

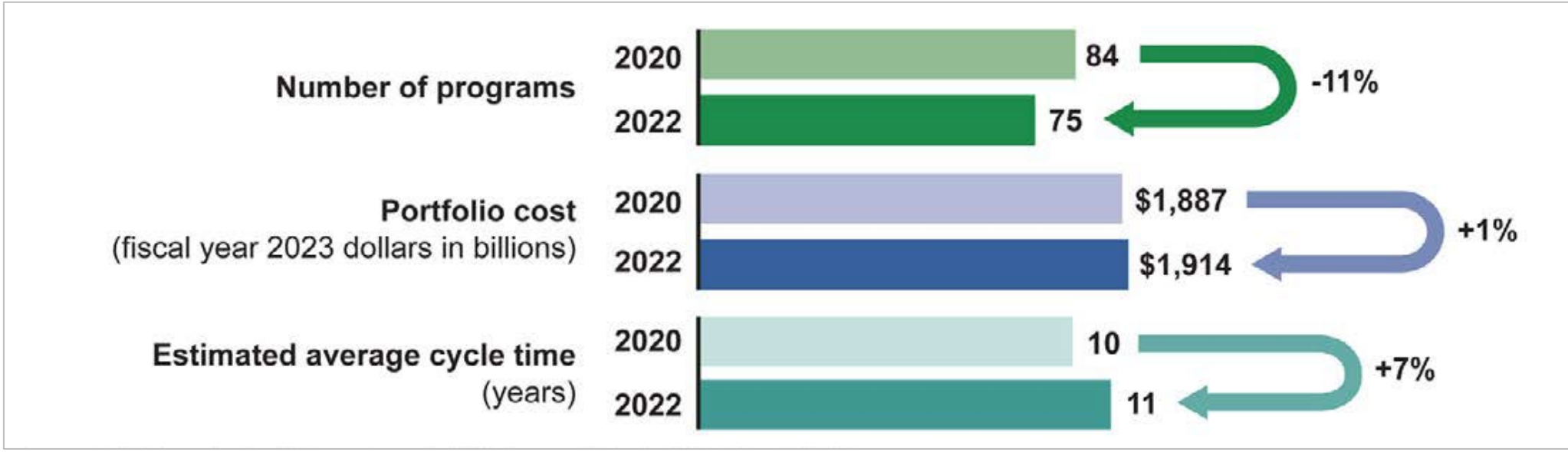
COMPARING THE UNITED STATES DOD AND THE ISRAELI MINISTRY OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROCESSES



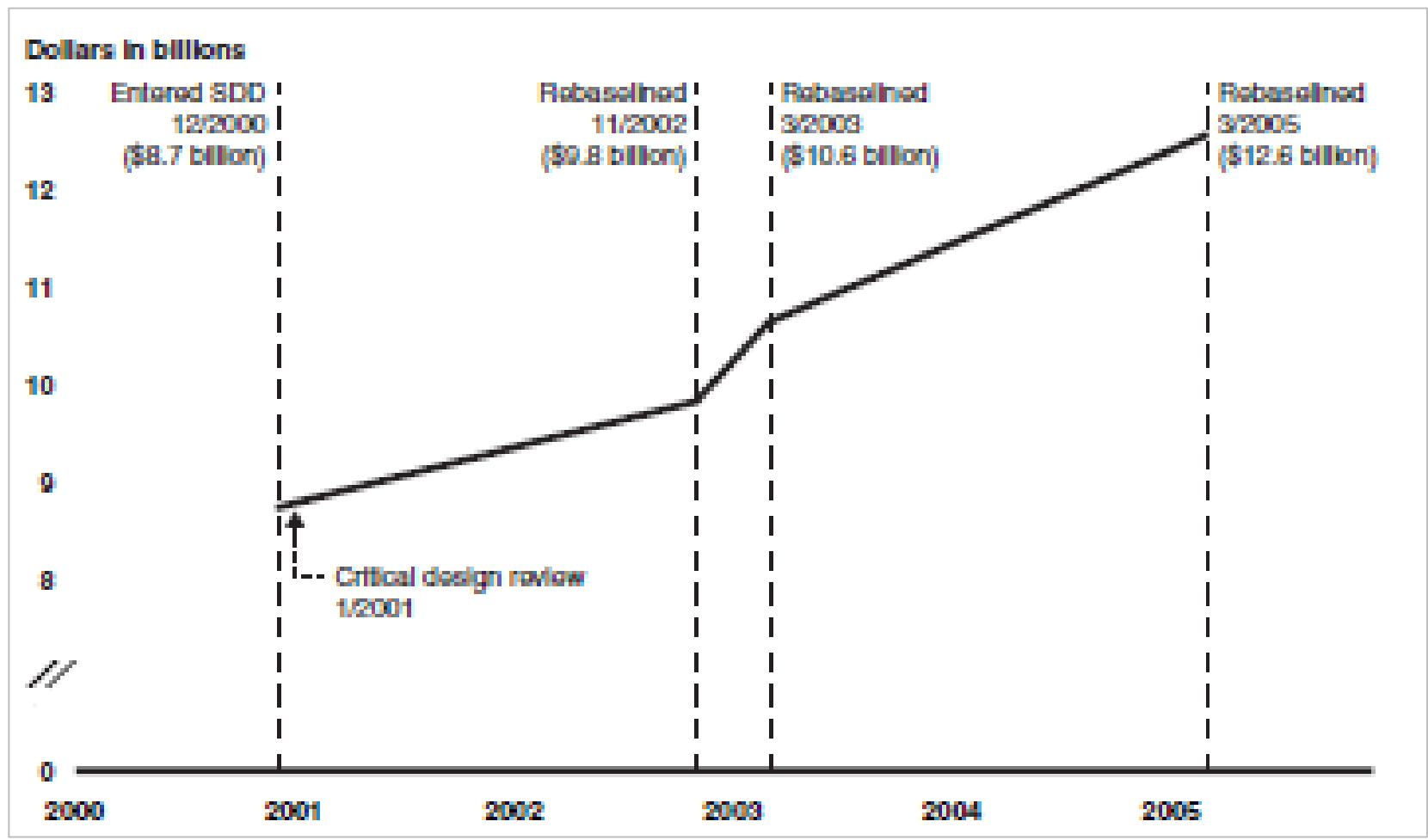
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Abstract

- Recent GAO reports have indicated that the U.S. DOD acquisition of major weapon systems needs improvement in cost and schedule. The DOD’s slow and expensive acquisition strategy can pose a risk with adversaries like China, who are constantly emerging and threatening the United States and its allies.
- By comparison, the Israel Defense Force (IDF) must maintain a constant rapid acquisition approach to procure and deliver the most advanced weapons to the operating forces against their constant threat to security.
- This Capstone Applied Project Report’s end goal involves identifying strengths of the IDF and providing recommendations acquisition system development procurement, cost-efficiency, delivery, and sustainment that the DOD, can implement.



GAO analysis of DOD Major Weapons System Program's in 2023



GAO assessment on EFV cost growth from 2000-2006

Case Study the USMC AAV Replacement

- The replacement for the AAV program began in 1995 with the development of the Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV). The aging 30-year lifespan of the program, as the AAVs were introduced in 1972. In 2004 the EFV program began demonstrating risks in cost, schedule, and performance, and the DOD cancelled the program in 2011.
- The USMC began the subsequent program of the Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV) program in 2011. However, the outdated AAV program required a Service Life Extension in the meantime.
- The issue of the aging AAV platform resulted in the tragic incident of 30 July 2020 in which 8 Marines and 1 sailor lost their lives.

Results & Their Impact

- While the 2020 AAV incident was ultimately reported as a leadership failure due to maintenance issues being overlooked for the AAVs operating, this entire incident could have been avoided or mitigated if the platform was replaced through proper acquisition, which was identified almost 30 years ago.
- Comparatively, in 2009 the IDF required a replacement to their 50-year-old M113 armored personnel carrier (APC). The IDF procured a deal with General Dynamics Landing Services, a U.S. industry organization, to develop the Namer APCs. After the first delivery of Namer APCs in 2011, IDF began implementation of the TROPHY active protection system (APS), from an Israeli owned Rafael defense industry. The Namer APC has proven to be a successful replacement to the M113 APC and demonstrated IDF's ability to procure foreign made systems and modify with Israeli defense industry.



Namer APC

Recommendations

- The DOD should establish an early transition period to cancel a program when significant risk to cost, schedule, and performance is identified after two operational assessments. This is especially important if replacing an outdated exciting program with a new program.
- The DOD should adopt a blended approach for source selection. First using, a similar approach of IDF, identify if an existing foreign system exists that the DOD can modify. If no viable system exists, then move to the DOD’s industry partners for development of a new system.

