Purpose

- Clarifies roles and responsibilities that strengthen outcomes within the acquisition process to deliver lethal and resilient capabilities, regardless of the acquisition pathway.
- The active, focused and routine use of intelligence enables risk informed acquisition planning and solutions that defeat adversary capabilities.

Updates

- One Acquisition Intelligence policy applies to all pathways in the adaptive acquisition framework.
- Intelligence data dependencies drive fragility without long-term data solutions.
- Threat Support and Planning for Supportability
  - Acquisition Intelligence specialists provide direct input to the acquisition programs as part of the Program Manager’s team.
  - Specialists work with Intelligence Community Providers to articulate and plan for acquisition needs and assist in program office application of intelligence content to optimize acquisition outcomes.
- Critical Intelligence Parameters (CIPs)
  - CIPs identify threat capabilities or thresholds which, if achieved by adversaries, critically impact the effectiveness and/or survivability of a proposed system.
  - CIPs can help focus Intelligence Community collection, analysis, and reporting toward areas of highest importance for acquisition success.
  - Insight helps set US development, modernization, and resourcing timelines to maintain the competitive advantage over adversaries.
  - Configuration Steering Boards actively monitor capability status and adversary advancements.
- Effective Workforce Training
  - The OUSD(I) Acquisition Intelligence Career Occupation Program is newly enabled by DAU’s Credential Program, as Acquisition Intelligence skills differ from traditional intelligence skillsets.
  - ACQ 110 is the first of several modular training opportunities in development to support performance in the Acquisition Intelligence area.

Advantages

- Because technology is constantly advancing and there is a need to address changing threats, Acquisition Intelligence is focusing intelligence efforts where they help acquisition programs most.
  - Ex: Intelligence can inform investments using a modular open systems approach and how to consider intelligence dependencies to support resiliency throughout a program’s lifecycle. These types of inputs permit a more rapid response to technological improvements and emerging threats.