), select an appropriate software development methodology.
	Identify typical software development life cycle activities and standards.
	Using DoD Practical Software Measurement methodology principles, select appropriate software measures to make sound decisions regarding acquisition of software-intensive systems.
	Identify key issues regarding test and evaluation of commercial and non-developmental (NDI) items.
	Identify the role of Early Operational Assessment (EOA) in reducing program risk.
	Recognize key logistics related acquisition policies and their impact (e.g., life-cycle cost, contractor logistics support, commercial and non-developmental items).
	Recognize the impact of manufacturing on cost, schedule and performance.
	Recognize the relationship of manufacturing to the systems engineering process.
	Identify the methods and objectives of manufacturing that influence system design.
	Distinguish among the types of tradeoffs that may be required to attain a producible design.
	Identify the role of systems engineering in balancing cost, schedule and performance throughout the life cycle.
	Identify the steps in the development of the initial Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB).
	Identify the relationship of the PMB to program objectives.
	Identify the purpose and content of the Integrated Program Management Report (IPMR).
	Identify performance report tailoring considerations and their effect on reporting.
	Recognize the importance of Earned Value as a management tool.
	Relate the following building blocks to the PPBE process: Future Year Defense Program (FYDP), Major Force Program (MFP), Program Element (PE).
	Identify the key events in the budgeting phase, including the preparation, review and decision process associated with the three major documents of the phase: Budget Estimate Submission (BES), Resource Management Decision (RMD), and Reclamas.
4	Apply qualitative and quantitative tools to support problem solving and decision making in an acquisition environment.
	Identify how instability of user capability needs, design, and production processes impact program cost and schedule.
	Identify the purpose of specific technical reviews and their relationship to the acquisition process.
	Identify the roles, responsibilities, and methods for interface control and technical data management.
	Recognize how configuration management impacts all functional disciplines (e.g., test, logistics, manufacturing, etc.).
	Identify the impact on configuration management when commercial items are used in the system.
	Relate the different types of program unique specifications to their appropriate configuration baselines and technical review requirements.
	Trace the maturation of system design information as it evolves through the acquisition life cycle of a system.
	Identify the relationship between configuration baselines, specifications, and configuration management planning.
	Identify key acquisition best practices, including commercial practices that impact the relationship between Government and industry.
	Apply a generic problem-solving model to an acquisition situation.
	Apply one or more selected qualitative tools (e.g., fishbone diagram) to resolve a problem.
	Identify developer practices essential for creation of high quality software.
	Identify the requirements for interoperability testing.
	Identify when program deviations occur and the actions that should be taken by the acquisition manager.
	Relate the Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) to planning, control, and risk management in attaining cost, schedule and performance goals.
	Select the appropriate public law (i.e., Misappropriation Act, Anti-deficiency Act, Bona Fide Need) that applies to the use of appropriated funds under specific circumstances.
	Given a funding shortfall, apply the rules governing reprogramming of appropriated funds in each appropriation category to resolve the problem.
	Identify the role of Operational Assessment (OA) in reducing program risk.
	Identify the risks and benefits associated with combined DT/OT.
	Recognize the importance of modeling and simulation in the defense acquisition process.
	Distinguish among various types of DT&E (e.g., Production Qualification Tests, Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation).
	Recognize the relationship between risk management and exit criteria.
	Identify the information required for a milestone review.



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	Given performance data, select and compute appropriate performance status indicators.
	Given performance data, detect and analyze the impact of significant problem areas, based on the status indicators.
	Given performance data, calculate an estimate of cost at completion.
	Recognize the importance of Earned Value data in external reporting.
	Identify the primary factors that the government should review to evaluate the contractor's PMB during an Integrated Baseline Review (IBR).
	Identify the three reasons for Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB) changes, and recognize their impact.
	Given a scenario, track budget execution through the commitment, obligation, and expenditure process.
	Identify the use and importance of obligation and expenditure plans.
	Assess the impact of the failure to execute funds in accordance with program plans.
	Identify which organizations develop, coordinate, or approve Critical Operational Issues (COIs).
	Identify which organizations develop, coordinate, or approve Critical Technical Parameters (CTPs).
	Recognize how Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) and Measures of Suitability (MOS) are used throughout the Test and Evaluation (T&E) process.
	Recognize the purpose and objectives of Live Fire Test and Evaluation.
	Distinguish among various types of DT&E (e.g., Production Qualification Tests, Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation).
5	Determine the role of contracting in the acquisition process and the major contractual contributions toward managing program risk.
	Recognize the value of Lean Manufacturing.
	Identify methods of controlling manufacturing costs (e.g., process proofing, variability reduction, and statistical process control).
	Distinguish between process and product structures.
	Identify the relationship between the Program Management Office, the Procuring Contracting Officer, the Administrative Contractor Officer, and Program Integrator.
	Identify the causes and consequences of constructive changes and unauthorized commitments.
	Recognize the value of the cost of quality.
	Identify where and when learning curve theory is applied.
	Recognize the impact of manufacturing on cost, schedule and performance.
	Recognize the considerations/concerns of the elements of manufacturing (5M's) and how other areas are affected.
	Contrast a Change Order with a Supplemental Agreement.
	Identify how instability of requirements, design, and production processes impact program cost and schedule.
	Identify the proper DoD Appropriation Category to be used for each of the 1phases of a Product Improvement Program.
6	Determine the life cycle logistic support activities and requirements associated with design/development, fielding/deployment and post-production support of a system.
	Contrast the difference between termination for convenience, termination for default, and termination for cause.
	Identify the process for resolving disputes between parties of a contract.
	Given a funding shortfall, apply the rules governing the use of expired funds to resolve the problem.
	Identify acquisition logistics support activities and requirements that deal with fielding/deployment (e.g., planning, coordination, organizing deployment teams, materiel release).
	Identify acquisition logistics support activities and requirements associated with post-production support (e.g., planning, adequate sources of supply, spares modernization and sustaining system readiness).
	Identify system supportability issues in planning and executing a defense acquisition program.
	Determine the impacts to a given acquisition program if supportability issues are not resolved.
	Identify core ethical values critical to decision making in the acquisition environment.
	Discover how different leadership styles impact the effectiveness of an IPT.
7	Given a CAPSTONE Exercise scenario, recognize the responsibilities and actions required to manage the technical and business aspects of a program.
	Apply current acquisition policy and best practices to make sound acquisition management decisions
	Apply the risk management process as a basis for making sound acquisition program decisions
	Apply the systems engineering process to transform capability needs and constraints into an operational system design for each phase and analyze the contractor's status by applying earned value analysis techniques



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