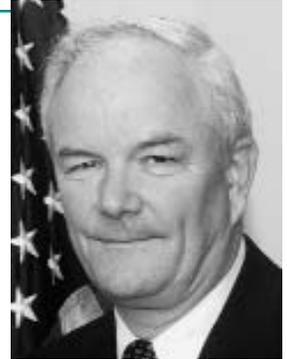




ACQUISITION,
TECHNOLOGY AND
LOGISTICS

**PRINCIPAL DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
3015 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-3015**

APR 4 2003



MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES
DIRECTORS OF THE DOD FIELD ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: Forecast of Policy for Unique Identification of Tangible Items – UPDATE

On February 11-12, 2003, the Department of Defense (DoD) Unique Identification (UID) Integrated Product Team (IPT), met to further define policy requirements and an implementation strategy to achieve a long-term UID item marking vision. During the two-day offsite meeting, the IPT re-validated the vision established in my December 19, 2002 memorandum, defined key terms for unique identification of tangible items, and made great strides in rationalizing requirements of existing standards to support DoD's use of unique identification. The purpose of this memorandum is to communicate that progress and establish the next steps for the UID IPT.

The IPT validated that:

- The purpose of UID is to identify a set of data for tangible assets that is globally unique and unambiguous, ensures data integrity and data quality throughout the life of the asset, and supports multi-faceted business applications and users.
- The unique identification of tangible assets will rely, to the maximum extent practicable, on international standards and commercial item markings and not impose unique government requirements.
- Implementation of UID will facilitate item tracking in DoD business systems as well as the capture of reliable and accurate data for life-cycle asset management, accountability, and financial purposes.
- This UID solution is different from that being developed for real property.

The IPT identified the minimum data set for the UID and defined several key terms integral to the implementation of a UID policy. Included in those terms are the data content elements of the UID. Familiarization and understanding of those key terms and the evolving policy can be accomplished by reviewing the attachments to this memorandum.



Additional policy communications will be forthcoming as further definition is achieved. **My plan remains to make UID item marking a mandatory requirement for all new weapons systems programs, including major modifications, no later than July 2003.**

The IPT will continue to work on remaining issues in the following areas:

- Develop policy for marking of tangible items already in inventory and operational use, specifically focusing on requirements of major system modifications.
- Develop policy modifications to MIL-STD-129, MIL-STD-130, DoD 4140.1-R, DoDI 5000.2, DoDI 5000.64, DoD 7000.14-R, CJCSI 3170.1C, DCMA One Book, and MIL Handbook 61A to ensure synchronized policy execution.
- Issue an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to expedite two Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) cases:
 - One on item marking, and
 - One on item value.
- Develop business strategies to prioritize the application of UID to legacy items.
- Submit proposed collaborative standards solution through International Organization of Standards (ISO) process to obtain approval by Sub-Committee 31.
- Prepare a pledge document for key business stakeholders to ensure support for this strategic imperative.
- Develop a users guide on UID requirements and application.
- Determine minimum architecture/systems requirements to capture UID information at inspection and acceptance and identify opportunities for rapid implementation.

The point of contact is Lt Col Gregory Redick. Questions concerning this guidance should be addressed to him at (703) 614-3883 or by e-mail at gregory.redick@osd.mil.

Attachment:
As stated



MICHAEL W. WYNNE

Editor's Note: To download the attachment to Secretary Wynne's memorandum, go to the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy Web site at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/>.



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OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTORS, DEFENSE AGENCIES
ACTING DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
(POLICY AND PROCUREMENT), ASA(ALT)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT), ASN(RDA)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
(CONTRACTING), SAF/AQC
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY,
AND SUPPLY (DLA)

SUBJECT: Acquisition Flexibility for Urgent Needs

We are challenged every day to solicit industry, award and modify contracts, deliver capability and make payment faster. Speed is increasingly a critical measure of success, particularly as we support overseas military operations and the defense against terrorism. As we create strategies to quickly meet these needs, we should use the flexibility of FAR and DoD FAR Supplement (DFARS) authorities that exist to support urgent situations and national security requirements. In those circumstances where you are specifically precluded from taking actions you determine necessary, I expect you to support, authorize, or seek appropriate deviations and give me feedback.

The Air Force recently issued guidance highlighting many existing techniques for rapid, agile contracting support (available at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap>). I wholeheartedly support these techniques and urge you to put them into practice where appropriate. Recently, we published significant changes to the FAR authorized by the Homeland Security Act. These authorities, coupled with DoD's temporary emergency procurement authority, increase the thresholds for using simplified acquisition procedures. They also allow us to treat buys that directly support defense against or recovery from terrorism or chemical, biological, nuclear, or radiological attack as commercial items with no dollar limitation for use of simplified acquisition procedures. These are bold opportunities that, if used with diligence, can achieve significant results for our customers. You may find the attached matrix helpful in promoting the use of these authorities.

I challenge the acquisition leadership to push new and existing authorities to the contracting officer and aggressively pursue and approve FAR and DFARS deviations when needed. Please let me know when you identify opportunities to improve processes, shorten cycle times, and enhance responsiveness to the customer. Our Web site to collect this information is <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dp/dars/transf.htm>. We will use your input to assess results and make needed changes.



Please pass on my gratitude to the acquisition workforce for their continued dedication and commitment to the Department's mission. My points of contact are Ms. Angelena Moy (DPAP/DARS) at (703) 602-1302 or e-mail: angelena.moy@osd.mil and Mr. William Timperley (DPAP/Policy) at (703) 697-8336 or e-mail: william.timperley@osd.mil.



Deidre A. Lee
Director, Defense Procurement and
Acquisition Policy

Attachment:
As stated

Editor's Note: To download the attachment to Lee's memorandum, go to the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy Web site at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/>.

NEW DOD 5000 SERIES DOCUMENTS RELEASED AND SIGNED

With an eye toward increasing the authority and independence of the program manager, the new DoD 5000 series is now authorized. The new DoD Directive 5000.1 and DoD Instruction 5000.2 are available at: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap>.

DFARS TRANSFORMATION

The Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Transformation task force is actively seeking input from within the Government and from industry with respect to ideas for improvements to the DFARS and the process by which the DFARS is written. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has established a Web site to collect ideas from interested parties. The task force is truly open to any and all ideas, and we highly encourage you to take advantage of this opportunity to submit your ideas individually via the Web site at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dp/dars/transf.htm>.

Although the initial deadline has passed for submission of proposals, the task force will continue to collect proposals for consideration. Further, proposals will continue to be posted on the DFARS Transformation Web site so that you may view all improvement proposals submitted to date and so you can see what others within the government and industry are recommending.

NEW GAO REPORT (GAO-03-645T) AVAILABLE

Best Practices: Better Acquisition Outcomes Are Possible If DoD Can Apply Lessons Learned From F/A-22 Program, April 11, 2003. This report reviews commercial best practices and identifies key enablers to the success of product development programs and focuses on how DoD can better leverage its investments by shortening the time it takes to field new capabilities at a more predictable cost and schedule. To download the report, go to the Air Force Center of Acquisition Excellence (ACE) Web site at <http://www.safaq.hq.af.mil/ACE/>.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT—FEDERAL EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT FLEXIBILITIES

The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) was changed via Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 012 on Jan. 27, 2003, to implement Homeland Security Act purchasing flexibilities across all Federal Agencies. DoD is operating under similar Temporary Emergency Procurement Authorities authorized in FY02. A summary matrix of the revised authorities is available in MS Word and PDF at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dp/dars/new.html>.

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM AIR FORCE CONTRACTING SUPPORT

Charlie E. Williams Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Contracting) and Assistant Secretary (Acquisition), issued a memorandum on March 21, 2003, directing all members of the Air Force contracting community to “lean way forward” and proactively plan for known and anticipated customer needs during OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM. To that end, he directed them to use all available techniques to provide rapid and responsive support to meet warriors’ needs such as oral solicitations, “Unusual and Compelling Urgency” exceptions to the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984, letter contracts, and undefinitized contractual actions. “Put the necessary contract vehicles and supporting documents in place as soon as possible,” Williams said. “We must create solutions, around the globe, providing our customers with the rapid, agile combat support needed to help ensure victory.”

Points of contact for the OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM policy are Dave Powell, DSN 425-7062, Commercial (703) 588-7062, david.powell@pentagon.af.mil; and Air Force Lt. Col. Al Boykin, DSN 425-7073, Commercial (703) 588-7073, al.boykin@pentagon.af.mil.

ARMY CONTRACTING SUPPORT

Emily Clarke, the Army’s Director of Procurement and Industrial Base Policy issued a memorandum on March 19, 2003, stating that all contract requirements related to the support of the nation’s armed forces “should be accorded the highest priority in our offices.” It is imperative, she stated, “that we employ the best tools available to support them.” Clarke urged the Army’s Policy Chiefs and Principal Assistant for Contracting (PARC) Offices to provide “unprecedented delivery times in the most cost-effective manner.” To that end, she published a list of contract options to consider for accelerated support. Review the entire list at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dp/dars/new.html>.

NAVY CONTRACTING SUPPORT

M.Jaggard, Chief of Staff/Policy for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition), issued a memorandum to Department of the Navy major commands on April 7, 2003, that delegated authority to heads of naval contracting activities to establish increased micropurchase and simplified acquisition thresholds, and streamline acquisition procedures. The delegation of authority, implemented under the provisions of Federal Acquisition Circular 2001-12, issued Jan. 24, 2003, will expedite delivery of supplies, services, and procurements for the nation’s defense.