

GAO

Report to the Subcommittee on
Defense, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate

March 2005

DEFENSE ACQUISITIONS

Information for
Congress on
Performance of Major
Programs Can Be
More Complete,
Timely, and Accessible



G A O

Accountability * Integrity * Reliability



Highlights of [GAO-05-182](#), a report to the Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate

Why GAO Did This Study

DOD has more than \$1 trillion worth of major defense acquisition programs, on which it must report to Congress, including a comparison of a current program's costs to a baseline containing its cost, quantity, schedule, and performance goals. When these goals are changed, the program is "rebaselined" to reflect current status. However, measuring current estimates against the most recent baseline without additional perspectives may obscure for Congress how programs are performing over time.

Concerned over this, you asked GAO to examine how DOD's use of rebaselining has affected the adequacy of data provided to Congress on major defense acquisition programs.

What GAO Recommends

To provide Congress with more complete, timely, and accessible information, GAO recommends that the Secretary of Defense implement the following changes: measure and report a full history of unit cost performance in constant dollars; notify Congress when a program is rebaselined; and separately report classified and unclassified data.

DOD concurred with GAO's recommendations.

www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-05-182.

To view the full product, including the scope and methodology, click on the link above. For more information, contact Robert E. Levin at (202) 512-4841 or levinr@gao.gov.

DEFENSE ACQUISITIONS

Information for Congress on Performance of Major Programs Can Be More Complete, Timely, and Accessible

What GAO Found

DOD could be reporting more complete information beyond what is required by law on the unit cost performance of major defense acquisition programs to Congress for its authorization and appropriations deliberations. DOD does present Congress with valuable information about a program's performance by comparing the latest unit cost estimate against the most recent approved baseline. However, this provides only one perspective on performance because rebaselining shortens the period of performance reported and resets the measurement of cost growth to zero. Other meaningful perspectives are not reported. First, DOD does not report the cumulative unit cost growth, in constant dollars, that a program has experienced since the first full baseline was established. For example, DOD reported in the 2003 Selected Acquisition Report (SAR), the most recent available, that the F/A-22 Raptor program's unit cost decreased by 0.33 percent in the previous 4 months—since the latest rebaselining. DOD did not report that the program's unit cost had cumulatively increased by 72 percent in the last 143 months. Second, the change in unit cost between one budget request to Congress and the next is not measured or reported. For example, DOD reported in the 2003 SAR that unit cost for the Stryker program increased by 1.34 percent in the 2 months since the latest rebaselining; it did not report that unit cost had grown by 21 percent in the previous 12 months.

DOD could be more timely in reporting to Congress that it has rebaselined individual programs. A key factor is that DOD is not required by statute or its own policies to report a program's rebaseline to Congress. Although DOD includes the latest rebaselining actions in the April SARs, a rebaseline approved after early April may not be reported to Congress before it enacts the authorization and appropriations legislation. For example, the DD(X) Destroyer program established a new baseline on April 23, 2002, but did not report this new baseline to Congress in a SAR until April 2003. As a result, between April 2002 and the passage of the fiscal year 2003 defense budget, the SAR provided Congress did not reflect the approved baseline for the DD(X) program.

Congressional oversight of DOD's adherence to established cost and schedule baselines is unnecessarily constrained because DOD classifies about 50 percent of the SARs it submits to Congress, despite the fact that only a small amount of data in each of these SARs is actually classified. This reporting practice restricts access to the unclassified cost, quantity, and schedule data for congressional staff without security clearances and requires special handling procedures of that unclassified data by those with clearances.

Contents

Letter		1
	Results in Brief	2
	Background	3
	Information for Congress on Unit Cost Performance Could Be More Complete	7
	Reporting of Rebaselinings Could Be More Timely and Unclassified Data Is Unnecessarily Restricted	12
	Conclusions	14
	Recommendations for Executive Action	14
	Matters for Congressional Consideration	15
	Agency Comments and Our Evaluation	15
Appendix I	Scope and Methodology	17
Appendix II	Comments from the Department of Defense	18
Tables		
	Table 1: Examples of the Highest Number of Rebaselinings	8
	Table 2: Examples Showing Cumulative Changes to Unit Cost Not Reported, in Constant Dollars	8
	Table 3: F/A-18E/F Effects of Inflation on Reporting Cost Changes	9
	Table 4: Illustration of Differences in PAUC Calculations When Annual Changes Are Shown	10
	Table 5: Example of the Impact of Programmatic Adjustments in the Comanche Helicopter Program	11
	Table 6: PAUC growth and Nunn-McCurdy Determinations from 2001 to 2003, in Percent	12
	Table 7: Examples of the Longest Time Lags in Reporting Program Rebaselines to Congress	13

Abbreviations

AAWS-M	Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System-Medium
AEHF	Advanced Extremely High Frequency Satellites
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile
APB	Acquisition Program Baseline
APUC	Average Procurement Unit Cost
CMUP	Conventional Mission Upgrade Program
DOD	Department of Defense
FBCB2	Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below
FMTV	Family of Medium Tactical Vehicle
JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile
RDT&E	Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation
NAS	National Airspace System
PAUC	Program Acquisition Report
SAR	Selected Acquisition Report
SM-2	Standard Missile-2
SSN-21	High Speed Submarine Nuclear Combat System
USMC	United States Marine Corps

This is a work of the U.S. government and is not subject to copyright protection in the United States. It may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without further permission from GAO. However, because this work may contain copyrighted images or other material, permission from the copyright holder may be necessary if you wish to reproduce this material separately.



United States Government Accountability Office
Washington, DC 20548

March 28, 2005

The Honorable Ted Stevens
Chairman
Subcommittee on Defense
The Honorable Daniel I. Inouye
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Defense
Committee on Appropriations
United State Senate

The Department of Defense (DOD) has more than \$1 trillion worth of major defense acquisition programs¹ in development and production. For the purposes of congressional oversight and decision making, DOD is required by law to report to Congress the unit costs (costs divided by quantities) for each program. DOD reports this unit cost for both the current budget estimate and the most recent acquisition program baseline, which describes the cost, quantity, schedule, and performance goals of a program.² DOD reports these comparisons in a Selected Acquisition Report (SAR).³ These reports, typically provided in early April, aid the Congress during its deliberations over the defense authorization and appropriations legislation.

As an acquisition program proceeds, DOD may determine that the original baselined goals approved by decision makers are unachievable. Under such circumstances, DOD will “rebaseline” the program so the goals more realistically reflect the program’s current status. However, to the extent that current estimates are only measured against the most recent baseline,

¹ Major defense acquisition programs are defined as those estimated as requiring an eventual total expenditure for research, development, test, and evaluation of more than \$365 million or for procurement of more than \$2.190 billion in fiscal year 2000 constant dollars. Using constant dollars removes the effects of inflation and shows all dollars at the value they would have in a selected base year. All cost figures in this report are presented in constant dollars, unless otherwise noted.

² 10 U.S.C. § 2435 establishes the requirement for program baselines.

³ 10 U.S.C. § 2432 establishes the SAR requirements, which include providing cost information to Congress. Another statute, 10 U.S.C. § 2433, establishes the requirement for unit cost reports. If certain program cost increase thresholds are exceeded (known as unit cost or Nunn-McCurdy breaches), DOD is required to report to Congress and, if applicable, certify the program to Congress.

Congress may not be getting in each SAR a clear picture on just how well programs are performing over time.

Concerns over these issues led you to request that we evaluate how DOD's use of rebaselining has affected the adequacy of data provided to Congress on the performance of major defense acquisition programs. To address this objective, we assessed SAR cost, schedule, and quantity data for individual acquisition programs using federal control criteria⁴ such as accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and accessibility. This report focuses on (1) the completeness of unit cost reporting and (2) the timeliness of reporting on rebaselining and the accessibility of unclassified data.

In conducting our review, we reviewed pertinent statutes and DOD acquisition system guidance; analyzed more than 650 SARs, both quarterly and annual, of all major defense acquisition programs for the period 1996 to 2003; and interviewed cognizant DOD officials. We conducted our work from February 2004 to January 2005 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Results in Brief

DOD could be reporting more complete information beyond what is required by law on unit cost performance to Congress for its authorization and appropriations deliberations. DOD does present Congress with valuable information about a program's performance by comparing the latest unit cost estimate against the most recently approved baseline. However, this provides only one perspective on performance because rebaselining shortens the period of performance reported and resets the measurement of cost growth to zero. Other meaningful perspectives are not reported. For example, DOD reported in the 2003 SAR, the most recent available, that the F/A-22 Raptor program's unit cost decreased by 0.33 percent in the previous 4 months—since the latest rebaselining. DOD did not report that the program's unit cost had cumulatively increased by 72 percent in the last 143 months. Second, the change in unit cost between one budget request to Congress and the next is not measured or reported. For example, DOD reported in the 2003 SAR that unit cost for the Stryker program increased by 1.34 percent in the 2 months since the latest

⁴ GAO, *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*, [GAO/AIMD-00-21.3.1](#) (Washington, D.C.: November 1999) and GAO, *Internal Control Management and Evaluation Tool*, [GAO-01-1008G](#) (Washington, D.C.: August 2001).

rebaselining; it did not report that unit cost had grown by 21 percent in the previous 12 months.

DOD could be more timely in reporting to Congress that it has rebaselined individual programs. A key factor is that DOD is not required by statute or its own policies to report a program's rebaseline to Congress. Although DOD includes the latest rebaselining actions in the April SARs, a rebaseline approved after early April may not be reported to Congress before it enacts the authorization and appropriations legislation. Although the DD(X) Destroyer program established a new baseline on April 23, 2002, for example, it did not report it to Congress in a SAR until April 2003. As a result, between the April 2002 SAR and the passage of the fiscal year 2003 defense budget, the SAR provided to Congress did not reflect the approved baseline for the DD(X) program.

DOD classifies about 50 percent of the SARs it submits to Congress, despite the fact that only a small amount of data in each of them is actually classified. This classification and reporting policy restricts access to the unclassified cost, quantity, and schedule data for congressional staff without security clearances and requires special handling procedures of that unclassified data by those with clearances. As a result, congressional oversight of DOD's adherence to established cost and schedule baselines is unnecessarily constrained.

Taken altogether, current reporting policies and practices for rebaselining could be improved to provide more useful information to decision makers and strengthen accountability for performance. This report makes recommendations that the Secretary of Defense strengthen the SARs for major defense acquisition programs by requiring them to be more complete, timely, and accessible. DOD concurred with our recommendations and provided technical comments, which were incorporated, as appropriate.

Background

In 1967, to obtain consistent, reliable data on major defense acquisition programs, DOD instituted a reporting system to summarize program cost, schedule, and performance information called the SAR. The purpose was to focus management attention on a program's performance and changes

to its acquisition plan. In 1975, Congress established the SAR as a statutory reporting requirement to Congress.⁵

Consistent with statute, DOD requires an acquisition program baseline at program initiation that establishes objective and threshold values for cost, quantity, schedule, and performance parameters. Objective values represent what the user desires and expects. Thresholds represent the acceptable limits to those values that, in the user's judgment, still provide the needed capability. The acquisition program baseline is derived from the user's performance and schedule needs and the best estimates of total program cost consistent with projected funding.

A baseline, according to DOD acquisition guidance,⁶ consists of the following:

- Performance parameters—The total number of performance parameters should be the minimum number needed to characterize the major drivers of operational performance. The number and specificity of performance parameters may change over time.
- Schedule parameters—Schedule parameters should include, at a minimum, the projected dates for program initiation, other major decision points, and initial operating capability. The program manager may propose, and the milestone decision authority⁷ may approve, other critical system events.
- Cost parameters—Cost parameters should reflect realistic cost estimates of the total program and/or increment, and should be identified as life-cycle cost. The elements of program life-cycle cost include
 - research, development, test, and evaluations;
 - procurement costs;
 - military construction costs;
 - acquisition-related operations and maintenance costs, if any;

⁵ Public Law 94-106, § 811.

⁶ Defense Acquisition Guidebook, dated 2004, Chapter 2.1.1, The Acquisition Program Baseline.

⁷ The milestone decision authority is a designated DOD individual with the authority to approve entry of an acquisition program into the next phase of the acquisition process and is accountable for cost, schedule, and performance reporting to higher authority, including congressional reporting.

-
- total system quantity (to include both fully configured development and production units);
 - average procurement unit cost (defined as total procurement cost divided by total procurement quantity);
 - program acquisition unit cost (defined as the total of all acquisition-related appropriations divided by the total quantity of fully configured end items); and
 - any other cost objectives established by the milestone decision authority.

The defense acquisition management framework defines the stages through which typical programs proceed. As each stage concludes, a decision must be made to initiate, continue, advance, adjust, or terminate a project or program work effort or phase. The review associated with each of these decision points typically addresses program progress and risk, affordability, program trade-offs, acquisition strategy updates, and the development of exit criteria for the next phase or effort. The milestone decision authority is responsible for approving the program structure as part of the acquisition strategy. Milestone decision points are Milestone A, for entry into the technology development phase; Milestone B, for entry into the system development and demonstration phase (acquisition program initiation); and Milestone C, for entry into the production and deployment phase.

There are three fixed acquisition program baselines (APB) tied to these milestone decisions. The concept baseline approved at Milestone A; the development baseline approved at Milestone B; and the production baseline approved at Milestone C. This first full estimate, generally established at Milestone B, is sometimes referred to as the original business case for the program. All estimates include a mix of both sunk and projected remaining costs.

Programs are rebaselined based on a change in requirements, a change in acquisition phase, or a program restructuring. They are also rebaselined when there is a realized cost overrun or schedule slip beyond certain thresholds. Rebaselining can occur at any time and cover any phase of the defense acquisition program. All rebaselines must be approved by the milestone decision authority. A program may therefore have several approved program baselines during development, but only one currently approved program baseline. Programs also monitor a current estimate of the elements of a baseline and report differences as they develop.

Recognizing the need to establish a monitoring mechanism to provide oversight of cost growth in DOD major defense acquisition programs, Congress has required⁸ DOD to (1) notify Congress whenever unit cost growth is at least 15 percent, and (2) “certify” the program to Congress when the unit cost growth is at least 25 percent above the latest approved acquisition program baseline cost estimate.⁹ However, Congress did not require DOD to report when a program has been rebaselined.

The reporting requirement is commonly referred to as Nunn-McCurdy, after the congressional leaders responsible for the requirement.¹⁰ Exceeding either the 15 or 25 percent unit cost threshold is referred to as a Nunn-McCurdy unit cost breach. The unit cost reporting includes two elements—program acquisition unit cost (PAUC) and procurement unit cost (PUC).¹¹ DOD refers to the PUC as the average procurement unit cost (APUC). Unit cost is considered a key measure because it describes buying power—the average cost to buy each unit.

Unit cost information is submitted to Congress in DOD’s annual comprehensive SARs. In addition to the comprehensive annual report to Congress for the period ending December 31, DOD also prepares a quarterly report for the second, third, and fourth quarters of the fiscal year when there has been

- an increase of 15 percent or greater in the current estimate of the program acquisition unit cost or average procurement unit cost in base-year dollars;

⁸ 10 U.S.C. § 2433.

⁹ A breach of the 25 percent threshold requires the Secretary of Defense to certify that the program is (1) essential to national security, (2) no alternatives exist which will provide equal or greater military capability at less cost, (3) new unit acquisition or procurement cost estimates are reasonable, and (4) the management structure is adequate to control unit cost.

¹⁰ This requirement became permanent law in 1982 in Public Law 97-252, § 1107.

¹¹ In essence, PAUC includes both the total costs and total quantities, while PUC only includes procurement costs and procurement quantities. By law, PAUC is an amount equal to the total cost for development and procurement of, and system specific military construction for, the acquisition program divided by the number of fully configured end items to be produced and PUC is the amount equal to the total of all funds programmed to be available for obligation for procurement for the program divided by the number of fully configured end items to be procured. 10 U.S.C. § 2432(a) (1) and (2).

-
- a 6-month or greater delay in the current estimate of any schedule milestone since the current estimate of the previous report; or
 - a milestone B or C and associated acquisition program baseline approval within 90 days prior to the quarterly report as of that date.

Information for Congress on Unit Cost Performance Could Be More Complete

DOD could be reporting more complete information on unit cost performance to Congress for its authorization and appropriations deliberations. A new baseline serves an important management control purpose when program goals are no longer achievable, because it presents an important perspective on the program's current status and acquisition strategy. However, by comparing the latest unit cost estimate with the most recent approved baseline, DOD provides an incomplete perspective on a program's performance because a rebaseline shortens the period of performance reported and resets the measurement of cost growth to zero. In providing information to Congress, DOD does not measure and report two meaningful perspectives—cumulative unit cost growth in constant dollars and the change in unit cost between one budget request and the next. In its SARs, DOD also does not present how unit cost growth is adjusted for Nunn-McCurdy determinations when a rebaselining reduces the number of units to be procured or increases system capabilities. Current reporting policies and practices could be improved to provide more useful information to decision makers and strengthen accountability for performance.

Cumulative Unit Cost Changes Are Not Measured and Reported in Constant Dollars

DOD does not measure and report cumulative unit cost growth in constant dollars. Cumulative cost data provides an important perspective because it reflects changes and performance over the life of a program—from the first full estimate, when the business case was first made to Congress, to the present. Measuring change in constant dollars removes the effects of inflation, which are beyond the control of individual programs, and is used to measure real program cost growth.

DOD reports to Congress on the unit cost growth of programs in two different sections of the SAR. One section reports the current estimate against the latest approved baseline in both then-year and constant dollars. However, because of rebaselining, the latest approved baseline may be in place for only a short period of time and the measurement of unit cost growth is reset to zero. The other section reports the cumulative historical change only in then-year dollars, which includes the effects of inflation.

Rebaselining can occur during each phase of acquisition, sometimes frequently on individual programs. For example, in 2003, DOD reported on 81 programs; of this number, 49 or (60 percent) had multiple rebaselining over the life of the program. Table 1 provides examples of the highest number of rebaselining in individual DOD acquisition programs.

Table 1: Examples of the Highest Number of Rebaselinings

Program	Year of program start	Date of latest rebaseline	Number of rebaselines
F/A-22	1992	04/01/2004	14
DDG 51	1988	08/31/2002	11
SM-2 Block IV	1993	08/04/1999	11
SSN-21	1988	04/19/2000	10

Source: GAO analysis of DOD data.

As illustrated in table 2, DOD reports unit cost growth in constant dollars only for the most recent period of performance. It does not present a full history of a program's unit cost growth in a single document. For example, DOD reported in the December 2003 SAR that the Marine Corps' H-1 helicopter upgrade program's unit cost has shrunk by 1 percent in the last 20 months; however, DOD did not report that the program's unit cost had, in constant dollars, doubled in the last 87 months.

Table 2: Examples Showing Cumulative Changes to Unit Cost Not Reported, in Constant Dollars

Program	Reported to Congress change based on latest APB		Not reported to Congress change based on original APB	
	Percentage of APUC change	Time elapsed (in months)	Percentage of APUC change	Time elapsed (in months)
AMRAAM	(3.71)	87	125.52	254
AAWS-M (Javelin)	4.14	34	207.87	174
FMTV	(4.67)	7	154.52	177
USMC H-1 Upgrades	(.98)	20	101.52	87
V-22 Vertical Lift Aircraft	6.00	20	132.46	212
F/A-22	(.33)	4	72.40	143

Source: GAO analysis of 2003 SAR data.

DOD reports in another section of the SAR the cumulative unit cost change, but only in then-year dollars which includes the effects of inflation. The statute that requires submission of SARs to Congress calls for reporting the history of the Program Acquisition Unit Cost and the

Procurement Unit Cost from the date the program was first included in the SAR to the end of the quarter for which the current SAR is submitted.¹² Determining the change in constant dollars, which removes the effects of inflation, provides more meaningful data. For example, as shown in table 3, the unit cost growth reported to Congress for the F/A-18E/F was almost zero percent because it was presented in then-year dollars. DOD did not report that the costs increased by more than one-third, once the effects of inflation are removed.

Table 3: F/A-18E/F Effects of Inflation on Reporting Cost Changes

Dollars in millions		
	Reported to Congress PAUC in then-year dollars	Not reported to Congress PAUC in 2005 dollars
Development estimate	\$94.58	\$70.20
Current estimate	94.90	96.01
Percentage change	0.003	36.78

Source: GAO analysis of the F/A-18E/F SAR.

Year-to-Year Unit Cost Changes Are Not Measured and Reported

DOD does not measure and report the changes in unit cost between the latest budget request and the prior budget. Between the 2004 and 2005 budget requests, DOD rebaselined 7 of the 81 major defense acquisition programs. When DOD rebaselined these programs, it reset the cost growth to zero. For example, the Stryker armored vehicle program reported a little over 1 percent unit cost growth in the 2 months since it rebaselined, but DOD did not report the meaningful perspective that the program experienced a 20 percent growth between annual budget requests. (Table 4 illustrates the differences in program acquisition unit cost when annual changes are not reported.)

¹² 10 U.S.C. § 2432(c) (1).

Table 4: Illustration of Differences in PAUC Calculations When Annual Changes Are Shown

Program	Reported to Congress Current estimate compared to latest APB		Not Reported to Congress Current estimate compared to prior year estimate	
	Percentage of PAUC Change	Time elapsed (in months)	Percentage of PAUC change	Time elapsed (in months)
Advanced Extremely High Frequency Satellites	2.78	1.5	49.88	12
FA-22 Raptor	0.0	3	27.39	12
Stryker	1.34	2	20.97	12
Force XXI Battle Command	0.0	2.5	72.79	12

Source: GAO analysis of 2002 and 2003 SAR data.

In Some Cases, DOD Reduces the Magnitude of Unit Cost Growth for Nunn-McCurdy Determinations

Congress established unit cost as a key measure of buying power—the average cost to buy each unit. Congress also established the Nunn-McCurdy cost increase thresholds of 15 percent and 25 percent for unit cost growth that require detailed reporting. As defined by law, unit costs are determined by dividing total cost by total quantities.¹³ If quantities decrease but costs stay the same or do not decrease proportionately, unit costs would necessarily increase.

For determining Nunn-McCurdy breaches, DOD policy¹⁴ allows the exclusion of the unit cost increases associated with reductions in quantity or increases in capabilities on individual programs. DOD refers to these actions as programmatic adjustments, which require the approval of a new acquisition program baseline. DOD believes that these adjustments clarify legitimate cost growth and applies its exclusion policy to determine all Nunn-McCurdy breaches.

By making these adjustments, DOD reduced the number and the magnitude of unit cost increases reported to Congress that would have otherwise exceeded the Nunn-McCurdy thresholds. The effects of these adjustments are generally not visible in the reports to Congress. As a result, Congress may not be getting the information it sought on program buying power in requiring unit cost reporting.

¹³ This reflects the definitions of program acquisition and procurement unit cost in 10 U.S.C. § 2432(a).

¹⁴ DOD issued this policy in February 1995 and reaffirmed it in 2001.

For example, as seen in table 5, in December 2002, the Comanche Helicopter program experienced a PAUC growth of about 62 percent over 27 months. However, after excluding the unit cost increases associated with a program restructure and a reduction in quantity of 561 aircraft,¹⁵ DOD reported a Nunn-McCurdy breach of 18 percent, less than the 25 percent threshold that would have triggered a certification. DOD explained that the 18 percent cost growth was driven by weight growth, functionality changes, overhead rates, and estimating differences. The quantity reduction accounted for the other 44 percent of the cost growth.

Table 5: Example of the Impact of Programmatic Adjustments in the Comanche Helicopter Program

Dollars in millions			
Program acquisition unit cost	Baseline	Current estimate	Percentage change
Total cost	\$37,936.1	\$32,903.5	
Quantity	1,213	650	
Unit cost	\$31.275	\$50.621	61.86

Source: GAO analysis of the December 2002 SAR.

DOD would have reported or would have had to certify many more Nunn-McCurdy breaches if not for the adjustments made to unit cost growth to account for reduced quantities or increased capabilities. The number of programs that would have had Nunn-McCurdy breaches reported to Congress between fiscal years 2001 and 2003 would have increased by about 50 percent—from 17 to 25 programs. The number of programs that reported a breach of the 25 percent threshold, which requires a formal certification by the Secretary of Defense to Congress, would have increased by 90 percent, going from 10 to 19 programs during the same period. Three of those programs—the Joint Strike Fighter, Comanche, and the MH-60R—reported breaching the 15 percent level. These three programs notified Congress of an APUC breach and therefore also reported the PAUC changes. Other than those three programs, the adjustments made to unit costs in table 6 were not disclosed in the relevant SAR. For example, the Bradley Upgrade program experienced a PAUC growth of 16 percent, but reported to Congress a 0.4 percent PAUC reduction. (Table 6 below shows the full unit cost growth and the adjusted unit cost growth used to determine breaches of Nunn-McCurdy thresholds.)

¹⁵ DOD excluded two prototype helicopters from the total quantity.

Table 6: PAUC growth and Nunn-McCurdy Determinations from 2001 to 2003, in Percent

Program	Year	Full PAUC growth (not reported to Congress)	PAUC Nunn-McCurdy Breach (reported to Congress)	PAUC growth (reported to Congress)
Joint Strike Fighter	2003	26.22	19.4	Both
FBCB2	2003	73.2	No	0
Stryker	2003	25.2	No	1.34
Comanche	2002	61.86	23	Both
AEHF	2002	52.4	No	-2.78
Bradley upgrade	2002	16.1	No	-.04
F/A-22	2002	15.7	No	0
NAS	2002	37.4	No	-.43
B-1 CMUP	2001	42.04	No	6.41
MH-60R Helicopter	2001	27.97	19	Both
Global Hawk	2001	69.7	No	0

Source: GAO analysis of DOD data.

Reporting of Rebaselinings Could Be More Timely and Unclassified Data Is Unnecessarily Restricted

DOD could be more timely in reporting to Congress that it has rebaselined individual programs. Although DOD's time lines for reporting program acquisition breach data to Congress are consistent with statute, in most instances the establishment of a new baseline is not reported to Congress until months after the rebaseline has occurred. A key factor here is DOD is not required by statute or its own policies to report a program's rebaseline to Congress.

DOD typically reports the latest program rebaseline information in its December SAR, which is actually submitted to Congress the following April. Sometimes data can arrive for congressional consideration as much as 12 months after a program has rebaselined. Between the April 2003 and the April 2004 SARs to Congress, DOD rebaselined 9 programs and on average these rebaselines were not reported for 6 months. Between 1996 and 2003 about two-thirds of the rebaselinations occurred between April and December. A new baseline approved after early April may not be reported to Congress before the enactment of authorization and appropriations legislation.

For example, the DD(X) Destroyer program established a new baseline on April 23, 2002, but did not report this new baseline to Congress in a SAR until April 2003. As result, between the April 2002 and the passage of the fiscal year 2003 defense budget, the SAR provided to Congress did not

reflect the approved baseline for the DD(X) program. (Table 7 shows instances of the time lag in reporting rebaselines to Congress.)

Table 7: Examples of the Longest Time Lags in Reporting Program Rebaselines to Congress

Program	Date new baseline approved	Date rebaseline available to Congress in the SAR	Lag time between rebaselining and reporting (in months)
Bradley Fighting Vehicle system upgrade	08/04/1997	April 1998	8
CH-47 Cargo Helicopter	07/26/2002	April 2003	9
LPD-17 Amphibious Transport Dock Ship	06/04/2002	April 2003	10
Family of medium tactical vehicles	05/26/1999	April 2000	11
Minuteman III Guidance Replacement Program	05/12/1997	April 1998	11
AV 8B remanufacture	04/10/1998	April 1999	12
DD(X) Destroyer	04/23/2002	April 2003	12
Strategic sealift	04/10/1998	April 1999	12
National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System	04/19/1999	April 2000	12
National airspace system	04/22/1998	April 1999	12

Source: GAO analysis of DOD data.

In addition, the accessibility of unclassified SAR data is unnecessarily restricted. DOD classified about 50 percent of the SARs it submitted to Congress in 2003, involving a total acquisition investment of \$454 billion. However, only a small amount of data contained in each classified SAR is actually classified. The classified data is generally only one of the eighteen sections in a report—performance characteristics. Performance characteristics include such items as speed, range, and reliability. Because these SARs are classified, special handling procedures must be used by those congressional staff with the appropriate clearances even to access the unclassified cost and schedule data. This practice also completely blocks access for those staff without clearances to the unclassified cost and schedule data. As a result, congressional oversight of DOD’s adherence to established cost and schedule baselines is unnecessarily constrained.

Conclusions

Congress faces hard choices in trying to balance competing demands for funds for major defense acquisition programs and for ongoing defense operations as well as for increasing levels of funding needed for other federal programs. A number of opportunities exist for DOD to give Congress more complete information on the performance of major defense acquisition programs for its oversight and decision-making responsibilities. Although DOD has provided unit cost data required by law, DOD would better capture the true nature of program performance by also measuring and reporting unit cost changes in constant dollars using cumulative and year-to-year perspectives. Basic data to measure and report such changes is already collected. To provide these additional perspectives, DOD would have to make the necessary comparisons and present them in the SARs.¹⁶

Because of DOD's policy to adjust unit cost growth when determining Nunn-McCurdy breaches by excluding the costs associated with reductions in quantities or increases in capabilities, Congress is not receiving information on the full extent of unit cost growth for these programs. Therefore, DOD should fully disclose the nature and extent of these adjustments. Congress may also wish to determine the appropriateness of these adjustments.

Other changes would result in more timely and accessible reporting of unit cost data. One would be to inform Congress when a rebaselining action occurs, without issuing a new SAR and the other would be to separate the reporting of classified and unclassified information.

Recommendations for Executive Action

To provide Congress with more complete, timely, and accessible information, we recommend that the Secretary of Defense implement the following four recommendations in the department's reporting of data on major defense acquisition program baselines (APB) and performance

- measure and report a full history of unit cost performance in constant dollars by comparing the latest cost and quantity estimates with:

¹⁶ Whenever the Secretary of Defense proposes to make changes in the content of the SAR, the Secretary is required by 10 U.S.C. § 2343(c) (2) to first notify the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. The changes may be considered approved by the Secretary and incorporated into the report only after the end of the 60 day period following the notification.

-
- the first full estimate (typically the original acquisition program baseline established at Milestone B);
 - the current approved program baseline or, if the program rebaselines, the prior approved program baseline; and
 - the estimate established with the previous year’s budget request.
- fully disclose to Congress the nature and extent of programmatic adjustments affecting Nunn-McCurdy threshold determinations, pending any congressional direction on this issue;
 - notify Congress when rebaselining actions are approved; and
 - separately report classified and unclassified SAR information.

Matters for Congressional Consideration

DOD's policy of excluding the effects of quantity reductions or capability increases in determining unit cost breaches of Nunn-McCurdy thresholds may not provide Congress the information it sought on program buying power in requiring unit cost reporting. Therefore, Congress may wish to consider whether DOD’s use of these programmatic adjustments is appropriate.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

In written comments on a draft of this report, DOD concurred with our recommendations. DOD also provided us with technical comments, which we have incorporated as appropriate. DOD expressed concern that the report could be misinterpreted to imply that DOD is not fully complying with statutory reporting requirements. As a result, with the exception of the issue of programmatic adjustments, we have clarified the language of the report to focus on the benefits to Congress of providing more complete information, beyond what the law currently requires. In the case of the programmatic adjustments, we believe that Congress may wish to determine whether DOD is providing it with the information it sought on buying power when it required unit cost reports. Their written comments to our recommendations appear in appendix II.

On our first recommendation, DOD stated that a unit cost comparison in constant dollars from the current estimate back to multiple reference points (i.e., Milestone B, approved APB, and previous year’s President budget) would be more useful than what is currently being reported to Congress. DOD agreed to make these comparisons and also stated that it will inform the Congress of this change in the SAR content.

On our second recommendation, DOD acknowledged that it has been excluding programmatic changes from Nunn-McCurdy unit cost breach determinations since February 1995, just after the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act established the APB as the Nunn-McCurdy unit cost baseline. DOD agreed with GAO that the programmatic impacts to unit cost are not entirely clear in the SAR as currently reported and agreed to provide full details of programmatic adjustments in future reports to the Congress. DOD stated that it will inform the Congress of this change in the SAR content.

On our third recommendation, DOD stated that notification of revised APBs could be accomplished if Congress so requests. While we are not advocating that a SAR be generated to notify the Congress when a major defense acquisition program is rebaselined, we remain convinced that DOD should initiate notification via an appropriate medium to the Congress whenever these programs are rebaselined.

We are sending copies of this report to the Secretary of Defense and other interested parties. We will also provide copies to others on request. In addition, the report will be available at no charge on the GAO Web site at <http://www.gao.gov>.

Should you or your staff have any questions on matters discussed in this report, please contact me on (202) 512-4841 or David Best, Assistant Director, at (202) 512-8078. Principal contributors to this report were Leon S. Gill, Danny Owens, Adam Vodraska, Robert Swierczek, Wendy Smythe, Tana Davis, and Judy Lasley.



Robert E. Levin
Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management

Appendix I: Scope and Methodology

To evaluate to what extent DOD's use of rebaselining affected the adequacy of data provided to Congress on the performance of major defense acquisition programs, we relied on the Federal Internal Control Standards to assess the comprehensiveness, timeliness, accessibility, and appropriateness of the contents of data provide by DOD to Congress. Due to the classified nature of most defense system's performance parameters, our analysis of rebaselining did not include the baseline system's operational performance parameters. We reviewed pertinent statutes, such as 10 U.S.C. § 2432 (SAF), § 2433 (Unit Cost Reports), and § 2435 (Baseline Description) and DOD acquisition system guidance, both the current version and proposed revisions. We analyzed more than 650 SARs, both quarterly and annual reports covering an 8 year period from 1996 to 2003, to determine which program had growth that exceeded DOD's internal 10-percent or the Nunn-McCurdy 15- and 25-percent thresholds. We arrayed the data extracted from these reports to show all program breaches and rebaselines by service, programs, breach types, and year. To assess the reliability of the data contained in the SARs, we used the standardized GAO data reliability interview template to interview cognizant DOD officials from the office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (Acquisition Resources and Analysis). After reviewing DOD's management controls in place for assessing data reliability, we concluded that management controls were adequate and the data was sufficiently reliable for our engagement purposes. Further, we also interviewed cognizant DOD officials in Washington, D.C., from the offices of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (Acquisition Resources and Analysis); Program Analysis and Evaluation; Cost Analysis Improvement Group (Weapons System Cost Analysis Division); and Office of General Counsel. We conducted our review between February 2004 and January 2005 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Appendix II: Comments from the Department of Defense



ACQUISITION
TECHNOLOGY
AND LOGISTICS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3000

MAR 07 2005

Mr. Robert E. Levin
Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management
U.S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Levin:

This is the Department of Defense (DoD) response to the GAO draft report, GAO-05-182, "DEFENSE ACQUISITIONS: Information for Congress on Performance of Major Programs Can Be More Complete, Timely, and Accessible," dated February 9, 2005 (GAO Code 120323).

The Department of Defense, in general, concurs with the draft report. However, the Department believes that two of the GAO findings in the draft report appear to be overly harsh and could be misinterpreted. The first finding is that "DOD is not reporting complete information on unit cost performance . . .," although DoD is not in violation of statute and has provided requested Congressional unit cost information for almost 30 years. The specifics the draft report cites are for information not currently requested, not instances where currently requested information is not complete. If there are such instances, GAO should cite them. The Department would suggest a more appropriate finding would be that "Changes to the unit cost information that the DoD provides to the Congress would provide more useful information."

The same is true of GAO's second finding—that "DOD is not timely in reporting to Congress." Again, DoD is providing the information on the schedule directed by Congress in Section 2432, Title 10, United States Code. Instead GAO might more appropriately have found that "Changes to the timing of the Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) would improve their usefulness to the Congress."

The Department will work with the Congress on the information on unit cost performance and on the timing of the SAR submissions, within data production constraints. DoD's specific comments on each recommendation are attached.



Note: Page numbers in the draft report may differ from those in this report.

**Appendix II: Comments from the Department
of Defense**

The Department appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft report. For further questions concerning this report, please contact Larry Axtell, 703-695-0707.

Sincerely,



Nancy L. Spruill
Director, Acquisition Resources and
Analysis

Enclosure:
As stated

GAO DRAFT REPORT DATED FEBRUARY 9, 2005
GAO-05-182 (GAO CODE 120323)

“DEFENSE ACQUISITIONS: INFORMATION FOR CONGRESS
ON PERFORMANCE OF MAJOR PROGRAMS CAN BE MORE
COMPLETE, TIMELY, AND ACCESSIBLE”

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COMMENTS
TO THE GAO RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION 1: The GAO recommended that the Secretary of Defense measure and report a full history of unit cost performance in constant dollars by comparing the latest cost and quantity estimates with: a. the first full estimate (typically the original acquisition program baseline established a Milestone B); b. the current approved program baseline or, if the program rebaselines, the prior approved program baseline; and c. the estimate established with the previous year’s budget request. (p. 15/GAO Draft Report)

DoD RESPONSE: Concur. Pursuant to 10 USC §2432, DoD has been providing in the Selected Acquisition Report (SAR) a unit cost history from the initial SAR baseline (normally Milestone B) to the current estimate. A comparison back to the last major milestone (e.g., Milestone C) is also provided, when applicable. This unit cost history is reported for the Program Acquisition Unit Cost (PAUC) and the Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC) in then-year dollars. The Department agrees with the GAO that a unit cost comparison from the current estimate back to multiple reference points (i.e., Milestone B, approved Acquisition Program Baseline (APB), and previous year’s President’s budget) would be more useful than what is currently being reported. Since the Congress appropriates funds in then-year dollars, we recommend that both constant (base-year) and escalated (then-year) dollars be included. There is no change required to the current statute; however, DoD will inform the Congress of this change in SAR content.

RECOMMENDATION 2: The GAO recommended that the Secretary of Defense fully disclose to Congress the nature and extent of the programmatic adjustment affecting Nunn-McCurdy threshold determinations, pending any congressional direction on this issue. (p. 15/GAO Draft Report)

DoD RESPONSE: Concur. As the GAO pointed out in this report, DoD has been excluding programmatic changes from Nunn-McCurdy unit cost breach determinations since February 1995, just after the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act established the APB as the Nunn-McCurdy unit cost baseline. Programmatic changes include revised quantities and additional capabilities. A significant reduction in quantities procured or the approval of an additional increment of capability normally results in at least a 15 percent or more increase in unit cost. This is especially true with the recent advent of evolutionary acquisition. Since we believe the original intent of Nunn-McCurdy was to report real unit cost growth to Congress, the programmatic exclusion policy was

implemented. If a unit cost increase of 15 percent or more is due to programmatic, the APB is revised to “zero out” the increase and a Nunn-McCurdy breach determination is not made. Unit cost increases of 15 percent or more due to changes other than programmatic are reported as Nunn-McCurdy breaches; increases of 25 percent or more require certification. Regardless of the reason (programmatic or otherwise), all dollar changes are reported in the cost variance analysis of the SAR. However, we agree with the GAO that the programmatic impacts to unit cost are not entirely clear in the SAR as currently reported. Therefore, in future reports the Department will provide full details of the programmatic adjustment to the APB. As discussed under the DoD response to Recommendation 1, there is no change required to the current SAR or Nunn-McCurdy statutes (10 USC §2432 and 10 USC §2433); however, DoD will inform the Congress of this change in SAR content.

RECOMMENDATION 3: The GAO recommended that the Secretary of Defense notify Congress when rebaselining actions are approved. (p. 15/GAO Draft Report)

DoD RESPONSE: Concur. Pursuant to 10 USC §2435, DoD is not required to submit revisions of the APB to Congress. The SAR is the primary reporting vehicle for providing cost, schedule, and performance status to the Congress on Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs). Annual December SARs (submitted in early April) are mandatory for all reporting MDAPs. Quarterly SARs (as of March 31, June 30, and September 30) are submitted on an exception basis for schedule slips of six months or more and unit cost increases of 15 percent or more. The Department also submits quarterly exception SARs to rebaseline at major milestones. All SARs provide a current estimate, the current approved APB, and the estimate at the last major milestone (Milestone B or Milestone C, whichever is applicable). It is DoD policy to rebaseline the APB at major milestones, major restructurings, and following an APB breach. Although SARs are submitted for rebaselines at major milestones, we agree with the GAO that rebaselines due to major restructures or breaches are not provided to Congress, primarily because revisions to APBs do not necessarily generate a requirement for a SAR. Neither the Department nor the GAO believes that quarterly exception SARs should be submitted for revised APBs. However, notification of revised APBs could be accomplished if Congress so requests.

RECOMMENDATION 4: The GAO recommended that the Secretary of Defense separately report classified and unclassified SAR information. (p. 15/GAO Draft Report)

DoD RESPONSE: Concur. DoD will work with the Congress on providing separate classified and unclassified SAR information.

GAO's Mission

The Government Accountability Office, the audit, evaluation and investigative arm of Congress, exists to support Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and accountability of the federal government for the American people. GAO examines the use of public funds; evaluates federal programs and policies; and provides analyses, recommendations, and other assistance to help Congress make informed oversight, policy, and funding decisions. GAO's commitment to good government is reflected in its core values of accountability, integrity, and reliability.

Obtaining Copies of GAO Reports and Testimony

The fastest and easiest way to obtain copies of GAO documents at no cost is through GAO's Web site (www.gao.gov). Each weekday, GAO posts newly released reports, testimony, and correspondence on its Web site. To have GAO e-mail you a list of newly posted products every afternoon, go to www.gao.gov and select "Subscribe to Updates."

Order by Mail or Phone

The first copy of each printed report is free. Additional copies are \$2 each. A check or money order should be made out to the Superintendent of Documents. GAO also accepts VISA and Mastercard. Orders for 100 or more copies mailed to a single address are discounted 25 percent. Orders should be sent to:

U.S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street NW, Room LM
Washington, D.C. 20548

To order by Phone: Voice: (202) 512-6000
TDD: (202) 512-2537
Fax: (202) 512-6061

To Report Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in Federal Programs

Contact:

Web site: www.gao.gov/fraudnet/fraudnet.htm

E-mail: fraudnet@gao.gov

Automated answering system: (800) 424-5454 or (202) 512-7470

Congressional Relations

Gloria Jarmon, Managing Director, JarmonG@gao.gov (202) 512-4400
U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7125
Washington, D.C. 20548

Public Affairs

Paul Anderson, Managing Director, AndersonPI@gao.gov (202) 512-4800
U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7149
Washington, D.C. 20548