

Highlights of GAO-24-107378, a report to congressional committees

Why GAO Did This Study

DOD spends billions of dollars to sustain its weapon systems. O&S costs are about 70 percent of a system's total life-cycle cost. In response to a statutory provision, DOD is required to annually submit sustainment reviews that include O&S cost estimates and the reasons for any critical cost growth.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 included a provision for GAO to review DOD's annual sustainment reviews and O&S cost estimates through 2025. GAO's report evaluates the extent to which DOD (1) developed sustainment reviews for fiscal year 2022 that identified critical O&S cost growth and related causes; and (2) identified and implemented any lessons learned for critical O&S cost growth from conducting the reviews.

GAO reviewed and analyzed DOD guidance and documentation, the submitted fiscal year 2022 reviews, and the supporting independent cost estimates. GAO interviewed DOD officials who conducted the reviews. This is a public version of a sensitive report that GAO is issuing concurrently. GAO omitted information that DOD deemed sensitive.

What GAO Recommends

GAO is recommending that DOD implement clarifying guidance for sustainment review submissions to ensure that the military departments are consistently presenting cost information, such as the time frame of the cost estimate, the cost categories, and the effects of inflation. DOD agreed with the recommendation.

View GAO-24-107378. For more information, contact Diana Maurer at (202) 512-9627 or maurerd@gao.gov.

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WEAPON SYSTEM SUSTAINMENT

DOD Identified Operating and Support Cost Growth but Needs to Improve the Consistency and Completeness of Information to Congress

What GAO Found

The Department of Defense (DOD) conducted sustainment reviews for 25 weapon systems for fiscal year 2022, including developing operating and support (O&S) cost estimates for the remainder of each system's life cycle. O&S costs are comprised of costs for repair parts, maintenance activities, contract services, and personnel. DOD assessed O&S cost growth for 16 systems but was unable to make cost growth determinations for the nine remaining systems, due to a lack of available information to conduct the comparison (see first figure). DOD identified critical cost growth for seven of the 16 systems and the reasons for that growth (see second figure). A statute defines critical O&S cost growth as at least 25 percent more than the estimate documented in the most recent independent cost estimate; or at least 50 percent more than the estimate documented in the original baseline cost estimate for the system. The other nine systems experienced O&S cost changes, but any growth identified did not meet the critical O&S cost growth criteria.

Number of Weapon Systems Reviewed and Operating and Support (O&S) Cost Growth Identified by the Department of Defense (DOD) in Fiscal Year 2022



Source: GAO analysis of Department of Defense (DOD) data. | GAO-24-107378

Causes of Critical Operating and Support (O&S) Cost Growth in Seven Systems					
Military dept.	System	Number of systems increased	Extended operational life	Software or hardware updates	Other
Army	Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station	~	~		~
	Excalibur Precision 155mm Projectiles	~		~	
	Tactical Mission Command-Maneuver Control System		~		~
	Warfighter Information Network-Tactical Increment 1	~	~		
Navy	EA-18G Growler	~	~	~	
	F/A-18E/F Super Hornet	~	~	~	
	Navy Multiband Terminal		~	~	~

Source: GAO analysis of Department of Defense information. | GAO-24-107378

DOD's Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation updated its guidance based on lessons learned from the most recent sustainment reviews. However, military departments vary in how they report the details of cost estimates. For example, they presented cost information differently in several areas, including the time frames for the estimate, the breakdown of information across cost categories, and the effects of inflation. Without the development and implementation of clear guidance on the presentation of such information, DOD stakeholders and Congress will not have consistent and complete information for effective decision making and oversight.