

# NAWCAD Leadership Update

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RDML Todd Evans  
Commander, NAWCAD



NAWCAD Industry Day 2026

**Naval Air Warfare Center  
Aircraft Division LRAF**

**27 MAY 2026**

# NAWCAD Upcoming Requirements

**Requirement Overview:** Provide fabrication support and compliance support to include Modeling and Simulation (M&S); machining; sheet-metal design, layout, and fabrication; welding; assembly; composite repairs and fabrication of composite components and structures; woodworking; painting, including preparation and application of corrosion control coatings and powder coating; management of a stockroom (e.g., tooling, hand tools, and fasteners), facilities and personnel safety management and preparedness to include Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT).

## Acquisition Strategy

Contract Type:  
SeaPort Task Order  
CPAF/FFP-LOE

Set Aside or Designation: Unrestricted

## Period of Performance

5-year PoP inclusive of one Base Year and four Option Years

## Upcoming Milestones

RFP Release: FY26 QTR 3

Contract Award: FY27 QTR 1

## Point of Contact

Name: Michael Bowles  
Organization: NAWCAD WOLF  
Phone: (240) 256-0392  
Email:  
michael.s.bowles4.civ@us.navy.mil

## Estimated Value

\$50M - \$100M

## Current Contract

Contract Number:  
N00421-24-D-0014

Vendor: Altus Technical Solutions LLC

# NAWCAD Upcoming Requirements

**Requirement Overview:** Provide a full range of support services for Intelligence Communications Support (ICS) that shall include research, planning, design, engineering, prototype development, software development, integration, testing, installation, and recommending advantageous technology solutions through analyses and market research.

## Acquisition Strategy

Contract Type:  
SeaPort Task Order  
CPAF/FFP-LOE

Set Aside or Designation:  
TBD

## Period of Performance

5-year PoP inclusive of one Base Year and four Option Years

## Upcoming Milestones

RFP Release: FY27 QTR 2

Contract Award: FY27 QTR 4

## Point of Contact

Name: John H. Royer  
Organization: NAWCAD WOLF  
Phone: 301-247-9837  
Email: john.h.royer2.civ@us.navy.mil

## Estimated Value

\$200M - \$500M

## Current Contract

Contract Number:  
N00178-19-D-7649

Task Order Number:  
N00421-23-F-3001

Vendor: FGS, LLC



# **Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division LRAF DAiTA Group and Missions Systems Group Requirements**

**27 MAY 2026**

**Christopher Beard**

**DAiTA/Mission Systems Acquisition Lead**

**[Christopher.m.beard6.civ@us.navy.mil](mailto:Christopher.m.beard6.civ@us.navy.mil)**



# Digital, Networks, and Applications (DNA) Department Business Enterprise Service Support (BESS)

**Requirement Overview:** Planned Consolidation of  
N0042121F3003 (IT Integration Support Services) (partial: non-physical infrastructure support)  
N0042121F3004 (Enterprise Service Desk Support Services)  
N0042122F3002 (Business Operations, Customer Portfolio Management and Horizontal Integration)

### Acquisition Strategy

Contract Type: Seaport Order /  
Mix of FFP types.  
Set Aside or Designation: TBD.  
Pending Consolidation D&F and  
DD2579 approval.

### Period of Performance

01 August 2027 – 31 July 2032

### Upcoming Milestones

RFP Release: August 2026  
Contract Award: Target May  
2027

### Point of Contact

Name: Carlee Burrows  
Organization: Procurement Group  
Phone: 240-538-7704  
Email: carlee.m.burrows.civ@us.navy.mil

### Estimated Value

\$140M

### Current Contract

See Above.



# Mission Systems Group Software Engineering Services

**Requirement Overview:** Reference SAM.Gov Notice N00421-28-RFPREQ-AC20000-0002 for planned Consolidation of

N0042121D0035 MSG Software Engineering Services IDIQ

N0042125D0082 ASW RDT&E IDIQ (partial: software aspects)

N0042120D0123 ASW Engineering Support Services IDIQ (partial: software aspects)

### Acquisition Strategy

Contract Type: SAIDIQ Hybrid CPFF/FFP  
Set Aside or Designation: TBD. Sources Sought responses being evaluated followed by Consolidation D&F and DD2579 approval.

### Period of Performance

Planned phased Order specific transition late fall 2027 / spring 2028

### Upcoming Milestones

RFP Release: planned 2<sup>nd</sup> QTR 2027  
Contract Award: 1<sup>st</sup> QTR FY28

### Point of Contact

Name: Lori Gelinas  
Organization: Procurement Group  
Phone: 240-256-4813  
Email: lori.a.gelinas.civ@us.navy.mil

### Estimated Value

<\$250M Note: under reconsideration based on additional consolidation analysis

### Current Contract

See Above. Consolidation driven by DAiTA/MSG re-org and direct duplicative scope and capability requirements



# Coming Soon

- Sources Sought for WINN-TS (N0042122D0101) Re compete to be released in next 30 days. Primary products and services: NATOPS/NATIP and SME/Fleet introduction training and support for new/upgraded capabilities.
- Intent of the Government publications regarding BESS, MSG Software, Battlespace Modeling and Simulation, and CWD Re competes to including information on:
  - Determination and Findings Approvals
  - Size Standard Determinations
  - Approach to FFP Executive Order Compliance
  - Updated timelines



# Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division Acquisition Strategy

**27 MAY 2026**

Presented by: Ron Crescini, NAWCAD



# NAWCAD Acquisition Strategy

NAWCAD is undertaking a review of all FAR Based service requirements

## Intentional Command approach

Objective is to develop a forward-looking, intentional 5-year approach focused on prioritizing speed, agility, and performance outcomes to maximize our shared mission of supporting the warfighter





# Industry Engagement

**NAWCAD is seeking expert recommendations to help shape a more effective and efficient acquisition environment**

A NAWCAD Acquisition RFI was released 12 MAY and is open until 19 JUNE.

Industry insights and expertise are **critical to our joint success.**

## Primary topic areas of interest

- Optimizing Outcome-based contracting
- Accelerating Contract Award Timelines and reducing the number of protests
- Reducing contract administration workload
- Driving Competition

## NAWCAD Acquisition RFI

[www.sam.gov/workspace/contract/opp/36379742acbb434eb32a654d7d27ec30/view](https://www.sam.gov/workspace/contract/opp/36379742acbb434eb32a654d7d27ec30/view)





# Next Steps

1

NAWCAD will review responses to the RFI and may invite some Industry Partners to conduct a reverse pitch brief to the NAWCAD Acquisition Workforce on their recommendations.

2

Selected companies would be invited to brief in-person later this Fiscal Year (FY).

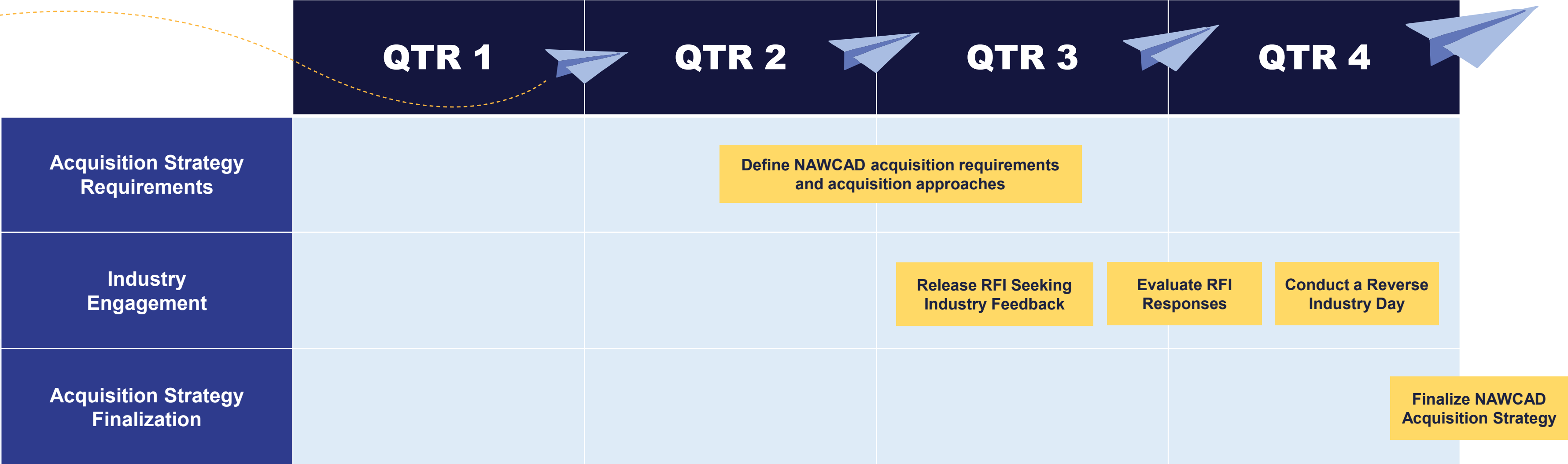
3

NAWCAD will evaluate Industry recommendations as part of the final NAWCAD Acquisition Strategy development.



# NAWCAD Acquisition Plan

FY26





# FY26 NDAA

**Dawn Adamo – NAWCAD Patuxent River CCO**

May 2026

# A New Era for Defense Acquisition

- Clear Mandate to overhaul what has been described as a “broken, bureaucratic acquisition process”
  - Central Goal – get innovative technology and critical capabilities to the warfighter faster

Key Themes	Description
Speed and Efficiency	Cutting red tape and streamlining processes and accelerate decision making and delivery
Commercial First	Strong preference for acquiring commercial off-the-shelf products and services
Focus on “Best Value”	Shifting procurement decisions from the “lowest overall cost” to the “best value” to the Government
Strengthening the Industrial Base	Expanding industrial capacity, especially for munitions and lowering barriers for new and small businesses to enter the defense market



# Commercial First Revolution

- Cornerstone of FY26 NDAA is the push to prioritize commercial solutions
  - DoD is directed to look to the commercial market before starting costly, bespoke development programs
- **Mandatory Preference:** The law now requires acquisition officials, prime contractors and subcontractors to use commercial products and services to the “maximum extent practicable
- **Justification for Non-Commercial:** Before procuring a non-commercial item, the head of an agency must now formally determine through market research that no suitable commercial alternative exists
- **Expanded Use of CSOs** – the use of Commercial Solutions Openings (CSOs) has been broadened. Previously limited to “innovative” solutions, CSOs can now be used to acquire any commercial product or service, with the authority to award sole-source follow-on production contracts



# Commercial First Revolution (con't)

- Subscription Models: The NDAA removes barriers to using consumption based or subscription-based services, such as for satellite imagery and other technologies (i.e. Bona fide Need, Full Funding Requirement, Anti-deficiency Act, Lack of Specific Authority)
- NDAA addresses these challenges as follows:
  - Permanent Authority – explicitly grants DoD authority to acquire software, hardware, data, or services through “consumption based” solutions – Provides PCOs clear legal backing
  - Defines Consumption Based Solutions – specifies it must be a capability that can be metered and billed based on actual usage with pre-determined pricing based on fixed price units
  - Allows Use of Any Appropriation – allows DoD to use ANY appropriation for these solutions giving flexibility to overcome Bona Fide Needs as contracts aren't tied to the needs of a single fiscal year
  - Establishes Clear Procedures – permanent procedures create stability and predictability for the Government and industry – e.g. Contractors must notify PCO when usage reaches 75% and 90% of funding – helps manage financial risk and prevents ADA violations.



# Reducing Regulatory Hurdles and Raising Thresholds

Threshold Change	New Limit	Impact for Contractors
Certified Cost and Pricing Data (TINA)	\$10M	Reduces the number of contracts requiring submission of certified cost data. Effective for Prime contracts after 30 June 2026
Full Cost Accounting Standards (CAS)	\$100M	Few contractors will be subject to full CAS coverage
Modified CAS Applicability	\$35M	Unlinks modified CAS from TINA thresholds providing relief to many contractors
Sole Source Approval - PCO	\$10M	Empowers Contracting Officers to approve higher-value sole-source awards without needing higher-level approval, speeding up acquisitions
Sole Source Approval (CCO)	\$100M	Empowers CCO to approve higher-value sole-source awards without needing higher-level approval, speeding up acquisitions



# New Opportunities for Small and Non-Traditional Businesses

- Provisions aimed at breaking down barriers to entry
  - Exemptions for Non-Traditional from numerous DFARS business system requirements and certain cost principles, reducing compliance burdens
  - Expanded Past Performance – accepting past performance from a wider range of projects, including commercial and non-government work – allows new entrants to compete more effectively
  - BOOST Program – establishes the “Bridging Operational Objectives & Support for Transition” within Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) to help promising commercial technologies transition into programs of record
  - Supply Chain Database – publicly available online database to be launched by Jan 1, 2027, for contractors to voluntarily register their compliance with sourcing requirements.



# Other Noteworthy Acquisition Provisions

- Portfolio Acquisition Executives (PAEs) – creation of PAE role, a senior official responsible for managing entire capability portfolios, streamlining accountability, and prioritizing commercial offerings.
- Bid Protest Penalties – To discourage frivolous protests, the NDAA allows contracting officers to withhold up to 5% of payments from an incumbent contractor who files a protest that results in a contract extension, if the protest is later dismissed for lacking a reasonable basis.
- Cybersecurity Harmonization – The DoW is directed to harmonize cybersecurity requirements across all contracts to reduce duplicative and inconsistent rules for contractors.



# Conclusion

- FY26 NDAA represents a significant and deliberate effort to reform the defense acquisition
- The emphasis on commercial solutions, reduced regulatory burdens, and support for new entrants creates new pathways for partnership between industry and Government.





# Revolutionary FAR Overhaul (RFO)

May 2026

# What is the Revolutionary FAR Overhaul ?

- Top to bottom re-write of the FAR, led by Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) and the FAR Council.
  - The primary goal is to return the FAR to its statutory roots by removing decades of accumulated non-statutory regulations, policies, and procedural red-tape.

Core Objective	Description
Simplify Regulations	Rewrite in plain language, eliminating duplicative and outdated rules to reduce complexity and administrative burdens
Promote Innovation and Flexibility	Remove rigid, non-statutory mandates to empower contracting officers to use innovative and common-sense acquisition methods
Enhance Efficiency and Speed	Enable faster acquisition, foster greater competition and achieve better results for taxpayers
Prioritize Commercial Solutions	Strong preference for procuring commercially available products and services whenever practicable

Four year sunset clause for any non-statutory provision – if it's not required by law, it automatically expires unless actively renewed.



# Implementation – Phased Approach

- Two Track Process
  - Track 1 – Model Deviations – “Model Deviation Text” for each FAR Part was rolled out as it was completed. Federal agencies expected to adopt the streamlined versions immediately through class deviations allowing the new rules to take effect before rule-making was complete.
  - Track 2 – Non-Regulatory Guidance – The detailed “how-to” guidance removed from the FAR is being re-purposed into non-mandatory resources. These include
    - Practitioner Albums – learning tools for each FAR deviation with change summaries and best practices.
    - FAR Companion Guide – practical reference to help operationalize the revised FAR
    - Category Buying Guides – tools to align purchases with government-wide category management principles.
  - This approach allowed the Government to test and refine the new rules based on real-world feedback before they are codified.



# Key Changes to Protest, Disputes, and Appeals

- The protest process has been streamlined with a few key changes:
  - Encouraged use of agency level protests over GAO protests with new requirements for “independent review” of PCO decisions
  - Tightened procedural expectations to deter abuse and require clear, substantiated allegations
  - Electronic Submission: All protests must be submitted electronically through the new centralized procurement portal. Mailed or hand-delivered hard copies are no longer accepted, ensuring immediate timestamping
- General Prohibition for Protests – No protests under part 33 are authorized with award of an order except for: Scope Increases, Period of Performance, Maximum Value of the contract or orders valued in excess of \$35M
  - Protests of orders in excess of \$35M may only be filed with GAO in accordance with the procedures at 33.105. No agency level protests are permitted in these cases
  - Small business status – protests regarding a vendor’s small business size status are still permitted to continue to follow the procedures outlined in FAR 19.302.



# Other Key Changes and the Impact on Acquisition

FAR Part	Key Change	Impact on Procurement and Acquisition
Part 10: Market Research	Process is streamlined, removes prescriptive steps focuses on three main triggers: new requirements, acquisitions over Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT) and IDIQ orders over SAT. Small business-specific language moved to other FAR Parts	Empowers contracting officers with more flexibility. Contractors should expect more varied market research approaches and must proactively engage with agencies.
Part 12: Commercial Products	Procedures for acquiring commercial items are consolidated and simplified. Construction is now included in the “Commercial Service” definition	Lowers barriers for commercial vendors. The process for acquiring commercial items, including construction services will be more streamlined.
Part 15: Contracting by Negotiation	Redefines the negotiation process, recasting “discussions” as “negotiations” and clarifying the use of “clarifications” to address minor proposal issues	Aims to reduce protestable issues by providing more structured guidelines while also granting contracting officers more flexibility.
Part 19: Small Business	The “Rule of Two” is preserved, but the formal preference for socioeconomic set-asides over general small business set asides is modified. Order-level size recertification is eliminated. Follow-on 8(a) contracts can now be competed under other set-aside programs	Increases competition within the broader small business pool. The elimination of order level recertification may create tension with existing SBA regulations, requiring careful navigation by contractors.
Part 40: Supply Chain Security	Consolidates various security-related prohibitions (e.g. Kaspersky, Section 889, TikTok) into a single logically organized part.	Simplifies compliance for contractors by centralizing supply chain security requirements making them easier to find and understand.

# Legislative Proposals and Threshold Changes

- OMB has sent 16 legislative proposals to congress to align statutory authorities with RFO goals
- Key Proposed Changes:
  - Cost Accounting Standards (CAS)
    - Raise Full CAS threshold from \$50M to \$100M -
    - Raise Modified CAS applicability threshold from \$2.5M to \$35M exempting nearly half of currently covered contractors
  - Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT): Phase in an increase of the SAT to \$10M for commercial buys
    - 1 October 2025 – raised threshold from \$250K to \$350K for contracts inside the US; \$1M for contracts outside of the US
  - Micro-Purchase Threshold (MPT): Increase the MPT from \$10K to \$100K over five years
- These changes would dramatically expand the use of streamlined acquisition procedures, reduce compliance burdens and accelerate procurement cycles



# How Should Contractors Prepare

- Proactive adaptation is key to success
  - Monitor RFO developments – regularly check the official RFO page on Acquisition.gov for new deviation texts, practitioner resources and FAQs
  - Engage in the Process – provide informal feedback on the model deviation text. This is a rare opportunity to influence FAR changes before they are finalized
  - Update Internal Processes – Review and adjust internal compliance checklists, proposal development processes, and training materials to align with the streamlined FAR parts.
  - Emphasize Commercial Offerings – Clearly articulate how your products and services align with commercial standards to take advantage of the “commercial-first” emphasis
  - Communicate with Agencies – Maintain open communication with contracting officers to understand how they are implementing the deviations in specific procurements



# Conclusion

- RFO is not just a clean-up of regulations – it's a fundamental paradigm shift in federal procurement. It moves away from rigid compliance and toward a more agile, mission focused and commercially-oriented system
- Presents both opportunities and the challenge of adapting to a more flexible and less predictable environment
- By staying informed, engaging with the process, and strategically aligning with the RFOs core principles, contractors can position themselves to thrive





# EO 14420 – Fixed Price Contracts

May 2026

# EO 14402 Promoting Efficiency, Accountability and Performance in Federal Contracting

- Signed 30 April 2026
- Goal - reform federal procurement practices
- Use Fixed Price contracts with performance based metrics wherever possible
  - Purpose – Protect taxpayer dollars; increase contractor accountability; streamline procurement
- Review of Existing contracts – 10 largest non-fixed price contracts must be reviewed within 90 days and attempt to renegotiate or restructure towards fixed price terms where feasible.
- Contracts exempt from Fixed Price: emergency response, major disaster relief, contingency operations, research or pre-production development of major systems.
- The PCO must justify in writing to the agency head use of a non-fixed price contract, or if a hybrid contract, the non-fixed price portion if value of the non-fixed price effort exceeds:
  - \$100M - DoW
  - \$35M – NASA
  - \$25 – DHS
  - \$10M – all other executive agencies
- Agency heads must review and to the maximum extent practicable modify, restructure or renegotiate its 10 largest (by dollar value) non-fixed price contracts

