



GLOSSARY

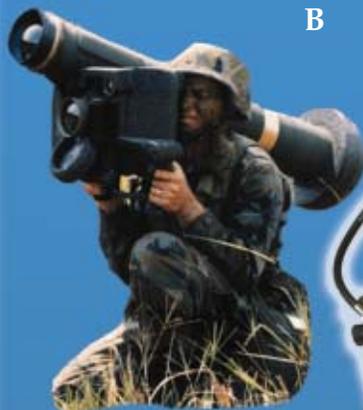


Planning, Programming,
Budgeting and
Execution (PPBE) Process



Defense Acquisition
Guidebook

Milestone
B



Net-Ready
Key Performance
Parameter



Full-Rate
Production
Decision
Review

Systems Engineering

Future
Logistics
Enterprise



GLOSSARY OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION ACRONYMS & TERMS

GLOSSARY

DEFENSE ACQUISITION ACRONYMS AND TERMS

**Twelfth Edition
July 2005**



**Department of Defense
Defense Acquisition University
Curricula Development and Support Center
Center for Program Management
Fort Belvoir, Virginia**



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PREFACE

This is the Twelfth Edition of the
Glossary: Defense Acquisition Acronyms and Terms.

The *Glossary: Defense Acquisition Acronyms and Terms* contains most acronyms, abbreviations, and terms commonly used in the systems acquisition process within the Department of Defense (DoD) and defense industries. It focuses on terms with generic DoD application but also includes some Service-unique terms. It has been extensively revised to reflect the publication of the new 5000 Series and adoption of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process in May 2003 and the issuance of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) in June 2003.

Appendix A contains a listing of common abbreviations and acronyms. Appendix B contains definitions of terms used throughout the DoD acquisition community, including terms that have commonality between U.S. and allied acquisition programs.

While the *Glossary* identifies and highlights many terms, it is not all-inclusive, particularly regarding the Services and other organizationally unique terms. For those, the reader must turn to Service-specific indices and/or local publications. The *Glossary* contains some jargon and “buzzwords,” but on the other hand does not attempt to be a “Dictionary of Pentagon-ese.”

The *Glossary* is published for use by students of the Defense Acquisition University (DAU), and others working on defense acquisition matters, including Congressional staffs, Pentagon and other headquarters staffs, program managers of the Department of Defense, and defense contractors.

Acronyms and abbreviations generally are capitalized for ease of reference. This does not imply they are capitalized in general usage. Readers should follow the style used by their own organizations.

Readers’ feedback and inputs are invited. Please use the form at the end of this publication, and send feedback to the Director, Center for Program Management, Curricula Development and Support Center, DAU, 9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5565.

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APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NOTE: The following acronyms and abbreviations are used by system acquisition managers within the Department of Defense (DoD). The majority of those dealing primarily with the management of the acquisition process are defined in Appendix B, Glossary of Terms. Those that refer to Service-unique titles and organizations are not further defined.

A

| | |
|----------------|--|
| A _A | Achieved Availability |
| AAA | Army Audit Agency |
| AAC | Air Armament Center (Air Force) |
| AAE | Army Acquisition Executive; Agency Acquisition Executive |
| ABCA | American-British-Canadian-Australian |
| AC | Active Component |
| ACAP | Army Cost Analysis Paper |
| ACAT | Acquisition Category |
| ACC | Air Combat Command (Air Force) |
| ACD&P | Advanced Component Development and Prototypes |
| ACE | Acquisition Center of Excellence |
| ACI | Allocated Configuration Identification |
| ACMC | Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps |
| ACNO | Assistant Chief of Naval Operations |
| ACO | Administrative Contracting Officer |
| ACRN | Accounting Classification Reference Number |
| ACS | Assistant Chief of Staff |
| ACSA | Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement |
| ACS/I | Assistance Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Air Force) |
| ACSN | Advance Change Study Notice |
| ACTD | Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration |
| ACWP | Actual Cost of Work Performed |
| ADA | Anti-Deficiency Act |
| ADM | Acquisition Decision Memorandum |
| ADP | Automated Data Processing |
| ADPE | Automated Data Processing Equipment |
| ADR | Alternate Dispute Resolution; Alternative Dispute Resolution |
| A/E | Architect/Engineer |
| AEA | Atomic Energy Act (1954) |
| AECA | Arms Export Control Act (1976) |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| AECEB | Arms Export Control Board |
| AFAE | Air Force Acquisition Executive |
| AFALC | Air Force Air Logistics Center |
| AFARS | Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement |
| AFCAA | Air Force Cost Analysis Agency |
| AFFARS | Air Force Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement |
| AFFTC | Air Force Flight Test Center |
| AFI | Air Force Instruction |
| AFIT | Air Force Institute of Technology |
| AFMC | Air Force Materiel Command |
| AFOTEC | Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center |
| AFPD | Air Force Policy Directive |
| AFRL | Air Force Research Laboratory |
| AI | Artificial Intelligence |
| A _I | Inherent Availability |
| AIS | Automated Information System |
| AKSS | AT&L (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) Knowledge Sharing System |
| ALC | Air Logistics Center (Air Force) |
| ALMC | Army Logistics Management College |
| ALO | Authorized Level of Organization (Army) |
| ALT | Administrative Lead Time |
| AMA | Analysis of Materiel Approaches |
| AMC | Army Materiel Command; Air Mobility Command |
| AMCOM | Aviation and Missile Command (Army) |
| AMSAA | Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency |
| AMSDL | Acquisition Management Systems Data List |
| ANSI | American National Standards Institute |
| A _O | Operational Availability |
| AoA | Analysis of Alternatives |
| AP | Acquisition Plan; Advanced Procurement |
| AP/A/N/AF | Aircraft Procurement (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force |
| APB | Acquisition Program Baseline |
| APBA | Acquisition Program Baseline Agreement |
| APPN | Appropriation |
| APUC | Average Procurement Unit Cost (also see AUPC (Average Unit Procurement Cost)) |
| AQAP | Allied Quality Assurance Provision |
| AR | Army Regulation; Acquisition Reform |
| ARL | Army Research Laboratory |
| ASA(ALT) | Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) |
| ASAF(A) | Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition) |
| ASARC | Army Systems Acquisition Review Council |
| ASBCA | Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals |

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|-----------|---|
| ASC | Aeronautical Systems Center (Air Force) |
| ASD(HA) | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) |
| ASD(LA) | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs) |
| ASD(NII) | Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration) |
| ASF | Army Stock Fund |
| ASN(M&RA) | Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) |
| ASN(RD&A) | Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition) |
| ASPA | Armed Services Procurement Act |
| ASR | Alternative Systems Review; Acquisition Strategy Report |
| ASTM | American Society for Testing and Materials |
| AT | Anti-Tampering |
| ATC | Air Training Command |
| ATD | Advanced Technology Development (or Demonstration) |
| ATE | Automatic Test Equipment |
| ATEC | Army Test and Evaluation Command (Army) |
| ATP | Acceptance Test Procedures |
| ATPS | Automated Test Planning System |
| ATSD | Assistant to the Secretary of Defense |
| AUPC | Average Unit Procurement Cost (also see APUC (Average Procurement Unit Cost)) |
| AWACS | Airborne Warning and Control System (Air Force) |
| AWE | Advanced Warfighting Experiment |

B

| | |
|------|---|
| BA | Budget Authority; Budget Activity |
| BAA | Broad Agency Announcement; Buy American Act |
| BAC | Budget at Completion |
| BAFO | Best and Final Offer |
| BCA | Board of Contract Appeals |
| BCC | Budget Classification Code |
| BCE | Baseline Cost Estimate (Army) |
| BCM | Baseline Correlation Matrix (Air Force) |
| BCS | Baseline Comparison System |
| BCWP | Budgeted Cost of Work Performed |
| BCWS | Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled |
| BES | Budget Estimate Submission |
| BFCE | Basis For Cost Estimating |
| BFM | Business and Financial Manager |
| BIOS | Basic Input/Output System |
| BIT | Built In Test; Binary Digit |
| BITE | Built In Test Equipment |

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|-------|------------------------------------|
| BLRIP | Beyond Low Rate Initial Production |
| BLS | Bureau of Labor Statistics |
| BMD | Ballistic Missile Defense |
| BOA | Basic Ordering Agreement |
| BOD | Beneficial Occupancy Date |
| BOIP | Basis of Issue Plan (Army) |
| BOSC | Base Operating Support Contract |
| B&P | Bid and Proposal |
| BPR | Business Process Reengineering |
| BRAC | Base Realignment and Closure |
| BRP | Basic Research Plan |
| BT | Builder's Trial (Ships) |
| BY | Budget Year; Base Year |

C

| | |
|----------|--|
| C2 | Command and Control |
| C3I | Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence |
| C4 | Command, Control, Communications, and Computers |
| C4I | Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence |
| C4ISP | Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence Support Plan (Obsolete — See ISP (Information Support Plan)) |
| C4ISR | Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance |
| C4ISR AF | Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Architecture Framework (Obsolete — See DoD AF (Department of Defense Architecture Framework)) |
| CA | Criticality Analysis; Commercial Activities; Contract Award |
| CAAC | Civilian Agency Acquisition Council |
| CAD | Capabilities and Acquisition Division (J8 –Joint Staff); Computer Aided Design |
| CADD | Computer Aided Design and Drafting |
| CAE | Component Acquisition Executive; Computer Aided Engineering |
| CAIG | Cost Analysis Improvement Group (OSD) |
| CAIV | Cost as an Independent Variable |
| CALS | Continuous Acquisition and Life-cycle Support; Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support |
| CAM | Computer Aided Manufacturing |
| CAO | Contract Administration Office |
| CAP | Contractor Acquired Property; Critical Acquisition Position |
| CAR | Command Assessment Review (Air Force); Configuration Audit Review |
| CARD | Cost Analysis Requirements Description |
| CARS | Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System |

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|--------|---|
| CAS | Cost Accounting Standard; Contract Administration Services |
| CASE | Computer Aided System Engineering; Computer Aided Software Engineering |
| CAST | Computer Aided Software Testing |
| CAT | Computer Aided Testing |
| CATEX | Categorical Exclusion |
| CATM | Computer Aided Technical Management |
| CBA | Capabilities-Based Assessment; Cost Benefit Analysis |
| CBD | Commerce Business Daily; Chemical Biological Defense |
| CBM | Condition-Based Maintenance |
| CBO | Congressional Budget Office |
| CBR | Chemical, Biological, Radiological; Concurrent Budget Resolution |
| CBS | Cost Breakdown Structure |
| CBTDEV | Combat Development (Army/Marine Corps) |
| CCA | Component Cost Analysis; Clinger-Cohen Act |
| CCASS | Construction Contract Appraisal Support System |
| CCB | Configuration Control Board |
| CCD | Contract Completion Date; Category Code Directory |
| CCDR | Contractor Cost Data Report(s); Reporting |
| CCN | Contract Change Notice; Configuration Change Notice |
| CCP | Contract Change Proposal; Consolidated Cryptologic Program |
| CCPO | Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office |
| CD | Concept Decision |
| CDD | Capability Development Document |
| CDR | Critical Design Review |
| CDRL | Contract Data Requirements List |
| CE | Current Estimate; Civil Engineering (Air Force); Cost Estimate |
| CEAC | Cost and Economic Analysis Center (Army) |
| CEC | Civil Engineering Corps |
| CECOM | Communications and Electronics Command (Army) |
| CEP | Circular Error Probable; Contract Estimating and Pricing; Concept Evaluation Program (Army) |
| CEQ | Council on Environmental Quality |
| CER | Cost Estimating Relationship |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund) |
| CETS | Contractor Engineering and Technical Services |
| CFC | Chlorofluorocarbon |
| CFE | Contractor Furnished Equipment |
| CFEN | Contractor Furnished Equipment Notice |
| CFLC | Community Functional Lead for Cryptology |
| CFM | Contractor Financial Management; Contractor Furnished Material |
| CFO | Chief Financial Officer |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations; Contractor Funds Report |
| CFSR | Contract Funds Status Report |

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|-------------|--|
| CG | Commanding General |
| CI | Configuration Item; Counterintelligence |
| CIA | Central Intelligence Agency |
| CIC | Critical Intelligence Category |
| CICA | Competition in Contracting Act (1984) |
| CID | Commercial Item Description |
| CIO | Chief Information Officer |
| CIP | Component Improvement Program; Critical Intelligence Parameter |
| CITA | Commercial or Industrial Type Activities |
| CITIS | Contractor Integrated Technical Information Service |
| CJCS | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| CJCSI | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction |
| CJCSM | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual |
| CLIN | Contract Line Item Number |
| CLR | Customer Liaison Representative; Contingent Liability Report or Record |
| CLS | Contractor Logistics Support |
| CM | Configuration Management; Contract Management |
| CMC | Commandant of the Marine Corps |
| CMIS | Configuration Management Information System |
| CMM | Capability Maturity Model |
| CMMI | Capability Maturity Model – Integrated |
| CMO | Contract Management Office |
| CMP | Configuration Management Plan |
| CNA | Center for Naval Analysis |
| CNAD | Conference of NATO Armaments Directors |
| CNO | Chief of Naval Operations |
| CO | Contracting Officer; Change Order; Commanding Officer |
| COAR | Contracting Officer’s Authorized Representative |
| COBOL | Common Business Oriented Language |
| COC | Certificate of Competency; Certification of Compliance |
| COCO | Contractor-Owned, Contractor-Operated (Facilities) |
| COCOM | Combatant Commander |
| COCOMO | Constructive Cost Model (for software) |
| COE | Common Operating Environment (also called DIICOE (Defense Information Infrastructure Common Operating Environment)); Corps of Engineers (Army) |
| COI | Critical Operational Issue |
| COMDT | Commandant |
| COMMINT | Communications Intelligence |
| COMOPTEVFOR | Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force (Navy) |
| COMPT | Comptroller |
| CONOPS | Concept of Operations |
| CONUS | Continental United States |
| COP | Common Operational Picture |
| COR | Contracting Officer’s Representative |

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|--------|---|
| COTR | Contracting Officer's Technical Representative |
| COTS | Commercial Off-The-Shelf |
| CP | Change Proposal |
| CPA | Chairman's Program Assessment (Joint Chiefs of Staff) |
| CPAF | Cost Plus Award-Fee |
| CPAM | CNO (Chief of Naval Operations) Program Assessment Memorandum (Navy) |
| CPAR | Contractor Performance Assessment Report (Air Force) |
| CPC | Corrosion Prevention and Control |
| C/PD | Cost/Pricing Data |
| CPD | Capability Production Document |
| CPFF | Cost Plus Fixed-Fee |
| CPI | Critical Program Information; Cost Performance Index; Consumer Price Index |
| CPIF | Cost Plus Incentive-Fee |
| CPIPT | Cost Performance Integrated Product Team |
| CPM | Critical Path Method; Contractor Performance Measurement |
| CPO | Civilian Personnel Office |
| CPPC | Cost Plus Percentage-of-Cost |
| CPR | Contract Performance Report; Cost Performance Report (obsolete); Chairman's Program Recommendation |
| CPS | Competitive Prototyping Strategy |
| CPSR | Contractor Procurement/Purchasing System Review |
| CPU | Central Processing Unit |
| CQC | Construction Quality Control |
| CR | Cost Reimbursement; Continuing Resolution; Change Request; Concept Refinement (phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework) |
| CRA | Continuing Resolution Authority |
| CRAG | Contractor Risk Assessment Guide |
| CRC | Control Reporting Center |
| CRD | Capstone Requirements Document |
| CR-IPT | Computer Resources-Integrated Product Team |
| CRISD | Computer Resources Integrated Support Document |
| CRLCMP | Computer Resources Life Cycle Management Plan |
| CRS | Computer Resources Support |
| CRWG | Computer Resource Working Group |
| C/S/A | Commands/Services/Agencies |
| CSA | Chief of Staff of the Army |
| CSAF | Chief of Staff of the Air Force |
| CSC | Computer Software Component |
| CSCI | Computer Software Configuration Item (also called SI (Software Item)) |
| CSD | Computer Software Documentation |
| CSI | Construction Specifications Institute; Critical Safety Item |
| CSOM | Computer Software Operator's Manual |

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| CSP | Critical Safety Process |
| CSS | Contractor Support Services; Central Security Service |
| C/SSR | Cost/Schedule Status Report (Obsolete — see CPR (Contract Performance Report)) |
| CSU | Computer Software Unit |
| CTEA | Cost and Training Effectiveness Analysis (Army) |
| CTEMP | Capstone Test and Evaluation Master Plan |
| CTP | Critical Technical Parameter |
| CUPS | Council on Uniform Procurement System |
| CV | Cost Variance |
| C V P | Cost Volume Profit |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| CWBS | Contract Work Breakdown Structure |
| CY | Calendar Year; Current Year |

D

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| DA | Department of the Army; Developing Agency or Activity; Design Activity |
| DAA | Designated Approving Authority |
| DAB | Defense Acquisition Board |
| DAC | Defense Acquisition Circular; Designated Acquisition Commander (Air Force) |
| DACM | Director, Acquisition Career Management |
| DAE | Defense Acquisition Executive |
| DAES | Defense Acquisition Executive Summary |
| DAF | Department of the Air Force |
| DARC | Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council |
| DARPA | Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency |
| DASC | Department of the Army Systems Coordinator |
| DASD | Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense |
| DAU | Defense Acquisition University |
| DAWIA | Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act |
| DBDD | Data Base Design Document |
| DCAA | Defense Contract Audit Agency |
| DCADS | Defense Contracting Action Data System |
| DCAS | Defense Contract Administration Services |
| DCMA | Defense Contract Management Agency |
| DCMR | Defense Contract Management Regions |
| DCNO | Deputy Chief of Naval Operations |
| DCOR | Defense Committee on Research |
| DCS | Deputy Chief of Staff |
| DC/S(I&L) | Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics (Marine Corps) |

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| DDN | Defense Data Network |
| DDR&E | Director, Defense Research and Engineering (Office of the Secretary of Defense) |
| DEPSECDEF | Deputy Secretary of Defense |
| DESC | Defense Electronic Supply Center |
| D&F | Determination and Findings |
| DFARS | Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement |
| DFAS | Defense Finance and Accounting Service |
| DIA | Defense Intelligence Agency |
| DIB | Defense Industrial Base |
| DID | Data Item Description |
| DIICOE | Defense Information Infrastructure Common Operating Environment |
| DIPEC | Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center |
| DISA | Defense Information Systems Agency |
| DISAM | Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management |
| DISN | Defense Information Systems Network |
| DISR | DoD (Department of Defense) Information Technology Standards Registry |
| DITSCAP | DoD (Department of Defense) Information Technology Security Certification and Accreditation Program |
| DLA | Defense Logistics Agency |
| D Level | Depot Level of Maintenance |
| DMEA | Damage Mode and Effects Analysis |
| DML | Depot Maintenance Level |
| DMS | Defense Materials System; Defense Messaging System |
| DoC | Department of Commerce |
| DoD | Department of Defense |
| DoD AF | Department of Defense Architecture Framework |
| DoDD | Department of Defense Directive |
| DoDI | Department of Defense Instruction |
| DoDIC | Department of Defense Identification Code |
| DoDIG | Department of Defense Inspector General |
| DoDIIS | Department of Defense Intelligence Information System |
| DoDISS | Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards |
| DOE | Design of Experiments |
| DoE | Department of Energy |
| DON | Department of the Navy |
| DoS | Department of State |
| DOT&E | Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (Office of the Secretary of Defense)) |
| DOTMLPF | Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities (DoD) |
| DPA | Defense Production Act |
| DPAP | Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy |
| DPESO | Defense Product Engineering Services Office |

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| DPD | Distributed Product Description |
| DPG | Defense Planning Guidance (Obsolete — See SPG (Strategic Planning Guidance and JPG (Joint Programming Guidance)) |
| DPM | Deputy Program Manager |
| DPML | Deputy Program Manager for Logistics (Air Force) |
| DPP | Defense Program Projection |
| DPS | Decision Package Sets; Defense Priorities System |
| DR | Decision Review |
| DRMO | Defense Reutilization Marketing Office |
| DRPM | Direct Reporting Program Manager |
| DRR | Design Readiness Review |
| DSAA | Defense Security Assistance Agency |
| DSB | Defense Science Board |
| DSD | Deputy Secretary of Defense |
| DSMC | Defense Systems Management College |
| DSN | Defense Switched Network; Defense Services Network |
| DSP | Defense Standardization Program; Digital Signal Processor |
| DSSP | Defense Standardization and Specification Program |
| DT | Developmental Test; Developmental Testing |
| DTAP | Defense Technology Area Plan |
| DTC | Design to Cost |
| DT&E | Developmental Test and Evaluation |
| DTIC | Defense Technical Information Center |
| DTLCC | Design to Life Cycle Cost |
| DTO | Defense Technology Objective |
| DT/OT | Developmental Testing/Operational Testing (combined effort) |
| DTRA | Defense Threat Reduction Agency |
| DTUPC | Design-to-Unit Production Cost |
| DUSD | Deputy Under Secretary of Defense |
| DUSD(L&MR) | Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics and Materiel Readiness) |
| DWCF | Defense Working Capital Fund |

E

| | |
|--------|---|
| E3 | Electromagnetic Environmental Effects |
| EA | Evolutionary Acquisition; Environmental Assessment; Economic Analysis; Executive Agent; Electronic Attack |
| EAC | Estimate at Completion (Cost) |
| EAPROM | Electronically Alterable Programmable Read Only Memory |
| ECAC | Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center |
| ECC | Estimated Construction Cost |
| ECCM | Electronic Counter Countermeasures |
| ECD | Estimated Completion Date |

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|--------|--|
| EC/EDI | Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange |
| ECM | Electronic Countermeasures |
| ECN | Engineering Change Notice |
| ECO | Engineering Change Order |
| ECP | Engineering Change Proposal |
| ECR | Embedded Computer Resources |
| EDM | Engineering Development Model |
| EDP/E | Electronic Data Processing/Equipment |
| EEIC | Element of Expense Investment Code |
| EEO | Equal Employment Opportunity |
| EEPROM | Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory |
| EFA | Engineering Field Activity |
| EFD | Engineering Field Division |
| EI | Enterprise Integration |
| EIC | Engineer in Charge |
| EIR | Equipment Improvement Recommendation (Army) |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| ELINT | Electronic Intelligence |
| ELP | Estimated Launch Point |
| EMC | Electromagnetic Compatibility |
| EMI | Electromagnetic Interference |
| EMP | Electromagnetic Pulse |
| ENSIP | Engine Structural Integrity Program |
| EO | Executive Order |
| EOA | Early Operational Assessment |
| EOM | End of Month |
| EOQ | Economic Order Quantity; Economic Ordering Quantity |
| EOY | End of Year |
| EP | Electronic Protection |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency; Economic Price Adjustment |
| EPRA | Enterprise Performance Review and Analysis |
| EPROM | Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory |
| EPS | Electronic Posting System |
| ERP | Enterprise Resource Planning |
| ESA | Engineering Support Activity |
| ESC | Electronics Systems Center (Air Force) |
| ESH | Environment, Safety and Health |
| ESOH | Environment, Safety and Occupational Health |
| ESS | Environmental Stress Screening |
| ETBA | Energy Trace and Barrier Analysis |
| ETR | Estimated Time to Repair |
| EVM | Earned Value Management |
| EVMS | Earned Value Management System |
| EW | Electronic Warfare |
| EWG | Environmental Working Group |

F

| | |
|------------|--|
| F3 | Form Fit Function |
| F3I | Form-Fit-Function Interface |
| FA/A | Functional Analysis/Allocation |
| FAA | Functional Area Analysis; Federal Aviation Administration; Foreign Assistance Act (1961) |
| FAC | Federal Acquisition Circular |
| FAR | Federal Acquisition Regulation |
| FARA | Federal Acquisition Reform Act (1996) |
| FASA | Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (1994) |
| FAT | First Article Testing; Factory Acceptance Test |
| FC | Fixed Cost |
| FCA | Functional Configuration Audit |
| FCB | Functional Capabilities Board |
| FCBWG | Functional Capabilities Board Working Group |
| FCI | Functional Configuration Identification |
| FCRC | Federal Contract Research Center |
| FCT | Foreign Comparative Testing |
| FDP | Funded Delivery Period |
| FDR | Final or Formal Design Review |
| FDTE | Force Development Testing and Experimentation (Army) |
| FEDBIZOPPS | Federal Business Opportunities |
| FFF | Form Fit Function — See F3 |
| FFP | Firm-Fixed-Price |
| FFRDC | Federally Funded Research and Development Center |
| FFS | Fee For Service |
| FFW | Failure Free Warranty |
| FIT | Fault Isolation Tree |
| FLE | Future Logistics Enterprise |
| FLOT | Forward Line of Troops; Flotilla |
| FM | Financial Management |
| FMEA | Failure Modes and Effects Analysis |
| FMECA | Failure Modes, Effects, and Criticality Analysis |
| FMF | Fleet Marine Force |
| FMP | Fleet Modernization Plan (Navy) |
| FMS | Foreign Military Sales; Flexible Machining System |
| FMSA | Foreign Military Sales Act |
| FMSP | Foreign Military Sales Program |
| FNA | Functional Needs Analysis |
| FOC | Full Operational Capability; Full and Open Competition |
| FOIA | Freedom of Information Act |
| FoLC | Fact-Of-Life Change(s) |
| FONSI | Finding of No Significant Impact |

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|--------|--|
| FoS | Family of Systems |
| FOT&E | Follow on Operational Test and Evaluation |
| FOUO | For Official Use Only |
| FPAF | Fixed Price Award-Fee |
| FPBD | Functional Plan Block Diagram |
| FPDS | Federal Procurement Data System |
| FPEPA | Fixed Price with Economic Price Adjustment |
| FPI | Fixed Price Incentive |
| FPIF | Fixed Price Incentive Firm |
| FPIC | Fixed Price Incentive Contract |
| FPIS | Fixed Price Incentive (Successive Target) |
| FPR | Final Proposal Revision |
| FQR | Functional/Formal Qualification Review |
| FR | Federal Register; Foreign Releasable |
| FRACAS | Failure Reporting, Analysis and Corrective Action System (DoD); Failure Reporting and Corrective Action System (Air Force) |
| FRP | Full Rate Production |
| FRP&D | Full Rate Production and Deployment effort (part of the Production and Deployment phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework) |
| FRPDR | Full Rate Production Decision Review |
| FS | Flexible Sustainment |
| FSA | Functional Solution Analysis; Functional Systems Audit |
| FSCAP | Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part |
| FSCM | Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers |
| FSG | Federal Stock Group |
| FSM | Firmware Support Manual |
| FSN | Federal Stock Number |
| FSP | Flight Safety Part |
| FSS | Federal Supply Schedule |
| FTE | Full Time Equivalent |
| FUE | First Unit Equipped |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| FYDP | Future Years Defense Program |

G

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|------|--|
| G&A | General and Administrative |
| GAO | Government Accountability Office |
| GAQA | Government Acquisition Quality Assurance |
| GAT | Government Acceptance Test |
| GBL | Government Bill of Lading |
| GCCS | Global Command and Control System |

| | |
|-------|--|
| GCS | Ground Control Site; Guidance Control Section |
| GDA | Government Design Activity |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GE | Government Estimate |
| GES | Global Information Grid (GIG) Enterprise Services |
| GFAE | Government Furnished Aeronautical Equipment |
| GFE | Government Furnished Equipment |
| GFF | Government Furnished Facilities |
| GFI | Government Furnished Information |
| GFM | Government Furnished Material |
| GFP | Government Furnished Property |
| GFS | Government Furnished Software |
| GIDEP | Government Industry Data Exchange Program |
| GIG | Global Information Grid |
| GIP | Ground Intercept Point |
| GNP | Gross National Product |
| GOCO | Government Owned, Contractor Operated (Facility) |
| GOGO | Government Owned, Government Operated (Facility) |
| GPETE | General Purpose Electronic Test Equipment |
| GPLR | Government Purpose License Rights |
| GPPC | Government Property in the Possession of Contractors |
| GPRA | Government Performance and Results Act (1993) |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GS | General Schedule |
| GSA | General Services Administration |
| GSBCA | General Services Board of Contract Appeals |
| GSE | Ground Support Equipment |

H

| | |
|---------|--|
| HAC | House Appropriations Committee |
| HARDMAN | Manpower Planning for Hardware (Navy/Marine Corps) |
| HASC | House Armed Services Committee |
| HAZCOM | Hazard Communication |
| HAZMAT | Hazardous Material |
| HBC | House Budget Committee |
| HCA | Head of Contracting Agency or Activity |
| HCI | Human-Computer Interface; Hardness Critical Item |
| HCP | Hardness Critical Process |
| HERO | Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance |
| HFE | Human Factors Engineering |
| HHA | Health Hazard Assessment |
| HNA | Host-Nation Approval |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| HNS | Host-Nation Support |
| HOL | High(er) Order Language |
| HOOH | Home Office Overhead |
| HPSCI | House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence |
| HQ | Headquarters |
| HQDA | Headquarters, Department of the Army |
| HQMC | Headquarters, Marine Corps |
| HRI | Hazard Risk Index |
| HSI | Human Systems Integration |
| HTI | Horizontal Technology Integration (Army) |
| HTML | Hyper Text Markup Language |
| HUB | Historically Underutilized Business |
| HW or H/W | Hardware |
| HWCI | Hardware Configuration Item |
| HWIL | Hardware-in-the-Loop |

I

| | |
|------|--|
| IA | Information Assurance |
| IB | Industrial Base |
| IBR | Integrated Baseline Review |
| IC | Investment Category |
| ICA | Independent Cost Analysis |
| ICAF | Industrial College of the Armed Forces |
| ICD | Initial Capabilities Document; Interface Control Drawing or Document |
| ICE | Independent Cost Estimate |
| ICEP | Information Certification Evaluation Plan |
| ICG | Interactive Computerized Graphic |
| ICP | Inventory Control Point |
| ICT | Integrated Concept Team (Army) |
| ICTO | Interim Certificate to Operate |
| ICWG | Interface Control Working Group |
| IDA | Institute for Defense Analyses |
| IDD | Interface Design Document |
| IDDQ | Indefinite Delivery Definite Quantity |
| IDE | Integrated Digital Environment |
| IDIQ | Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity |
| IE | Industrial Engineer |
| IEAC | Independent Estimate at Completion |
| IER | Information Exchange Requirement |
| IES | Industrial Engineering Standard |
| IF | Industrial Fund |
| IFB | Invitation for Bid |

| | |
|---------|---|
| IG | Inspector General |
| IGCE | Independent Government Cost Estimate |
| IIPT | Integrating Integrated Product Team |
| I LEVEL | Intermediate Level of Maintenance |
| I&L | Installations and Logistics |
| ILM | Intermediate-Level Maintenance |
| ILS | Integrated Logistics Support (Army, Navy, and Air Force) |
| ILSMT | Integrated Logistics Support Management Team |
| IM | Item Manager |
| INF | Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces |
| INFOSEC | Information Security |
| IO | Information Operations |
| IOC | Initial Operational Capability |
| IOT&E | Initial Operational Test and Evaluation |
| IPCE | Independent Parametric Cost Estimate |
| IPD | Integrated Product Development |
| IPE | Industrial Plant Equipment |
| IPF | Initial Production Facilities |
| IPL | Integrated Priority List |
| IPP | Industrial Preparedness Planning |
| IPPD | Integrated Product and Process Development |
| IPR | In Progress or Process Review; Interim Program or Progress Review |
| IPT | Integrated Product Team |
| IQC | Indefinite Quantity Contract |
| IR&D | Independent Research and Development |
| IRM | Information Resources Management |
| IRS | Interface Requirement Specification |
| IS | Initial Spares |
| ISA | International Security Affairs (Office of the Secretary of Defense); International Standardization Agreement; Instruction Set Architecture |
| ISO | International Standards Organization |
| ISP | Integrated Support Plan; Internet Service Provider |
| ISSA | Inter-Service Support Agreement |
| IT | Information Technology |
| ITA | Integrated Technology Architecture |
| ITAB | Information Technology Acquisition Board |
| ITMRA | Information Technology Management Reform Act (1996) |
| IT OIPT | Information Technology Overarching Integrated Product Team (Obsolete — See NII OIPT) |
| ITOPS | International Test Operations Procedures |
| ITP | Integrated Test Plan |
| ITR | Initial Technical Review |
| ITS | Information Technology System |
| ITWA | Initial Threat Warning Assessment |
| IV&V | Independent Verification and Validation |

IW Information Warfare
IWL Interoperability Watch List
IWSM Integrated Weapon System Management (Air Force)

J

J&A Justification and Approval
JA Job Analysis
JC2 Joint Command and Control
JCALs Joint Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support
JCB Joint Capabilities Board
JCIDS Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System
JCPAT Joint C4I (Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence) Program Assessment Tool (Obsolete — See KM/DS (Knowledge Management/Decision Support (Tool)))
JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff
JEDMICS Joint Engineering Data Management Information Control System
JFC Joint Functional Concept; Joint Force Commander
JFCOM Joint Forces Command
JG-PP Joint Group on Pollution Prevention
JIC Joint Integrating Concept
JIEO Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization
JIT Just in Time
JITC Joint Interoperability Test Command
JLC Joint Logistics Commanders
JMETL Joint Mission Essential Task List
JMNA Joint Military Net Assessment (Joint Chiefs of Staff/Office of the Secretary of Defense)
JO Job Order
JOA Joint Operating Agreement; Joint Operational Architecture; Joint Operations Area
JOC Joint Operating Concept; Job Order Contract
JON Job Order Number
JOP Joint Operating Procedures
JOpsC Joint Operations Concepts
JPD Joint Potential Designator; Joint Planning Document
JPG Joint Programming Guidance
JPO Joint Program Office
JRB Joint Requirements Board (Obsolete — See JCB (Joint Capabilities Board))
JROC Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JROCM Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandum
JRP Joint Requirements Panel

| | |
|-------|---|
| JSC | Joint Spectrum Center |
| JSCP | Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan |
| JSPS | Joint Strategic Planning System |
| JSR | Joint Strategy Review (Joint Chiefs of Staff) |
| JTA | Joint Technical Architecture |
| JTD | Joint Test Director |
| JT&E | Joint Test and Evaluation |
| JWCO | Joint Warfare Capability Objective |
| JWE | Joint Warfighting Experiment |
| JWG | Joint Working Group |
| JWID | Joint Warrior Interoperability Demonstration |
| JWSTP | Joint Warfighting Science and Technology Plan |

K

| | |
|---------------|--|
| K | Contract |
| KDP | Key Decision Point |
| KIP | Key Interface Profile |
| KM/DS | Knowledge Management/Decision Support (Tool) |
| KO | Contracting Officer (Also CO) |
| KPP | Key Performance Parameter |
| KR/Kr/KTR/Ktr | Contractor |

L

| | |
|-------|---|
| LA | Legislative Affairs; Legislative Assistant (Congress) |
| LAN | Local Area Network |
| LBTS | Land-Based Test Site |
| LCC | Life Cycle Cost |
| LCCE | Life Cycle Cost Estimate |
| LCM | Life Cycle Management |
| LCMP | Life Cycle Management Plan (Air Force) |
| LCSS | Life Cycle Software Support |
| LD | Liquidated Damages |
| LEM | Logistics Element Manager |
| LFP | Logistics Funding Profile |
| LFT&E | Live Fire Test and Evaluation |
| LISI | Levels of Information System Interoperability |
| LL | Legislative Liaison; Long Lead |
| LLI | Long Lead Item |
| LLT | Long Lead Time |

| | |
|--------|--|
| LM | Logistics Management |
| LMI | Logistics Management Institute; Logistics Management Information |
| LOA | Letter of Offer and Acceptance; Letter of Authorization |
| LOB | Line of Balance |
| LOC | Line(s) of Code; Letter of Credit; Lines of Communication |
| LOE | Level of Effort; Letter of Evaluation (Air Force) |
| LOG | Logistics |
| LOGCAP | Logistics Command Assessment of Projects |
| LOGO | Limitation of Government Obligation |
| LOI | Letter of Instruction; Letter of Intent |
| LOR/A | Level of Repair/Analysis |
| LP | Limited Procurement |
| LRE | Latest Revised Estimate |
| LRG | Logistics Review Group (Navy) |
| LRIP | Low Rate Initial Production |
| LRP | Low Rate Production |
| LRRDAP | Long Range Research, Development and Acquisition Plan (Army) |
| LRU | Line Replaceable Unit |
| LS | Logistics Support |
| LSA | Logistics Support Analysis (Obsolete) |
| LSAR | Logistics Support Analysis Record (Obsolete) |
| LSI | Large Scale Integration |

M

| | |
|--------------|--|
| MAA | Mission Area Analysis |
| MAAG | Military Assistance Advisory Group |
| MACOM | Major Command (Army) |
| MACT | Maximum Achievable Control Technology |
| MAGTF | Marine Air-Ground Task Force |
| MAIS | Major Automated Information System |
| MAJCOM | Major Command (Air Force) |
| MANPRINT | Manpower and Personnel Integration (Army) |
| MANTECH | Manufacturing Technology |
| MAOPR | Minimum Acceptable Operational Performance Requirement |
| MAP | Military Assistance Program |
| MAR | Management Assessment Review; Monthly Activity Report |
| MARCORMATCOM | Marine Corps Materiel Command |
| MARCORSYSCOM | Marine Corps Systems Command |
| MAS | Military Agency for Standardization |
| MASINT | Measurement and Signature Intelligence |
| MATCOM | Materiel Command |
| MATDEV | Materiel Developer (Army) |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| MATE | Modular Automatic Test Equipment |
| MBI | Major Budget Issue |
| MC/A/N/AF/MC | Military Construction (MILCON) (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force/Marine Corps |
| MCCDC | Marine Corps Combat Development Command |
| MCCR | Mission Critical Computer Resources |
| MCCS | Mission Critical Computer System |
| MCEB | Military Communications-Electronics Board |
| MCOTEA | Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity |
| MCP | Mission Coordinating Paper; Military Construction Plan |
| MCTL | Military Critical Technologies List |
| MDA | Milestone Decision Authority; Missile Defense Agency |
| MDAP | Major Defense Acquisition Program |
| MDR | Milestone Decision Review |
| MDT | Mean Down Time |
| MFHBF | Mean Flight Hours Between Failure |
| MFP | Materiel Fielding Plan (Army); Major Force Program |
| MIB | Military Intelligence Board |
| MILCON | Military Construction (Appropriation) |
| MILDEP | Military Deputy |
| MIL-HDBK | Military Handbook |
| MILPERS | Military Personnel (Appropriation) |
| MILSCAP | Military Standard Contract Administration Procedure |
| MILSPEC | Military Specification |
| MILSTAMP | Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures |
| MILSTD | Military Standard |
| MILSTEP | Military Supply and Transportation Evaluation Procedures |
| MILSTRAP | Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures |
| MILSTRIP | Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures |
| MIP/A/N/AF | Missile Procurement (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force |
| MIPR | Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request |
| MIPS | Modified Integrated Program Summary (Army) |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MLA | Military Liaison Assistant (Congress) |
| MLDT | Mean Logistics Delay Time |
| MMI | Man-Machine Interface |
| MMT | Mean Maintenance Time; Manufacturing Methods Technology |
| MNS | Mission Need Statement (Obsolete — See ICD (Initial Capabilities Document)) |
| M&O | Maintenance and Overhaul |
| MOA | Memorandum of Agreement |
| MOD | Modification; Ministry of Defence (Allied) |
| MOE | Measure of Effectiveness |
| MOP | Measure of Performance |
| MOR | Military Occupational Requirement |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| MOS | Measure of Suitability |
| MOT&E | Multi-service Operational Test and Evaluation |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| M&P | Manpower and Personnel |
| MP/A/N/AF/M | Military Personnel (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force/Marine Corps |
| MPT | Manpower, Personnel and Training |
| MR | Management Reserve |
| MRB | Mission Requirements Board |
| MROC | Marine Requirements Oversight Council |
| M&S | Modeling and Simulation |
| MS or M/S | Milestone |
| MSC | Major Subordinate Command (Army); Military Sealift Command |
| MSD | Material Support Date |
| MSDS | Material Safety Data Sheet |
| MT | Manufacturing Technology – See also MANTECH (Manufacturing Technology) |
| MTBDE | Mean Time Between Downing Events |
| MTBF | Mean Time Between Failure |
| MTBM | Mean Time Between Maintenance |
| MTBMA | Mean Time Between Maintenance Actions |
| MTTR | Mean Time To Repair |
| MYP | Multiyear Procurement |

N

| | |
|--------|---|
| NAC | North Atlantic Council; Naval Avionics Center |
| NAE | Navy Acquisition Executive |
| NAF | Non-Appropriated Fund; Naval Air Facility; Numbered Air Force |
| NAFI | Navy-Air Force Interface |
| NAICS | North American Industry Class System |
| NAPR | NATO Armaments Planning Review |
| NAPS | Navy Acquisition Procedures Supplement |
| NAS | National Aerospace Standard |
| NASA | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NAVAIR | Naval Air Systems Command |
| NAVFAC | Naval Facilities Engineering Command |
| NAVSEA | Naval Sea Systems Command |
| NAVSUP | Naval Supply Systems Command |
| NBC | Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical |
| NBCC | Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination |
| NCA | National Command Authority |
| NCC | Negotiated Contract Cost |

| | |
|----------|--|
| NCCA | Naval Center for Cost Analysis |
| NCES | Net Centric Enterprise Services |
| NCOW | Net Centric Operations and Warfare |
| NCOW-RM | Net Centric Operations and Warfare — Reference Model |
| NDAA | National Defense Authorization Act |
| NDI | Nondevelopmental Item |
| NDP | National Defense Panel; National Disclosure Policy |
| NDS | National Defense Strategy |
| NDU | National Defense University |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NETWARS | Network Warfare Simulation |
| NFIP | National Foreign Intelligence Program |
| NGA | National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency |
| NIB | National Industries for the Blind |
| NIE | National Intelligence Estimate |
| NIGA | Nuclear Indirect Gamma Activity |
| NII OIPT | Networks and Information Integration Overarching Integrated Product Team |
| NIMA | National Imagery and Mapping Agency (Obsolete — See NGA (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)) |
| NIPRNET | Nonclassified or Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network |
| NISH | National Industries for the Severely Handicapped |
| NITF | National Imagery Transmission Format |
| NMS | National Military Strategy |
| NOI | Notice of Intent |
| NPV | Net Present Value |
| NRC | Nonrecurring Cost |
| NR-KPP | Net Ready-Key Performance Parameter |
| NRL | Naval Research Laboratory |
| NRO | National Reconnaissance Office |
| NROC | Navy Requirements Oversight Council |
| NSA | National Security Agency |
| NSC | National Security Council |
| NSCCA | Nuclear Safety Cross Check Analysis |
| NSD | National Security Directives |
| NSF | Navy Stock Fund |
| NSN | National Stock Number |
| NSS | National Security System; National Security Strategy |
| NST | New Source Testing |
| NTE | Not to Exceed |
| NTIS | National Technical Information Service (Department of Commerce) |
| NTP | Navy Training Plan; Not to Proceed |
| NULO | Negative Unliquidated Obligation |

NWC National War College; Navy War College; Nuclear Weapons Council;
Nuclear Weapons Center
NWSC Naval Weapons Support Center

O

OA Obligation Authority; Operational Assessment
OASD Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OB Operating Budget
OBE Overcome By Events
OCD Operational Concept Document (Air Force)
OCLL Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison (Army)
OCI Observable Critical Item
OCP Observable Critical Process
OCR Office of Collateral Responsibility
OCSA Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
ODC Ozone Depleting Chemical
ODS Ozone Depleting Substance
OE Operational Effectiveness
OEM Original Equipment Manufacturer
OFPP Office of Federal Procurement Policy (Office of Management and Budget)
OGC Office of the General Counsel
OIPT Overarching Integrated Product Team
OJCS Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
OJT On the Job Training
OLA Office of Legislative Affairs (Navy)
O&M Operation and Maintenance
OM/A/N/AF/MC Operation and Maintenance (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force/
Marine Corps
OMB Office of Management and Budget
OMIS Obsolescence Management Information System (Navy)
OMS/MP Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile
ONR Office of Naval Research
OP/A/N/AF Other Procurement (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force
OPEVAL Operational Evaluation (Navy)
OPM Office of Personnel Management
OPNAV Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST OPNAV Instruction (Navy)
OPR Office of Primary Responsibility
OPSEC Operations Security
OPTVFOR Operational Test and Evaluation Force (Navy)

| | |
|------------|--|
| ORD | Operational Requirements Document (Obsolete — See CDD (Capability Development Document and CPD (Capability Production Document)) |
| ORLA | Optimum Repair Level Analysis |
| OR/SA | Operations Research/Systems Analysis |
| O&S | Operations and Support (phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework); also a life cycle cost category |
| OS | Operational Suitability; Open Systems |
| OSA | Open Systems Architecture |
| OSD | Office of the Secretary of Defense |
| OSE | Open Systems Environment |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Act; Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
| OSIA | On Site Inspection Agency |
| OSIP | Operational System Integration Plan |
| OT | Operational Testing |
| OTA | Operational Test Agency |
| OT&E | Operational Test and Evaluation |
| OTP | Operational Test Plan |
| OTRR | Operational Test Readiness Review |
| OUSD | Office of the Under Secretary of Defense |
| OUSD(AT&L) | Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) |
| OV | Operational View |

P

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|------------------|--|
| P ³ I | Preplanned Product Improvement |
| P&A | Price and Availability |
| PA | Product Assurance; Program Authorization (Air Force) |
| PAC | Production Acquisition Cost |
| PA&E | Program Analysis and Evaluation |
| PAPS | Periodic Armaments Planning System (NATO) |
| PAT | Process Action Team |
| PAT&E | Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation |
| PAUC | Program Acquisition Unit Cost |
| P/B | Program/Budget |
| PB | President's Budget |
| PBA | Performance Based Acquisition |
| PBBE | Performance Based Business Environment (Air Force) |
| PBC | Performance Based Contracting |
| PBD | Program Budget Decision |
| PBL | Performance-Based Logistics |

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| PBSA | Performance Based Services Acquisition |
| PBWS | Performance Based Work Statement |
| PCA | Physical Configuration Audit |
| P-CMM | Personnel Capability Maturity Model |
| PCO | Procuring Contracting Officer |
| PCR | Program Change Request; Procurement Center Representative |
| P&D | Production and Deployment (phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework) |
| PD | Program Director (Air Force) |
| PDM | Program Decision Memorandum (Office of the Secretary of Defense); Program Decision Meeting (Navy, Marine Corps) |
| PDP | Program Development Plan; Procurement Data Package |
| PDR | Preliminary Design Review; Program Deviation Report |
| PDSS | Post-Deployment Software Support |
| PDUSD | Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense |
| PE | Planning Estimate; Program Element; Procurement Executive |
| PEM | Program Element Monitor (Air Force) |
| PEO | Program Executive Officer |
| PEP | Producibility Engineering and Planning |
| PERT | Program Evaluation Review Technique |
| PESO | Product Engineering Services Office |
| PESHE | Programmatic Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Evaluation |
| PGI | Procedures, Guidance and Information (DFARS) |
| PHA | Preliminary Hazard Analysis |
| PHL | Preliminary Hazard List |
| PHST | Packaging, Handling, Storage, and Transportation |
| PI | Product Improvement |
| PIN | Part or Identifying Number |
| PIP | Product Improvement Proposal/Program |
| PIPT | Program-Level Integrated Product Team |
| PK | Public Key |
| P_k | Probability of Kill |
| PKI | Public Key Infrastructure |
| P&L | Profit and Loss |
| PL | Public Law |
| PLT | Production Lead Time; Procurement Lead Time |
| PM | Program Manager; Project Manager; Product Manager |
| PMB | Performance Measurement Baseline |
| PMD | Program Management Document; Program Management Directive (Air Force) |
| PMJEG | Performance Measurement Joint Executive Group |
| PMO | Program Management Office |
| PMP | Program Management Plan |
| PMR | Program Management Review |
| PO | Program Office; Purchase Order; Project Order; Purchasing Office |

| | |
|--------|---|
| POA&M | Plan of Actions and Milestones |
| POC | Point of Contact |
| POE | Program Office Estimate |
| POL | Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants |
| POM | Program Objectives Memorandum |
| POMCUS | Prepositioned Overseas Materiel Configured to Unit Sets |
| POP | Period of Performance; Proof of Principle (Army) |
| PPBE | Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution (process) (DoD) |
| PPBES | Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (Army) |
| PPBS | Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (Obsolete — see PPBE (Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution)) |
| PPSS | Post-Production Software Support |
| PPL | Provisioning Parts List |
| PPP | Program Protection Plan |
| PPQT | Pre-Production Qualification Test |
| PPS | Post-Production Support; Precise Positioning Service |
| PPSP | Post-Production Support Plan |
| PQT | Production Qualification Test |
| PR | Procurement Request; Purchase Request |
| PRA | Paper Reduction Act |
| PRAT | Production Reliability Acceptance Test |
| PROD | Production |
| PROM | Programmable Read Only Memory |
| PRR | Production Readiness Review |
| PSA | Principal Staff Assistant |
| PSE | Peculiar Support Equipment |
| PSM | Professional Staff Member (Congress); Practical Software Measurement (Office of the Secretary of Defense) |
| P&T | Personnel and Training |
| PTAP | Procurement Technical Assistance Program |
| PTD | Provisioning Technical Documentation |
| PTTI | Precise Time and Time Interval |
| PWBS | Program Work Breakdown Structure |
| PWC | Public Works Center |
| PWD | Public Works Department |
| PWRMS | Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Stocks |
| PWS | Performance Work Statement |
| PY | Prior Year |

Q

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|-----|-----------------------------|
| QA | Quality Assurance |
| QAE | Quality Assurance Evaluator |

| | |
|-------|---|
| QAR | Quality Assurance Representative |
| QBL | Qualified Bidders List |
| QC | Quality Control |
| QCR | Qualitative Construction Requirement |
| QDR | Quadrennial Defense Review |
| QFD | Quality Function Deployment |
| QML | Qualified Manufacturers List |
| QPL | Qualified Products List |
| QQPRI | Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (Army) |
| QRC | Quick Reaction Capability |
| QT | Qualification Test |

R

| | |
|--------------|---|
| RAD | Request for Authority to Develop (an international agreement); Required Availability Date; Resource Allocation Display (Navy) |
| RAM | Random Access Memory; Reliability, Availability and Maintainability |
| RAP | Resource Allocation Process |
| RBL | Reliability Based Logistics |
| RC | Reserve Component |
| RCM | Requirements Correlation Matrix (Air Force) |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| RCS | Radar Cross Section |
| R&D | Research and Development |
| RDA | Research, Development, and Acquisition |
| RDT&E | Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation |
| RDT&E/A/N/AF | RDT&E (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force |
| RFB | Request for Bid |
| RFI | Ready for Issue; Request for Information |
| RFP | Request for Proposal |
| RFQ | Request for Quotation |
| RIW | Reliability Improvement Warranty |
| R&M | Reliability and Maintainability |
| RMA | Revolution in Military Affairs |
| RMP | Risk Management Plan |
| RO | Requirements Officer (Navy) |
| ROD | Record of Decision |
| ROI | Return on Investment |
| ROM | Read Only Memory; Rough Order of Magnitude |
| RRC | Requirements Review Council (Army) |
| RS | Replenishment Spares |
| RSI | Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability |

RTO Responsible Test Organization
RTP Request for Technical Proposal

S

SA Secretary of the Army; System Analysis; Supportability Analysis
SAC Senate Appropriations Committee
SADBU Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
SAE Service Acquisition Executive
SAF Secretary of the Air Force
SAF(AQ) Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition)
SAG Study Advisory Group (Army)
SAIE Special Acceptance and Inspection Equipment
SAIP Spares Acquisition Integrated with Production
SAM System Acquisition Management
SAMP Single Acquisition Management Plan (Air Force) (Obsolete — See LCMP (Life Cycle Management Plan))
SAP Special Access Program; Simplified Acquisition Procedures
SAR Selected Acquisition Report; Subsequent Application Review; Safety Assessment Report; Special Access Required
SASC Senate Armed Services Committee
SAT Simplified Acquisition Threshold
SATCOM Satellite Communications
SBA Small Business Administration; Simulation Based Acquisition
SBC Senate Budget Committee
SBCCOM Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (Army)
SBE Single Best Estimate
SBIR Small Business Innovation Research (Program)
SBIRS Space Based Infrared Systems (Air Force)
SCA Service Contract Act
SCBCA Small Claims Board of Contract Appeals
SCC Standards Coordinating Committee
SCCB Software Configuration Control Board
SCE Software Capability Evaluation
SCI Software Configuration Item
SCIB Ships Characteristics and Improvement Board (Navy)
SCMP Software Configuration Management Plan
SCN Specification Change Notice; Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (Appropriation); Software Change Notice
SCP Service Cost Position
SD System Demonstration effort (part of the System Development and Demonstration phase); Spiral Development
SDB Small Disadvantaged Business

| | |
|------------|---|
| SDBUP | Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization Program |
| SDCE | Software Development Capability Evaluation |
| SDD | System Development and Demonstration (phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework) |
| SDF | Software Development File |
| SDL | Software Development Library/Laboratory |
| SDP | Software Development Plan |
| SDR | Software Design Review |
| SE | Systems Engineering; Support Equipment |
| SECDEF | Secretary of Defense |
| SECNAV | Secretary of the Navy |
| SECNAVINST | Secretary of the Navy Instruction |
| SEI | Software Engineering Institute |
| SEM | Systems Engineering Management; Standard Equipment Modules (Navy) |
| SEMP | System Engineering Management Plan |
| SEP | System(s) Engineering Process; Systems Engineering Plan |
| SERD | Support Equipment Recommendation Data; Support Equipment Requirements Document |
| SETA | Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance |
| SF | Standard Form |
| SFR | System Functional Review |
| SHA | System Hazard Analysis |
| SHPO | State Historic Preservation Officer |
| SI | System Integration effort (part of the System Development and Demonstration phase); Special Intelligence; Software Item (also called CSCI (Computer Software Configuration Item)) |
| SIC | Standard Industrial Classification (Code) (Obsolete — See NAICS (North American Industry Class System)) |
| SIGINT | Signal Intelligence |
| SIGSEC | Signal Security |
| SIOH | Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead |
| SIPRNET | Secret Internet Protocol Router Network |
| SIS | Software-Intensive System |
| SISMS | Standard Integrated Support Management System |
| SLEP | Service Life Extension Program |
| SLOC | Source Lines of Code |
| SLRG | Senior Leadership Review Group |
| SMC | Space and Missile Systems Center (Air Force) |
| SMDC | Space and Missile Defense Command (Army) |
| SMDP | Standardized Military Drawing Program |
| SMI | Soldier Machine Interface (Army) |
| SMIP | Spares Management Improvement Program |
| SOAL | Special Operations Acquisition and Logistics (Center) |
| SOC | Solutions Order Contract; System Operational Concept |

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| SOCOM | Special Operations Command |
| SOF | Special Operations Forces |
| SOFA | Status of Forces Agreement |
| SOO | Statement of Objectives |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure; Standing Operating Procedure |
| SOS | System of Systems |
| SOW | Statement of Work |
| SPAWAR | Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command |
| SPC | Statistical Process Control |
| SPD | System Program Director (Air Force) |
| SPE | Senior Procurement Executive |
| SPEC | Specification |
| SPG | Strategic Planning Guidance |
| SPI | Single Process Initiative |
| SPM | Software Programmer's Manual; System Program Manager (Air Force) |
| SPO | System Program/Project Office (Air Force) |
| SPS | Software Product Specification |
| SQEP | Software Quality Evaluation Plan |
| SQL | Structured Query Language |
| SRA | Shop Replaceable Assembly |
| SRDR | Software Resources Data Report |
| SRO | System Readiness Objective |
| SRR | System Requirements Review |
| SRS | Software Requirement Specification |
| SRU | Subassembly Repairable Unit; Shop Replaceable Unit |
| SSA | Source Selection Authority; Software Support Agency |
| SSAC | Source Selection Advisory Council |
| SSCI | Senate Select Committee on Intelligence |
| SSEB | Source Selection Evaluation Board |
| SSET | Source Selection Evaluation Team |
| SSG | Special Study Group (Army) |
| SSHA | Subsystem Hazard Analysis |
| SSP | Source Selection Plan |
| SSPM | Software Standards and Procedures Manual |
| SSR | Software Specification Review |
| SSS | System/Subsystem Specification |
| SSWG | System Safety Working Group |
| S&T | Science and Technology |
| ST | Special Tooling |
| STA | System Threat Assessment |
| STANAG | Standardization Agreement (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) |
| STA&P | System Threat Assessment and Projections |
| STAR | System Threat Assessment Report |
| STCC | Special Termination Cost Clause |
| STD | Standard; Software Test Description |

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| STE | Special Test Equipment |
| STEP | Simulation, Test, and Evaluation Process |
| STLDD | Software Top Level Design Document |
| STP | Software Test Plan |
| STPR | Software Test Procedures |
| STR | Software Test Report; Software Trouble Report |
| SUM | Software User's Manual |
| SUPSHIP | Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair |
| S/V | Survivability/Vulnerability |
| SV | Systems View; Schedule Variance |
| SVR | System Verification Review; Shop Visit Rate |
| SW or S/W | Software |
| SWARF | Senior Warfighter Forum |
| SWCI | Software Configuration Item |
| SW-CMM | Software Capability Maturity Model |
| SYSCOM | Systems Command (Navy) |

T

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|-------|---|
| TAAF | Test, Analyze, and Fix |
| TAB | Total Allocated Budget |
| TACOM | Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (Army) |
| TAD | Technology Area Descriptions |
| TADSS | Training Aids, Devices, Simulations and Simulators |
| TAFIM | Technical Architecture Framework for Information Management |
| TAFT | Test, Analyze, Fix, and Test |
| TAMD | Theater, Air, and Missile Defense |
| TARA | Technology Area Review and Assessment |
| TAT | Turn Around Time |
| TAV | Total Asset Visibility |
| TBM | Theater Ballistic Missile; Tactical Ballistic Missile; Theater Battle Management |
| TBD | To be Determined or Developed |
| TBIM | Trigger Based Item Management |
| TC | Type Classification (Army) |
| TCO | Termination Contracting Officer |
| TD | Test Director; Technical Data; Technical Director: Technology Development (phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework) |
| TDP | Technical Data Package; Test Design Plan |
| TDR | Technical Data Rights |
| TDS | Technology Development Strategy |
| T&E | Test and Evaluation |

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|----------|---|
| TE | Test Equipment |
| TECHEVAL | Technical Evaluation (Navy) |
| TECHMOD | Technology Modernization |
| TEMP | Test and Evaluation Master Plan |
| TEMSE | Technical and Managerial Support Environment |
| TES | Test and Evaluation Strategy |
| TFC | Termination for Convenience |
| TFD | Termination for Default |
| TIARA | Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities |
| TIM | Technical Interchange Meeting |
| TINA | Truth in Negotiation Act |
| TIWG | Test Integration Working Group (Army) |
| TL | Termination Liability |
| TLCSM | Total Life Cycle Systems Management |
| TLS | Time Line Sheet |
| TM | Technical Manual; Technical Management |
| TMDE | Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment |
| TMP | Technical Management Plan |
| TO | Technical Order |
| TOA | Total Obligation Authority; Table of Allowance |
| TOC | Total Ownership Cost; Task Order Contract; Tactical Operations Center |
| TPM | Technical Performance Measurement |
| TPS | Test Program Set; Test Package Set |
| TPWG | Test Planning Working Group (Air Force) |
| TQM | Total Quality Management |
| TRACE | Total Risk Assessing Cost Estimate |
| TRADOC | Training and Doctrine Command (Army) |
| TRD | Technical Requirements Document |
| TRI | Toxic Release Inventory |
| TRM | Technical Reference Model |
| TRL | Technology Readiness Level |
| TRR | Test Readiness Review |
| TSIR | Total System Integration Responsibility |
| TSM | TRADOC (Training and Doctrine Command) System Manager (Army) |
| TSPR | Total System Performance Responsibility |
| TV | Technical View |
| TY | Then Year |

U

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|-----|---------------------------|
| UAV | Unmanned Aerial Vehicle |
| UCA | Undefined Contract Action |
| UCC | Unified Combatant Command |

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| UCF | Uniform Contract Format |
| UCR | Unit Cost Report |
| UDF | Unit Development Folder |
| UE | Unit Equipment |
| UGV | Unmanned Ground Vehicle |
| UI | Unit of Issue |
| UID | Unique Identification |
| UJTL | Universal Joint Task List |
| UMC | Unspecified Minor Construction |
| UMD | Unmatched Disbursements |
| UNDEX | Underwater Explosives |
| UNK/UNKS | Unknown Unknowns |
| UNSECNAV | Under Secretary of the Navy |
| UPC | Underutilized Plant Capacity |
| UPS | Uniform Procurement System |
| U.S. | United States |
| USA | United States Army/Under Secretary of the Army |
| USAF | United States Air Force |
| USASAC | United States Army Security Assistance Center |
| U.S.C. | United States Code |
| USCG | United States Coast Guard |
| USD | Under Secretary of Defense |
| USD(AT&L) | Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) |
| USD(C) | Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) |
| USD(I) | Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) |
| USD(P) | Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) |
| USD(P&R) | Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) |
| USG | United States Government |
| USJFCOM | United States Joint Forces Command |
| USMC | United States Marine Corps |
| USN | United States Navy |
| USSOCOM | United States Special Operations Command |
| UUT | Unit Under Test |
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |

V

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| VAMOSOC | Visibility and Management of Operation and Support Costs |
| VC | Variable Cost |
| VCJCS | Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| VCNO | Vice Chief of Naval Operations (Navy) |

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|-------|------------------------------------|
| VCSA | Vice Chief of Staff (Army) |
| VCSAF | Vice Chief of Staff (Air Force) |
| VDD | Version Description Document |
| VE | Value Engineering |
| VECP | Value Engineering Change Proposal |
| VHSIC | Very High Speed Integrated Circuit |
| VLSI | Very Large Scale Integration |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compound |
| V&V | Verification and Validation |

W

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|--------|---|
| WAN | Wide Area Network |
| WARM | Wartime Reserve Modes (Navy) |
| WBS | Work Breakdown Structure |
| WCF | Working Capital Fund |
| WIP | Work in Place |
| WIPT | Working-Level Integrated Product Team |
| WMD | Weapons of Mass Destruction |
| WOSB | Woman-Owned Small Business |
| WP/N | Weapons Procurement (Appropriation) Navy |
| WPI | Wholesale Price Index |
| WRA | Weapon Replacement Assembly |
| WRM | War Reserve Materials |
| WSESRB | Weapon System Explosives Safety Review Board |
| WSMP | Weapon System Master Plan (Air Force) |
| WTCV | Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles (Appropriation)(Army) |

OTHER

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|-----|--|
| 3GL | Third Generation Language |
| 4GL | Fourth Generation Language |
| 5GL | Fifth Generation Language |
| 5Ms | Machinery, Manpower, Material, Measurement and Method |
| 8A | Section 8A of the Small Business Act pertaining to minority and other disadvantaged businesses |

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A

Acceptance

The act of an authorized representative of the government by which the government, for itself, or as agent of another, assumes ownership of existing identified supplies tendered, or approves specific services rendered, as partial or complete performance of the contract on the part of the contractor.

Accessibility

A measure of the relative ease of admission to the various areas of an item for the purpose of operation or maintenance.

Accounts Payable

Amounts owed on open accounts, e.g., materials and services received, wages earned, and fringe benefits unpaid.

Accounts Receivable

Amounts due from debtors on open accounts. Under appropriated funds, amounts due from debtors for reimbursements earned or for appropriation refunds due.

Accrual Accounting

The basis of accounting whereby revenue is recognized when it is realized and expenses are recognized when incurred without regard to time of receipt or payment of cash.

Achieved Availability (A_A)

Availability of a system with respect to operating time and both corrective and preventive maintenance. It ignores Mean Logistics Delay Time (MLDT) and may be calculated as Mean Time Between Maintenance (MTBM) divided by the sum of MTBM and Mean Maintenance Time (MMT), that is, $A_A = \text{MTBM}/(\text{MTBM} + \text{MMT})$. See Mean Time Between Maintenance, Mean Logistics Delay Time, and Mean Maintenance Time.

Acquisition

The conceptualization, initiation, design, development, test, contracting, production, deployment, Logistics Support (LS), modification, and disposal of weapons and other systems, supplies, or services (including construction) to satisfy DoD needs, intended for use in, or in support of, military missions.

Acquisition Category (ACAT)

Categories established to facilitate decentralized decision making and execution and compliance with statutorily imposed requirements. The categories determine the level of review, decision authority, and applicable procedures. The ACATs are listed below:

ACAT I programs are Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs). An MDAP is defined as a program estimated by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) to require eventual expenditure for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) of more than \$365 million (Fiscal Year (FY) 2000 constant dollars) or procurement of more than \$2.19 billion (FY 2000 constant dollars), or those designated by the USD(AT&L) to be ACAT I. ACAT I programs have two sub-categories:

1. *ACAT ID* for which the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) is USD(AT&L). The “D” refers to the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB), which advises the USD(AT&L) at major decision points.
2. *ACAT IC* for which the MDA is the DoD Component Head or, if delegated, the DoD Component Acquisition Executive (CAE). The “C” refers to Component.

The USD(AT&L) designates programs as ACAT ID or ACAT IC.

ACAT IA programs are Major Automated Information Systems (MAISs) or programs designated by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration (ASD(NII)) to be ACAT IA. A MAIS is an Automated Information System (AIS) program that is: 1) designated by the ASD(NII) as a MAIS; or 2) estimated to require program costs in any single year in excess of \$32 million (FY 2000 constant dollars), total program costs in excess of \$126 million (FY 2000 constant dollars), or total Life Cycle Cost (LCC) in excess of \$378 million (FY 2000 constant dollars). MAISs do not include Information Technology (IT) that involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon system or is an acquisition of services program.

ACAT IA programs have two sub-categories:

1. *ACAT IAM* for which the MDA is the Chief Information Officer (CIO) of the DoD, the ASD(NII). The “M” (in ACAT IAM) refers to MAIS.
2. *ACAT IAC* for which the DoD CIO has delegated MDA to the CAE or Component CIO. The “C” (in ACAT IAC) refers to Component.

The ASD(NII) designates programs as ACAT IAM or ACAT IAC.

ACAT II programs are defined as those acquisition programs that do not meet the criteria for an ACAT I program, but do meet the criteria for a major system. A major system is defined as a program estimated by the DoD Component Head to require eventual expenditure for RDT&E of more than \$140 million in FY 2000 constant dollars, or for procurement of more than \$660

million in FY 2000 constant dollars or those designated by the DoD Component Head to be ACAT II. The MDA is the DoD CAE.

ACAT III programs are defined as those acquisition programs that do not meet the criteria for ACAT I, ACAT IA, or ACAT II programs. The MDA is designated by the CAE and shall be at the lowest appropriate level. This category includes less-than-major AISs.

ACAT IV (Navy and Marine Corps only) ACAT programs in the Navy and Marine Corps not otherwise designated as ACAT I, II or III are designated ACAT IV. There are two categories of ACAT IV programs: IVT and IVM. ACAT IVT programs require Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) while ACAT IVM programs do not.

Acquisition Cost

Equal to the sum of the development cost for prime mission equipment and support items; the procurement cost for prime mission equipment, support items, and initial spares; and the system-specific facilities cost.

Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM)

A memorandum signed by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) that documents decisions made as the result of a Milestone Decision Review (MDR) or other decision or program review.

Acquisition Environment

Internal and external factors that impact on, and help shape, every defense acquisition program. Often these factors work at opposite extremes and contradict each other. These factors include political forces, policies, regulations, reactions to unanticipated requirements, and emergencies.

Acquisition Executive

The individual, within the Department and Components, charged with overall acquisition management responsibilities within his or her respective organization.

Acquisition Life Cycle

The life of an acquisition program consists of phases, each preceded by a milestone or other decision point, during which a system goes through Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) and production. Currently, the five phases are: 1) Concept Refinement (CR); 2) Technology Development (TD); 3) System Development and Demonstration (SDD); 4) Production and Deployment (P&D); and 5) Operations and Support (O&S).

Acquisition Logistics

Technical and management activities conducted to ensure supportability implications are considered early and throughout the acquisition process to minimize support costs and to provide the user with the resources to sustain the system in the field.

Acquisition Management

Management of any or all of the activities within the broad spectrum of “acquisition,” as defined above. Also includes training of the defense acquisition workforce and activities in support of

the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) Process for defense acquisition systems/programs. For acquisition programs this term is synonymous with program management.

Acquisition Managers

Persons responsible at different levels for some activity related to developing, producing, and/or fielding an Automated Information System (AIS) or weapon system. Includes senior-level managers responsible for ultimate decisions, Program Managers (PMs), and commodity or functional-area managers.

Acquisition Phase

All the tasks and activities needed to bring a program to the next major milestone occur during an acquisition phase. Phases provide a logical means of progressively translating broadly stated capabilities into well-defined system-specific requirements and ultimately into operationally effective, suitable, and survivable systems.

Acquisition Plan (AP)

A formal written document reflecting the specific actions necessary to execute the approach established in the approved acquisition strategy and guiding contractual implementation. Refer to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Subpart 7.1, the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Subpart 207.1, and Acquisition Strategy in this Glossary.

Acquisition Planning

The process by which the efforts of all personnel responsible for an acquisition are coordinated and integrated through a comprehensive plan for fulfilling the agency need in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. It is performed throughout the life cycle and includes developing an overall acquisition strategy for managing the acquisition and a written Acquisition Plan (AP).

Acquisition Program

A directed, funded effort that provides a new, improved, or continuing materiel, weapon, or information system or service capability in response to an approved need. Acquisition programs are divided into categories that are established to facilitate decentralized decision making, execution, and compliance with statutory requirements. (DoDD 5000.1) See Acquisition Category (ACAT).

Acquisition Program Baseline (APB)

Prescribes the key cost, schedule, and performance constraints in the phase succeeding the milestone for which they were developed. See Key Performance Parameter (KPP).

Acquisition Risk

See Risk.

Acquisition Strategy

A business and technical management approach designed to achieve program objectives within the resource constraints imposed. It is the framework for planning, directing, contracting for, and managing a program. It provides a master schedule for research, development, test, production, fielding, modification, postproduction management, and other activities essential for program

success. The acquisition strategy is the basis for formulating functional plans and strategies (e.g., Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP), Acquisition Plan (AP), competition, systems engineering, etc.) See Acquisition Plan.

Acquisition Streamlining

Any effort that results in a more efficient and effective use of resources to design, develop, or produce quality systems. This includes ensuring that only necessary and cost-effective requirements are included, at the most appropriate time in the acquisition cycle, in solicitations and resulting contracts for the design, development, and production of new systems, or for modifications to existing systems that involve redesign of systems or subsystems.

Act

1. A bill or measure after it passes one or both Houses of Congress. 2. A law in place.

Action Officer

The person responsible for taking action on a project, for coordination of all staff activities, and assembling the action package for decision by higher authority.

Active Repair Time

That portion of down time during which one or more technicians are working on the system to effect a repair. This time includes preparation time, fault location time, fault correction time, and final check out time for the system.

Activity

A task or measurable amount of work to complete a job or part of a project.

Actual Cost

A cost sustained in fact, on the basis of costs incurred, as distinguished from forecasted or estimated costs.

Actual Cost of Work Performed (ACWP)

The costs actually incurred and recorded in accomplishing the work performed within a given time period.

Actual Dollars

Expenditures as recorded in prior time periods.

Actual Time

Time taken by a workman to complete a task or an element of a task.

Ada

High Order Language (HOL) developed for DoD in the late 1970s as a standard language for DoD mission-critical systems. Named in honor of the Countess of Lovelace, Augusta Ada Byron, who worked with Charles Babbage's ill-fated 19th century mechanical calculator called the Analytical Engine. The Ada programming language is no longer mandatory for DoD use.

Administrative and Logistics Delay Time (ADLT)

See Mean Logistics Down Time.

Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO)

The government Contracting Officer (CO) who is responsible for government contracts administration.

Advance Buy Funding

That part of the procurement funding for an end item that is separately identified in an earlier year as advance procurement.

Advance Funding

Budget Authority (BA) provided in an appropriation act that allows funds to be committed to a specific purpose (obligated) and spent during that Fiscal Year (FY) even though the appropriation actually is for the next FY. Advance funding generally is used to avoid requests for supplemental appropriations for entitlement programs late in a FY when the appropriations for the current FY are too low.

Advance Procurement (AP)

Authority provided in an appropriations act to obligate and disburse during a Fiscal Year (FY) from the succeeding year's appropriation. The funds are added to the Budget Authority (BA) for the FY and deducted from the BA of the succeeding FY. Used in major acquisition programs to obtain components whose long lead-time require purchase early in order to reduce the overall Procurement Lead Time (PLT) of the major end item. AP of long-lead components is an exception to the DoD "full funding" policy.

Advanced Component Development and Prototypes (ACD&P)

Budget Activity (BA) 4 within a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation account that includes efforts necessary to evaluate integrated technologies and representative modes or prototype systems in a high-fidelity and realistic operating environment, and system-specific efforts that help expedite technology transition from the laboratory to operational use. The emphasis is on proving component and subsystem maturity prior to integration in major and complex systems and may involve risk reduction activities. Program Elements (PEs) funded under this BA typically involve pre-Milestone B efforts and are referred to as advanced component development activities and include technology demonstrations. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Budget Activities.

Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD)

A demonstration of the military utility of a significant new technology and an assessment to clearly establish operational utility and system integrity. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD)

A demonstration of the maturity and potential of advanced technologies for enhanced military operational capability or cost effectiveness. ATDs are identified, sponsored, and funded by Services and agencies. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Advanced Technology Development (ATD)

Budget Activity (BA) 3 within a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation account that includes development of subsystems and components and efforts to integrate subsystems and components into system prototypes for field experiments and/or tests in a simulated environment. ATD also includes Concept and Technology Demonstrations (CTDs) of components and subsystems or system models. The models may be Form, Fit and Function (F3) prototypes or scaled models that serve the same demonstration purpose. Projects typically have a direct relevance to identified military needs. The results of these type efforts are proof of technological feasibility and assessment of subsystem and component operability and producibility rather than the development of hardware for Service use. Program Elements (PEs) funded under this BA typically involve pre-Milestone B efforts such as system concept demonstrations, joint and Service-specific experiments or technology demonstrations. Advanced Technology Demonstrations are funded with ATD funds. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Budget Activities.

Advocates

1. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Services' overseer whose job is to encourage, monitor, enforce, and report progress in attaining certain disciplines and goals. Advocates include competition, streamlining, specifications, and other topical issues. 2. Persons or organizations actively supporting and "selling" an acquisition program.

Affordability

A determination that the Life Cycle Cost (LCC) of an acquisition program is in consonance with the long-range investment and force structure plans of the DoD or individual DoD Components.

Agency Acquisition Executive (AAE)

See DoD Component Acquisition Executive (CAE).

Aggregates

The totals relating to the whole budget rather than a particular function, program, or line item. The seven budget aggregates are Budget Authority (BA), outlays, revenues, deficit/ surplus, level of public debt, new direct loan obligations, and new guaranteed loan commitments.

Alignment

Performing adjustments that are necessary to return an item to a specified condition.

All Views

An architecture view that provides a summary and overview information. It describes the scope, purpose, intended users, environment depicted, and analytical findings associated with the architecture. (CJCSM 3170.01B)

Allocable Cost

A cost is allocable to a government contract if it: a) is incurred specifically for the contract; b) benefits both the contract and other work, and can be distributed to them in reasonable proportion to the benefits received; or c) is necessary to the overall operation of the business, although a direct relationship to any particular cost objective cannot be shown.

Allocated Baseline

Documentation that designates the Configuration Items (CIs) making up a system, and then allocates the system function and performance requirements across the CIs (hence the term “allocated baseline”). It includes all functional and interface characteristics that are allocated from those of a higher level CI or from the system itself, derived requirements, interface requirements with other CIs, design restraints, and the verification required to demonstrate the achievement of specified functional and interface characteristics. The performance of each CI in the allocated baseline is described in its item performance specification. See Item Performance Specification.

Allocated Budget

See Total Allocated Budget (TAB).

Allocated Configuration Identification (ACI)

Currently approved performance-oriented specifications governing the development of Configuration Items (CIs) that are a part of a higher level CI, in which each specification defines the functional characteristics that are allocated from those of the higher level CI; establishes the tests required to demonstrate achievement of its allocated functional characteristics; delineates necessary interface requirements with other CIs; and establishes design constraints, if any, such as component/part standardization, use of inventory items, or Logistics Support (LS) requirements.

Allocation

An authorization, by a DoD Component designated official, making funds available within a prescribed amount to an operating agency for the purpose of making allotments (i.e., the first subdivision of an apportionment).

Allotment

An authorization by either the agency head or another authorized employee to incur obligations within a specific amount. Each agency makes allotments pursuant to specific procedures it establishes within the general requirements of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, Part 4. The amount allotted cannot exceed the amount apportioned. See Apportionment.

Allowance

A time increment included in the standard time for an operation to compensate the worker for production lost due to fatigue and normally expected interruptions, such as personal and unavoidable delays.

Alternative Systems Review (ASR)

A multi-disciplined technical review to ensure that requirements agree with the customers’ needs and expectations and that the system under review can proceed into the Technology Development phase. The ASR should be complete prior to Milestone A. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Analogy Cost Estimate

An estimate of costs based on historical data of a similar (analog) item.

Analysis of Alternatives (AoA)

The evaluation of the performance, operational effectiveness, operational suitability, and estimated costs of alternative systems to meet a mission capability. The analysis assesses the advantages and disadvantages of alternatives being considered to satisfy capabilities, including the sensitivity of each alternative to possible changes in key assumptions or variables. The AoA is normally conducted during the Concept Refinement phase of the Defense Acquisition Framework to refine the system concept contained in the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) approved at the Concept Decision. (DoDI 5000.2 and CJCSI 3170.01E)

Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) Plan

Approved by the Milestone Decision Authority in conjunction with the Concept Decision. It details the approach to be followed in conducting the AoA during the Concept Refinement phase. See Analysis of Alternatives.

Analysis of Manufacturing

The review and evaluation of assembly and fabrication processes to determine how effectively and efficiently the contractor's manufacturing operations have been planned or accomplished.

Analysis of Materiel Approaches (AMA)

The Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) analysis to determine the best approach, or combination of approaches, to provide the desired capability or capabilities. Though the AMA is similar to the Analysis of Alternatives (AoA), it occurs earlier in the analytic process. Subsequent to approval of an Initial Capabilities Document (ICD), which may lead to a potential Acquisition Category (ACAT) I/IA program, the Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E) provides specific guidance to refine this initial AMA into an AoA.

Anti-Deficiency Act (ADA)

The salient features of this Act include: prohibitions against authorizing or incurring obligations or expenditures in excess of amounts apportioned by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) or in excess of amounts permitted by agency regulations; and establishment of procedures for determining the responsibility for violations and for reporting violations to the President, through OMB and to the Congress.

Anti-Tampering (AT)

The Systems Engineering (SE) activities intended to prevent and/or delay exploitation of critical technologies in U.S. systems. These activities involve the entire life cycle of systems acquisition including research, design, development, testing, implementation, and validation of anti-tamper measures. Properly employed, anti-tamper measures add longevity to a critical technology by deterring efforts to reverse-engineer, exploit, or develop countermeasures against a system or system component.

Appeal Process

A request for reconsideration of an action taken to adjust, reduce, or delete funding for an item during the congressional review of the defense budget (authorization and appropriation).

Applied Research

Budget Activity (BA) 2 with a Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation account. It translates promising basic research into solutions for broadly defined military needs and includes studies, investigations, and non-system specific technology efforts. It may also include design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet general mission area requirements. Program Elements (PEs) funded under this BA typically involve pre-Milestone B efforts. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Budget Activities.

Apportioned Effort

Effort that by itself is not readily divisible into short span work packages but which is related in direct proportion to measured effort.

Apportionment

The action by which the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) distributes amounts available for obligation in an appropriation account. The distribution makes amounts available on the basis of specified time periods (usually quarters), programs, activities, projects, objects, or combinations thereof. The apportionment system is intended to achieve an effective and orderly use of funds. The amounts so apportioned limit the obligations that may be incurred. See Resource Allocation Process (RAP).

Appropriation

An authorization by an act of Congress that permits Federal agencies to incur obligations and make payments from the Treasury. An appropriation usually follows enactment of authorizing legislation. An appropriation act is the most common means of providing Budget Authority (BA) (see Budget Authority). Appropriations do not represent cash actually set aside in the Treasury; they represent limitations of amounts that agencies may obligate during a specified time period. Appropriation types are listed below:

— **Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)** appropriations fund the efforts performed by contractors and government activities required for the Research and Development (R&D) of equipment, material, computer application software, and its Test and Evaluation (T&E) to include Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) and Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E). RDT&E also funds the operation of dedicated R&D installation activities for the conduct of R&D programs.

— **Procurement** appropriations fund those acquisition programs that have been approved for production (to include Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) of acquisition objective quantities), and all costs integral and necessary to deliver a useful end item intended for operational use or inventory upon delivery.

— **Operation and Maintenance (O&M)** appropriations fund expenses such as civilian salaries, travel, minor construction projects, operating military forces, training and education, depot maintenance, stock funds, and base operations support.

— **Military Personnel (MILPERS)** appropriations fund costs of salaries and other compensation for active and retired military personnel and reserve forces based on end strength.

— **Military Construction (MILCON)** appropriations fund major projects such as bases, schools, missile storage facilities, maintenance facilities, medical/dental clinics, libraries, and military family housing.

Appropriation Account

Subdivisions with an appropriation. For example, the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation funds several RDT&E accounts including Army RDT&E (2040A), Navy RDT&E (1319N), and Air Force RDT&E (3600F). There are also Defense-wide RDT&E accounts. The Army and Navy usually refer to their RDT&E appropriation accounts as “R&D money” while Air Force personnel usually refer to their RDT&E appropriation account by its numerical designator, that is, “3600 money.”

Appropriation Limitation

An amount fixed by Congress within an appropriation that cannot be exceeded.

Appropriators (Appropriations Committees)

The Senate and House Appropriations Committees. They recommend legislation granting funding for federal agencies and also have oversight authority to monitor how funds are spent.

Approval

In the context of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process, it is the formal or official sanction of the identified capability described in the capability documentation. Approval also certifies that the documentation has been subject to the uniform process established by the DoD 5000 Series. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Approved Programs

The technical and operational, schedule, and quantity requirements reflected in the latest approved Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM), or other document reflecting a more current decision of the USD(AT&L) or other appropriate approval authority (such as the President’s Budget (PB), the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), and supporting documentation).

Approved Project

A cooperative project under Title 22 U.S.C. § 2767 that has DoD Component approval for implementation, or a cooperative Research and Development (R&D) project under Title 10 U.S.C. § 2350a that has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) approval for implementation, before any formal agreements have been negotiated or concluded and funds are released.

Architecture

The structure of components, their interrelationships, and the principal guidelines governing their design and evolution over time. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Armaments

Weapons with lethal capability (e.g., missiles, rifles).

Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals (ASBCA)

Board established to act as the authorized representative of the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) or Department Secretaries, in deciding claims under the disputes clause of government contracts.

Armed Services Committees (Senate and House)

Standing committees of the Senate and House, respectively, the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) and the House Armed Services Committee (HASC). They authorize DoD programs and conduct oversight.

Arms Export Control Board (AECB)

An interagency board, chaired by the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance (Science and Technology (S&T)), that serves to advise the Secretary of State on matters relating to security assistance program levels and arms transfer policies.

Arms Transfer

Defense articles and defense services (arms, ammunition, and implements of war, including components, training, manufacturing licenses, technical assistance, related Technical Data (TD)) provided by the government under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended.

Assembler

A computer program that translates assembly language programs into their machine language equivalents.

Assembly Chart

Portrays the proposed sequence of assembly operations constituting the assembly process in the production of goods that are composed of many components.

Assembly Language

A programming language that corresponds closely to the instruction set of a given computer. Typically used for those portions of real-time systems that must be highly optimized in some dimension (e.g., time or memory). Since assembly language is hardware-dependent, its use must be carefully controlled.

AT&L (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) Knowledge Sharing System (AKSS)

Launched in October 2002 to replace the Defense Acquisition Deskbook (DAD). AKSS serves as the central point of access for all AT&L resources and information and also serves to communicate acquisition policy and best practices. As the primary reference tool for the Defense AT&L workforce, it provides a means to link together information and reference assets from various disciplines into an integrated, but decentralized information source.

Attribute

A quantitative or qualitative characteristic of an element or its actions. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Audit

Systematic examination of records and documents to determine adequacy and effectiveness of budgeting, accounting, financial, and related policies and procedures; compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, policies, and prescribed procedures; reliability, accuracy, and completeness of financial and administrative records and reports; and the extent to which funds and other resources are properly protected and effectively used.

Auditor

Represents the cognizant audit office designated by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) or Service audit activities for conducting audit reviews of the contractor's accounting system policies and procedures for compliance with the criteria.

Authority for Systems Acquisition

The framework granting authority for DoD to develop, produce, and field weapon systems emanates from two sources: the law (legal basis), and executive branch policy that includes executive direction (Executive Orders (EOs)) of the President, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars, and National Security Council (NSC) Directives), and other directives and regulations such as DoDD 5000.1 and the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

Authorization

An act of Congress which permits a federal program or activity to begin or continue from year to year. It sets limits on funds that can be appropriated, but does not grant funding which must be provided by a separate congressional appropriation.

Authorized Representative

Any person, persons, or board (other than the Contracting Officer (CO)) authorized to act for the head of an agency or the Secretary.

Authorized Work

That effort which has been definitized and is on contract, plus that which definitized contract costs have not been agreed to but for which written authorization has been received.

Authorizers (Authorization Committees)

The standing committees of Congress which have legislative authority, authorize programs, and conduct oversight over agency programs. Authorizers for DoD are the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) and House Armed Services Committee (HASC).

Authorizing Legislation

Legislation enacted by Congress to permit establishment or continuation of a federal program or agency. Authorizing legislation is normally required before enactment of Budget Authority (BA).

Automated Data Processing Equipment (ADPE)

See Information Technology (IT).

Automated Information System (AIS)

1. A combination of computer hardware and computer software, data, and/or telecommunications that performs functions such as collecting, processing, storing, transmitting and displaying information. Excluded are computer resources, both hardware and software, that are: physically part of, or dedicated to, or essential in real time to the mission performance of weapons systems; used for weapons system specialized training, simulation or diagnostic test and maintenance, or calibration; or used for research and development of weapons systems. (CJCSI 6212.01C)

2. An acquisition program that acquires Information Technology (IT), except IT that involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system, or is an acquisition of services program. (DoDI 5000.2)

Automatic Test Equipment (ATE)

Any automated device used for the express purpose of testing prime equipment; usually external to the prime device (e.g., support equipment).

Availability

A measure of the degree to which an item is in an operable state and can be committed at the start of a mission when the mission is called for at an unknown (random) point in time. See Inherent Availability, Achieved Availability, and Operational Availability.

Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC)

APUC is calculated by dividing total procurement cost by the number of articles to be procured. Total procurement cost includes flyaway, rollaway, sailaway cost (that is, recurring and nonrecurring costs associated with production of the item such as hardware/software, Systems Engineering (SE), engineering changes and warranties) plus the costs of procuring Technical Data (TD), training, support equipment, and initial spares.

Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC) Objectives

APUC objectives, expressed in constant dollars, are established at formal program initiation, usually Milestone B.

Average Unit Procurement Cost (AUPC)

See Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC).

Award

Notification to bidder of acceptance of bid.

B

Backfitting

The addition of new type equipment to the configuration of operating systems or the installation of equipment in production systems that have been delivered without such equipment. Also called retrofit.

Backlog

That known work input that is beyond the workload capability of an organization or segment of an organization for any given period of time.

Balanced Line

A series of progressive, related operations with approximately equal standard times for each, arranged so that work flows at a desired steady rate from one operation to the next.

Ball Park Estimate

Very rough estimate (usually cost estimate), but with some knowledge and confidence. (“Somewhere in the ball park.”)

Bar Chart

The detailed graphical working plan of a part providing sequence and time for the job scheduled ahead and progress to date.

Base Program

The program described in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) base file, updated to conform to the budget presented to the Congress. It constitutes the base from which all Current Year (CY) program changes are considered.

Base Year (BY)

A reference period that determines a fixed price level for comparison in economic escalation calculations and cost estimates. The price level index for the BY is 1.000.

Baseline

Defined quantity or quality used as starting point for subsequent efforts and progress measurement that can be a technical, cost, or schedule baseline. See Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB) and Acquisition Program Baseline (APB).

Baseline Comparison System (BCS)

A current operational system, or a composite of current operational subsystems, which most closely represents the design, operational, and support characteristics of the new system under development.

Baseline Cost Estimate (BCE)

See Program Office Estimate (POE). (Army)

Baselining

A process whereby all managers concerned collectively agree on the specific description of the program, requirements, funding, and make a commitment to manage the program along those guidelines.

Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA)

An instrument of understanding (not a contract) executed between a procuring activity and a contractor, which sets forth negotiated contract clauses that will be applicable to future procurements entered into between the parties during the term of the agreement. It includes as specific a description as possible of the supplies or services and a description of the method for determining pricing, issuing, and delivery of future orders.

Basic Research

Budget Activity (BA) 1 within a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation account that funds scientific study and experimentation directed toward increasing fundamental knowledge and understanding in those fields of the physical, engineering, environmental, and life sciences related to long-term national security needs. Program elements funded under this BA typically involve pre-Milestone A efforts. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Budget Activities.

Basic Scientific and Technical Information

Information relating to fundamental theories, designs, and data for theoretical or experimental investigation into possible military application of the knowledge. It does not include manufacturing knowledge or information on operational or development systems.

Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP)

Document that establishes the distribution of new equipment and associated support items of equipment and personnel, as well as the reciprocal displacement of equipment and personnel. (Army)

Best Value

The most advantageous trade off between price and performance for the government. Best value is determined through a process that compares strengths, weaknesses, risk, price, and performance, in accordance with selection criteria, to select the most advantageous value to the government.

Biennial Budget

The Fiscal Year (FY) 86 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) required the submission of 2-year budgets for the DoD beginning with FY 88/89. A biennial budget, as currently structured, represents program budget estimates for a 2-year period in which FY requirements remain separate and distinct. The Congress, however, still appropriates annual Budget Authority (BA).

Brassboard Configuration

An experimental device (or group of devices) used to determine feasibility and to develop technical and operational data. It normally will be a model sufficiently hardened for use outside of laboratory environments to demonstrate the technical and operational principles of immediate interest. It may resemble the end item, but is not intended for use as the end item.

Breadboard Configuration

An experimental device (or group of devices) used to determine feasibility and to develop Technical Data (TD). It normally will be configured for laboratory use only to demonstrate the technical principles of immediate interest. It may not resemble the end item and is not intended for use as the projected end item.

Break-even Analysis

1. The study of cost-volume-profit (C-V-P) relationships. 2. The analysis of proposed procurement and facilitation to compare potential costs of establishing a second source with potential savings due to competitive pressure from the second source.

Break-even Point

1. In business enterprises, the point at which revenues from sales exactly equal total incurred cost, i.e., $\text{Revenues} = \text{Variable Costs} + \text{Fixed Costs}$. 2. In decision making such as make versus buy, lease versus buy, etc., it is the point of indifference, meaning that level of activity where either method results in exactly the same cost. These types of break-even decisions often involve making assumptions about levels of activity such as number of units needed.

Breakout

Execution of acquisition strategy to convert some parts or system components from contractor furnished to government furnished. Rather than having the prime contractor provide from its sources, the government procures items directly, and provides them to the prime.

BRICKBAT

A top-priority program.

Budget

A comprehensive financial plan for the Federal Government, encompassing the totality of federal receipts and outlays (expenditures). Budget documents routinely include the on budget and off budget amounts and combine them to derive a total of federal fiscal activity, with a focus on combined totals. Also a plan of operations for a fiscal period in terms of estimated costs, obligations, and expenditures; source of funds for financing including anticipated reimbursements and other resources; and history and workload data for the projected program and activities.

Budget Activity (BA)

Subdivisions within each appropriation and fund account that identify the purposes, projects, or types of activities financed by the appropriation or fund. See Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Budget Activities.

Budget Authority (BA)

Authority provided by law to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays. It may be classified by the period of availability, by the timing of congressional action, or by the manner of determining the amount available.

Budget Estimate

Cost estimate prepared for inclusion in DoD budget to support acquisition programs.

Budget Estimate Submission (BES)

The DoD Component's budget submissions to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) showing budget requirements for inclusion in the DoD budget during the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) On-Year. See On-Year.

Budget Execution

See Execution.

Budget for Work Packages

See Work Package Budgets.

Budget Resolution

See Concurrent Budget Resolution (CBR).

Budget Year(s) (BY)

The Fiscal Year(s) for which funding is requested in the budget submission. As a result of the 1986 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), DoD submits a request for 2 years of funding (i.e., two BYs) when the first year covered by the budget request is an even-numbered year (e.g., the FY 2000 President's Budget (PB) requested DoD funds for FYs 2000 and 2001). When the budget request occurs in an odd-numbered year, DoD requests funds only for that year (e.g., the FY 2001 PB requested DoD funds only for FY 2001). In spite of the fact that DoD is required to request funds for 2 years in even-year budget submissions, Congress appropriates money only for the first FY.

Budgeted Cost

The sum of the budgets for completed work packages and portions of open work packages, plus the appropriate portion of budgets for Level of Effort (LOE) and apportioned effort.

Budgeted Cost of Work Performed (BCWP)

A measurement of the work completed (in Earned Value Management (EVM) terminology). BCWP is the value of work performed, or "earned," when compared to the original plan, that is, the Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS). The BCWP is called the Earned Value.

Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS)

The sum of the budgets for all work (work packages, planning packages, etc.) scheduled to be accomplished (including in process work packages), plus the amount of Level of Effort (LOE) and apportioned effort scheduled to be accomplished within a given time period. Also called the Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB).

Budgeting

The process of translating resource requirements into a funding profile.

Builder's Trial (BT)

Evaluation trials and inspection conducted by the builder for the purpose of assuring the builder and the Navy that the ship is, or will be, ready for acceptance trials. This trial should be a comprehensive test of all ship's equipment and approximate the scope of the acceptance trial.

Built In Test Equipment (BITE)

Any device permanently mounted in the prime equipment and used for the express purpose of testing the prime equipment, either independently or in association with external test equipment.

Burden

Costs that cannot be attributed or assigned to a system as direct cost. An alternative term for Overhead.

Burn-in

The operation of an item under stress to stabilize its characteristics.

Burn Rate

The monthly rate at which a contractor's funds are expended during the period of the contract.

Business and Financial Management

Business and financial functions, including management of acquisition funds and contracting activities, typically include: the Acquisition Plan (AP) (checklist), acquisition strategy (road map); contract types, award and monitoring; cost estimating, formulation of input for the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM), the budget, and other programmatic or financial documentation of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process; Request for Proposal (RFP) preparation; source selection; contractor surveillance; and budget execution (paying bills).

Buy

1. To approve, concur, or accept an action or proposal from another agency or office. 2. The number of end items to be procured either over a certain period or in total.

Buy American Act (BAA)

Provides that the United States Government (USG) generally give preference to domestic end products. (Title 10 U.S.C. § 41 A D). This preference is accorded during the price evaluation process by applying punitive evaluation factors to most foreign products. Subsequently modified (relaxed) by Culver Nunn Amendment (1977) and other 1979 trade agreements for dealing with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Allies.

Buy-in

Submission of an offer, usually substantially below estimated costs, with the expectation of winning the contract.

Buy-out

During production when there are multiple contractors, a final competition for the last lot to be produced — winner take all.

C

C4I (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence) Support Plan (C4ISP)

Obsolete — See the Information Support Plan.

C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance) Architecture Framework

Obsolete — See the Department of Defense Architecture Framework.

Calibration

Comparison of an item against a known standard.

Cancelled Appropriation

An appropriation that is no longer available for the adjustment or payment of obligations. Appropriations are cancelled after being in expired status for 5 years. Once cancelled, no payments or adjustments can be made from that appropriation account. See Expired Appropriation.

Capability

The ability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions through combinations of ways and means to perform a set of tasks. It is defined by an operational user and expressed in broad operational terms in the format of a Joint Capabilities Document or an Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) or a joint Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF) change recommendation. In the case of materiel proposals, the definition will progressively evolve to DOTMLPF performance attributes identified in the Capability Development Document (CDD) and the Capability Production Document (CPD). (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Capability Development Document (CDD)

A document that captures the information necessary to develop a proposed program(s), normally using an evolutionary acquisition strategy. The CDD outlines an affordable increment of militarily useful, logistically supportable, and technically mature capability. The CDD supports a Milestone B decision review. The CDD format is contained in CJCSM 3170.01B. (DoD 5000.2 and CJCSI 3170.01E)

Capability Maturity Model (CMM)

A description of the stages through which software organizations evolve the maturity of their software development processes. The model provides a guide for selecting process improvement strategies. Originally developed by the DoD Software Engineering Institute (SEI), the Software CMM (SW-CMM) is the most commonly used in the software engineering field. A more comprehensive and integrated process model, the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI), is currently supplanting the SW-CMM. See Capability Maturity Model Integration.

Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI)

A five-level process improvement and assessment model that incorporates systems engineering, software development, integrated product and process development, and supplier sourcing

maturity models into an integrated framework. It is supplanting the Software Capability Maturity Model.

Capability Production Document (CPD)

A document that addresses the production elements specific to a single increment of an acquisition program. The CPD must be validated and approved before a Milestone C decision review. The refinement of performance attributes and Key Performance Parameters (KPPs) is the most significant difference between the Capability Development Document (CDD) and CPD. The CPD format is contained in CJCSM 3170.01B. (DoD 5000.2 and CJCSI 3170.01E)

Capability-based Assessment (CBA)

The Joint Capability Integration and Development System analysis process that includes four phases: Functional Area Analysis, Functional Needs Analysis, Functional Solution Analysis, and Post Independent Analysis. The results of the CBA are used to develop a Joint Capabilities Document or an Initial Capabilities Document. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Capacity Analysis

An analysis most frequently employed in a machine or process area to project capacity for additional business.

Capstone Test and Evaluation Master Plan (CTEMP)

A TEMP which addresses the testing and evaluation of a defense system consisting of a collection of individual systems that function collectively to achieve the objectives of the defense system. Individual system-unique content requirements are addressed in an annex to the basic CTEMP.

Centralized Management

The concept of using a single, designated management authority. It includes system management, program/project management, and product management.

Certification

1. In the context of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process, a statement of adequacy by a responsible agency for a specific area of concern in support of the validation process. 2. The process within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) for cooperative Research and Development (R&D) projects authorized under Title 10 U.S.C. § 2350a, whereby candidate projects are screened and those meeting the selection criteria are certified (approved) for implementation pending Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) negotiation and signature and release of funds. Program Elements (PEs) for these funds are controlled at OSD and Component Headquarters (HQs) staff level.

Certification for Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E)

A Service process undertaken in the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase resulting in the announcement of a system's readiness to undergo IOT&E. The process varies with each Service.

Chairman's Program Assessment (CPA)

Provides a personal appraisal from the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) on alternative program recommendations and budget proposals to the Secretary of Defense. The CPA comments on the risk associated with the programmed allocation of Defense resources and evaluates conformance of program objective memoranda to the priorities established in strategic plans and combatant commanders' priority requirements. (CJCSI 8501.01A)

Chairman's Program Recommendation (CPR)

Provides personal recommendations from the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) for the programming and budgeting process before publication of the Joint Programming Guidance (JPG). The CPR articulates programs the Chairman deems critical for the SECDEF to consider when identifying DoD priorities and performance goals in the JPG; and emphasizes specific recommendations to enhance joint readiness, promote joint doctrine and training, improve joint warfighting capabilities, and satisfy joint warfighting requirements within DoD resource constraints and within acceptable risk levels. (CJCSI 8501.01A)

Change Order (CO)

A unilateral order, signed by a government Contracting Officer (CO), directing the contractor to make a change authorized by the Changes clause without the contractor's consent.

Change Proposal (CP)

As used in the FY 2007-2011 Department of Defense Integrated Program and Budget Review, a proposed change to the FY 2007-2011 defense program based on an issue affecting one or more programs. CPs may propose enhancements in more than one program, but the changes must offer a single, coherent enhancement of defense capability. Those proposals accepted for the consideration in the Program and Budget Review will be assigned to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) or the Office of the Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation for issue development, consideration, and resolution. The Office of the Secretary of Defense will develop accepted CPs as issues for consideration by the Secretary and Senior Leadership Review Group. Decisions on issues will be published as Program Decision Memorandums or Program Budget Decisions.

Charter (Joint Program Manager's)

Formal document prepared by the lead Service with approval of the participating Services that delineates the Program Manager's (PM's) responsibility, authority, and major functions, and describes relationships with other organizations that will use and/or support the program. The charter also describes and assigns responsibility for satisfying unique management requirements of participating Services.

Charter (Program Manager's (PM's))

Provides authority to conduct the program within cost, schedule, and performance constraints approved by the decision authority. Establishes manpower resources for the Program Office (PO) and includes assignment of personnel to perform the functions of technical management/systems engineering, logistics, business and financial management, as well as the designation of a contracting officer. It also defines the PM's line of authority and reporting channels.

Chief Information Officer (CIO)

An executive agency official responsible for providing advice and other assistance to the head of the executive agency to ensure that Information Technology (IT) is acquired and information resources are managed for the executive agency according to statute; developing, maintaining, and facilitating the implementation of a sound and integrated Information Technology Architecture (ITA) for the executive agency; and promoting the effective and efficient design and operation of all major information resources management processes for the executive agency, including improvements to work processes of the executive agency. The CIO for DoD is the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration (ASD(NII)).

Chop

Concurrence acquired during coordination.

Civilian Agency Acquisition (CAA) Council

One of two councils authorized to make changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The chairperson of the CAA Council is the representative of the Administrator of General Services. The other members of this council are one each representative from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, and Treasury; and also one each from the Environmental Protection Agency, Social Security Administration, Small Business Administration, and Department of Veterans Affairs. See Defense Acquisition Regulations Council.

Claim

Assertion by one of the contracting parties seeking adjustment or interpretation of an existing contract subject to the dispute clause on the contract.

Clarification

A government communication with an offeror on a competitively negotiated procurement for the sole purpose of eliminating minor irregularities, informalities, or apparent clerical mistakes in a proposal.

Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA)

Initially, Division D and Division E of the 1996 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). Division D of the Authorization Act was the Federal Acquisition Reform Act (FARA) and Division E was the Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA). Both divisions of the act made significant changes to defense acquisition policy. The provisions of this act have been incorporated in Title 40 and Title 44 of the United States Code. See Federal Acquisition Reform Act and Information Technology Management Reform Act.

Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA) Certification

Requirement for Major Automated Information Systems (MAISs) that a Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) not grant Milestone B approval until the Component Head or designee confirms to the DoD Chief Information Officer (CIO) that the system is being developed in accordance with the CCA.

Closed Interfaces

Privately controlled system/subsystem boundary descriptions that are not disclosed to the public or are unique to a single supplier.

Co-Development

Systems or subsystems cooperatively designed and developed in two or more countries. Shared responsibilities include design and engineering, and may be expanded to include applied research.

Collaborative Environment

A tailorable framework of computer platforms, software tools, information bases, and communication means for the advanced exchange of information and simulations, usually between government-authorized users and industry teams, for the purpose of knowledge sharing, examination, deliberation, decision making, task management, plan preparation (such as Test and Evaluation Master Plans (TEMPs)), and the conduct of design reviews in which many databases must be assembled to execute the business processes of acquisition.

Combat Developer

Command or agency that formulates doctrine, concepts, organization, materiel requirements, and objectives. May be used generically to represent the user community role in the materiel acquisition process. (Army and Marine Corps)

Combat Development

Covers research, development, and testing of new doctrines, organizations, and materiel for early integration into the structure. (Army and Marine Corps)

Commerce Business Daily (CBD)

Publication of the Department of Commerce in which the government publicizes a potential buy (a “synopsis”) to notify interested vendors.

Commercial Item

A commercial item is any item, other than real property, that is of a type customarily used for nongovernmental purposes and that has been sold, leased, or licensed to the general public; or has been offered for sale, lease, or license to the general public; or any item evolved through advances in technology or performance and that is not yet available in the commercial marketplace, but will be available in the commercial marketplace in time to satisfy the delivery requirements under a government solicitation. Also included in this definition are services in support of a commercial item, of a type offered and sold competitively in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace based on established catalog or market prices for specific tasks performed under standard commercial terms and conditions; this does not include services that are sold based on hourly rates without an established catalog or market price for a specified service performed.

Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS)

Commercial items that require no unique government modifications or maintenance over the life cycle of the product to meet the needs of the procuring agency.

Commitment

An administrative reservation of funds by the comptroller in anticipation of their obligation. Based upon firm procurement directives, orders, requisitions, authorizations to issue travel orders, or requests.

Commodity

A group or range of items that possess similar characteristics, have similar applications, or are susceptible to similar supply management methods.

Common Operating Environment (COE)

A “mission application independent” architecture comprised of reusable software that is being transitioned to a set of services accessed from the Global Information Grid (GIG). The GIG Enterprise Services will eventually subsume the COE.

Commonality

A quality that applies to materiel or systems possessing like and interchangeable characteristics enabling each to be utilized or operated and maintained by personnel trained on the others without additional specialized training; and/or having interchangeable repair parts and/or components. Applies to consumable items interchangeable without adjustment.

Comparability Analysis

An examination of two or more systems and their relationships to discover similarities or differences.

Compatibility

The capability of two or more items or components of equipment or material to exist or function in the same system or environment without mutual interference. See Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Compatibility.

Compensating Provision

Actions that are available or can be taken by an operator to negate or mitigate the effect of a system failure.

Competition

An acquisition strategy whereby more than one contractor is sought to bid on a service or function; the winner is selected on the basis of criteria established by the activity for which the work is to be performed. The law and DoD policy require maximum competition, to the extent possible, throughout the acquisition life cycle.

Competitive Proposals

A procedure used in negotiated procurement that concludes with awarding of a contract to the offeror whose offer is most advantageous to the government.

Competitive Prototyping Strategy (CPS)

Prototype competition between two or more contractors in a comparative side-by-side test.

Compiler

A computer program that translates programs (source code) expressed in a high order language into its machine language equivalents (object code).

Component

1. Subsystem, assembly, subassembly, or other major element of an end item. 2. Military Department or agency of the Department of Defense. Includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the combatant commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense agencies, DoD field activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Component Acquisition Executive (CAE)

See DoD Component Acquisition Executive.

Component Breakout

See Breakout.

Component Cost Analysis (CCA)

A cost estimate prepared by an office or other entity of a Military Department that is outside the chain of command of that Military Department's authority responsible for developing or acquiring the program.

Component Program

A Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) (Acquisition Category (ACAT) 1C) or Major Automated Information System (MAIS) acquisition program (ACAT IAC) delegated to the Military Department or Defense Agency for management.

Compounding

The process of increasing the future worth of a present amount. An application of the principle that future worth is greater than present worth when viewed from the future due to the payment of interest.

Comptroller

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) for the activity to which assigned. At the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) level, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (USD(C)) is responsible for all budgetary matters.

Computer-Aided Software Engineering (CASE)

The use of computers to aid in the software engineering process. CASE tools may include the application of software tools to software design, requirements tracing, code production, testing, document generation, and other software engineering activities. Assemblers and compilers are CASE tools.

Computer Program

A combination of computer instructions and data definitions that enable computer hardware to perform computational or control functions.

Computer Resources

The computer equipment, programs, documentation, services, facilities, and personnel available for a given purpose.

Computer Resources-Integrated Product Team (CR-IPT)

An IPT established to assess computer resources risks, develop support strategies, specify metrics, and assess other relevant issues. Typically prepares a plan like the Computer Resources Life Cycle Management Plan (CRLCMP), or its equivalent.

Computer Resources Life Cycle Management Plan (CRLCMP)

A program management document that describes the development, acquisition, test, and support plans over the life cycle of computer resources integral to, or used in, direct support of systems.

Computer Resources Support (CRS)

Includes the facilities, hardware, software, documentation, manpower, and personnel needed to operate and support computer systems. One of the traditional elements of Logistics Support (LS).

Computer Software (or Software)

Computer programs, procedures, and possibly associated documentation and data, pertaining to the operation of a computer system.

Computer Software Component (CSC)

Under some software development standards, a functional or logically distinct part of a Computer Software Configuration Item (CSCI), or Software Configuration Item (SCI). A CSC is typically an aggregate of two or more Computer Software Units (CSUs).

Computer Software Configuration Item (CSCI)

Under some software development standards, an aggregation of software that is designated for configuration management, and treated as a single entity in the configuration management process. Also referred to as a Software Item (SI) or Software Configuration Item (SCI).

Computer Software Documentation (CSD)

Technical Data (TD) information, including computer listings and printouts, which documents the requirements, design, or details of computer software, explains the capabilities and limitations of the software, or provides operation instructions for using or supporting computer software during the software's operational life.

Computer Software Unit (CSU)

Under some software standards, the smallest subdivision of a Computer Software Configuration Item (CSCI) for the purposes of engineering management. CSUs are typically separately compilable pieces of code.

Concept Decision (CD)

First decision point of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework. It authorizes entry into the Concept Refinement (CR) phase. The principal documents at this decision point are the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) and Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) Plan. A successful CD does not mean that a new acquisition program has been initiated since funding is normally limited to the CR phase that follows. (DoDI 5000.2) See Program Initiation.

Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations. It is designed to give an overall picture of the operation. It is also called the Commander's Concept. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Concept Refinement (CR) Phase

The first phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework as defined and established by DoDI 5000.2. The purpose of this phase is to refine the initial concept documented in the ICD and to prepare a Technology Development Strategy (TDS). The Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) decision to begin CR does not constitute program initiation of a new acquisition program. See Program Initiation.

Conclusion

The act of signing, initialing, responding, or otherwise indicating the acceptance of an international agreement by the United States.

Concurrency

Part of an acquisition strategy that would combine or overlap phases (such as Technology Development (TD) and System Development and Demonstration (SDD)) or activities (such as Development Testing (DT) and Operational Testing (OT)).

Concurrent Budget Resolution (CBR)

Resolution passed by both Houses of Congress, but not requiring the signature of the President, setting forth or revising the congressional budget for the United States Government (USG). Scheduled to be adopted by the Congress on or before April 15 of each year (Title 2 U.S.C. § 632).

Concurrent Engineering

A systematic approach to the integrated, concurrent design of products and their related processes, including manufacture and support. Intended to cause developers, from the beginning, to consider all elements of the system life cycle from requirements development through disposal, including cost, schedule, and performance.

Conference of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Armaments Directors (CNAD)

The CNAD and its subordinate bodies, including the main groups, cadre groups, ad hoc groups, and project steering committees, and any other bodies that may be established by the CNAD.

Configuration

A collection of an item's descriptive and governing characteristics, which can be expressed in functional terms, i.e., what performance the item is expected to achieve; and in physical terms, i.e., what the item should look like and consist of when it is built.

Configuration Identification

The process of establishing and describing the contractual baselines; e.g., identification of Configuration Items (CIs).

Configuration Item (CI)

An aggregation of hardware, firmware, computer software, or any of their discrete portions, which satisfies an end use function and is designated by the government for separate configuration management. CIs may vary widely in complexity, size, and type, from an aircraft, electronic, or ship system to a test meter or round of ammunition. Any item required for Logistics Support (LS) and designated for separate procurement is a CI.

Configuration Management (CM)

The technical and administrative direction and surveillance actions taken to identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of a Configuration Item (CI), to control changes to a CI and its characteristics, and to record and report change processing and implementation status. It provides a complete audit trail of decisions and design modifications.

Constant Dollars

A method of relating dollars from several different Fiscal Years (FYs) by removing the effects of inflation and showing all dollars at the value they would have in a selected Base Year (BY). Constant dollar series are derived by dividing current dollar estimates by appropriate price indices, a process generally known as deflating. The result is a time series as it would presumably exist if prices were the same throughout as in the BY — in other words, as if the dollar had constant purchasing power. Any changes in such a series would reflect only changes in the real (physical) volume of output. Constant dollar figures are commonly used for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components.

Constant Year Dollars

See Constant Dollars.

Constructive Change

A contract change without formal written authority.

Consumable

Administrative or housekeeping items, general purpose hardware, common tools, or any item not specifically identified as controlled equipment or spare parts.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

A measure of change over time in the buying power of the dollar, derived by comparing the price of like items during different time periods. Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Contingency Testing

Additional testing required supporting a decision to commit added resources to a program, when significant test objectives have not been met during planned tests.

Continuing Resolution (CR)

Legislation enacted by Congress to provide Budget Authority (BA) for specific ongoing activities in cases where the regular Fiscal Year (FY) appropriation has not been enacted by the beginning of the FY. A CR usually specifies a designated period and maximum rate at which the agency may incur obligations, based on the rate of the prior year, the President's Budget (PB) request, or an appropriation bill passed by either or both Houses of the Congress. Normally, new programs cannot be started under a CR.

Continuous Acquisition and Life-Cycle Support (CALs)

A core strategy to share integrated digital product data through a set of standards to achieve efficiencies in business and operational mission areas.

Contract

An agreement between two or more legally competent parties, in the proper form, on a legal subject matter or purpose and for legal consideration.

Contract Action

An action resulting in a contract or a modification to a contract.

Contract Adjustment Board

A department board (for example, Army Contract Adjustment Board) at the Secretarial level that deals with disputes and requests for extraordinary relief under Public Law 85 804.

Contract Administration

All the activities associated with the performance of a contract from award to close-out.

Contract Administration Office (CAO)

The activity identified in the DoD Directory of Contract Administration Services (CAS) Components assigned to perform contract administration responsibilities.

Contract Administration Services (CAS)

All those actions accomplished in or near a contractor's plant for the benefit of the government, which are necessary to the performance of a contract or in support of the buying offices, system/project managers, and other organizations, including Quality Assurance (QA), engineering support, production surveillance, preaward surveys, mobilization planning, contract administration, property administration, industrial security, and safety.

Contract Authority

A type of Budget Authority (BA) that permits a Federal Agency to incur obligations before appropriations have been passed or in excess of the amount of money in a revolving fund. Contract

authority must be funded subsequently by an appropriation so that the commitments entered into can be paid.

Contract Award

Occurs when the contracting officer has signed and distributed the contract to the contractor.

Contract Budget Base

The Negotiated Contract Cost (NCC) plus the estimated cost of authorized unpriced work.

Contract Categories

There are two broad categories: fixed price contracts and cost-reimbursement contracts. The specific contract types range from Firm-Fixed-Price (FFP), in which the contractor has full responsibility for the performance cost and the resulting profit (loss), to Cost Plus Fixed-Fee (CPFF), in which the contractor has minimal responsibility for the performance cost and the negotiated fee is fixed. In between are various incentive contracts, in which the contractor's responsibility for the performance cost and the profit or fee incentives offered are tailored to the uncertainties involved in contract performance.

Contract Cost Overrun/Underrun

A net change in the contractual amount over/under that contemplated by a contract target price, estimated cost plus fee (any type cost reimbursement contract), or redeterminable price, due to the contractor's actual contract costs being over/under target or anticipated contracts costs but not attributable to any other cause of cost growth previously defined.

Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL)

A DD Form 1423 list of contract data requirements that are authorized for a specific acquisition and made a part of the contract.

Contract Definition

A funded effort, normally by two or more competing contractors, to establish specifications, to select technical approaches, to identify high risk areas, and to make cost and production time estimates for developing large weapons systems.

Contract Requirements

In addition to specified performance requirements, contract requirements include those defined in the Statement of Work (SOW); specifications, standards, and related documents; the Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL); management systems; and contract terms and conditions.

Contract Work Breakdown Structure (CWBS)

A complete WBS for a contract. It includes the DoD-approved Program WBS extended to the agreed contract reporting level and any discretionary extensions to lower levels for reporting or other purposes. It includes all the elements for the products (hardware, software, data, or services) that are the responsibility of the contractor. This comprehensive WBS forms the framework for the contractor's management control system.

Contract, Cost Plus Fixed-Fee (CPFF)

A cost reimbursement-type contract that provides for the payment of a fixed fee to the contractor. The fixed fee once negotiated, does not vary with actual cost, but may be adjusted as result of any subsequent changes in the scope of work or services to be performed under the contract.

Contract, Cost Plus Incentive Fee (CPIF)

A cost reimbursement-type contract with provision for a fee, which is adjusted by formula in accordance with the relationship that total allowable costs bear to target costs. The provision for increase or decrease in the fee, depending upon allowable costs of contract performance, is designed as an incentive to the contractor to increase the efficiency of performance.

Contract, Cost Plus Percentage of Cost (CPPC)

A form of contract formerly used but now illegal for use by DoD that provided for a fee or profit as a specified percentage of the contractor's actual cost of accomplishing the work to be performed. Sometimes referred to as a "cost plus" or "percentage of cost" contract.

Contract, Cost Reimbursement Type

A type of contract that provides for payment to the contractor of allowable costs incurred in the performance of the contract, to the extent prescribed in the contract. This type of contract establishes an estimate of total cost for the purpose of obligating of funds and establishes a ceiling that the contractor may not exceed without prior approval of the contracting officer. See Contract, Cost Plus Fixed Fee (CPFF) and Contract, Cost Plus Incentive Fee (CPIF).

Contract, Firm-Fixed-Price (FFP)

Provides for a price that is not subject to any adjustment on the basis of the contractor's cost experience in performing the contract. This type of contract places upon the contractor maximum risk and full responsibility for all costs and resulting profit or loss. Provides maximum incentive for the contractor to control costs, and imposes a minimum administrative burden on the government.

Contract, Fixed-Price Incentive Firm (FPIF)

Uses an incentive whereby the contractor's profit is increased or decreased by a predetermined share of an overrun or underrun. A firm target is established from which to later compute the overrun or underrun. A ceiling price is set as the maximum amount the government will pay. Necessary elements for this type of contract are: target cost — best estimate of expected cost; target profit — fair profit at target cost; share ratio(s) — to adjust profit after actual costs are documented; and, ceiling price — limit the government will pay.

Contract, Fixed Price Type

A type of contract that provides for a firm price to the government, or in appropriate cases, an adjustable price. See Contract, Firm-Fixed-Price (FFP) and Contract, Fixed-Price Incentive Firm (FPIF).

Contract, Fixed Price with Economic Price Adjustment (FPEPA)

A type of contract providing for upward or downward revision of the stated contract price upon the occurrence of a specified contingency. Adjustments may reflect increases/decreases in actual costs of labor or material, or in specific indices of labor or material costs.

Contracting Activity

Certain commands designated by the Services as contracting activities. Also, the subordinate command in which the principal contracting office is located. It may include the Program Office (PO), related functional support offices, and contracting offices. The Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) lists the contracting activities. Examples are Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) and Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). Contracting Activity is synonymous with Procuring Activity. The Head of Contracting Activity (HCA) has certain approval and authority responsibilities.

Contracting Officer (CO)

A person with authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings for the United States Government (USG).

Contractor

An entity in private industry which enters into contracts with the government to provide goods or services. In this Glossary the word also applies to government-operated activities that perform work on acquisition defense programs.

Contractor Acquired Property

Property procured or otherwise provided by the contractor for the performance of a contract, title to which is vested in the government.

Contractor Furnished Equipment (CFE)

Standard items of hardware, electrical equipment, and other standard production or commercial items furnished by a prime contractor as part of a larger assembly.

Contractor Logistics Support (CLS)

The performance of maintenance and/or materiel management functions for a DoD system by a commercial activity. Current policy allows for the provision of system support by contractors on a long-term basis. Performance-Based Logistics (PBL) contracts should be used when utilizing CLS. Also called Long-Term Contractor Logistics Support. See Performance-Based Logistics.

Contractor Owned, Contractor Operated (COCO)

A manufacturing facility owned and operated by a private contractor performing a service, under contract, for the government.

Contractor Performance Reporting

Method requiring periodic accounting and reporting by the contractor on performance under contract to date.

Contractor Support

An overarching term that applies to a contractor's materiel and/or maintenance support for a system. See Contractor Logistics Support and Interim Contractor Support (ICS).

Contractual Data Requirement (CDR)

A requirement, identified in a solicitation and imposed in a contract or order, that addresses any aspect of data (i.e., that portion of contractual tasking requirement associated with the development, generation, preparation, modification, maintenance, storage, retrieval, and/or delivery of data).

Cooperative Logistics Supply Support

The Logistics Support (LS) provided a foreign government or agency through participating in the U.S. DoD logistics system under Security Assistance procedures with reimbursement to the United States for support provided.

Cooperative Opportunities

In accordance with Title 10 U.S.C. § 2350a, the acquisition strategies for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) must ensure that opportunities to conduct international, cooperative projects are considered at an early point during the formal review process of the DoD.

Cooperative Logistics

This term is used to refer to any international cooperation between the United States and one or more allied or friendly nations or international organizations in the logistical support of weapons or other defense systems and equipment used in the Armed Forces of the cooperating partners.

Cooperative Programs (1)

1. Cooperative programs comprised of one or more specific cooperative projects that are conducted under an international agreement and implemented under Title 22 U.S.C. (Arms Export Control Act (AECA)), to include the specific provisions of § 2767, regarding cooperative projects with friendly foreign countries, or Title 10 U.S.C. (Armed Forces), to include the specific provisions of § 2350a regarding cooperative Research and Development (R&D) programs with allied countries.

2. Cooperative programs so defined **exclude** programs that entail acquisition for solely foreign military requirements, as distinct from joint U.S./foreign military requirements. Acquisition for solely foreign military requirements will be satisfied through either Foreign Military Sales (FMS) or direct commercial transactions with U.S. contractors. Government-to-government agreements relating to acquisition for foreign military requirements may include procurement from U.S. production, foreign coproduction, or licensed production of a wholly U.S.-developed weapon system.

3. See Cooperative Project and Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT) Program.

Cooperative Programs (2)

Programs that comprise one or more specific cooperative projects whose arrangements are defined in a written agreement between the parties and which are conducted in the following general areas:

1. Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (RDT&E) of defense articles (including cooperative upgrade or other modification of a U.S.-developed system), joint production (including follow-on support) of a defense article that was developed by one or more of the participants, and procurement by the United States of a foreign defense article (including software), technology (including manufacturing rights), or service (including Logistics Support (LS)) that are implemented under Title 22 U.S.C. § 2767, reference (c), to promote the Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI) of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Armed Forces or to enhance the ongoing efforts of non-NATO countries to improve their conventional defense capabilities.

2. Cooperative Research and Development (R&D) program with NATO and major non-NATO Allies implemented under Title 10 U.S.C. § 2350a, to improve the conventional defense capabilities of NATO and enhance Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI).

3. Data, information, and personnel exchange activities conducted under approved DoD programs.

4. Testing and Evaluation (T&E) of conventional defense equipment, munitions, and technologies developed by allied and friendly nations to meet valid existing U.S. military requirements.

Cooperative Project

1. A cooperative project is a jointly planned undertaking, with a finite beginning and finite ending, of something to be accomplished, produced, or constructed by the participants on the basis of:

- a. A bilateral or multilateral written agreement between the participants; or
- b. An equitable contribution by the participants to the full costs of the undertaking.

2. A project involving joint participation by the U.S. and one or more allied or friendly nations under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (or other formal agreement) to carry out a cooperative Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), production, or procurement project (including follow-on support).

3. See Cooperative Program.

Cooperative Project Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

A government-to-government (or international organization) international agreement setting forth the terms and conditions under which the signatories agree to cooperate in the performance of a specific Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), exchange, standardization, or production effort (including follow-on and logistical support).

Co-Production

Production of a defense system in two or more countries. Involves the transfer of production technology and complex or sensitive subsystem components from the country of origin to countries producing the system. Recipient may expand production to include subsystems and components.

Co-Production Programs

1. Co-production programs comprise those programs in which the United States Government (USG) enables an eligible foreign government, international organization, or designated commercial producer to acquire the Technical Data (TD) and know-how to manufacture or assemble in whole or in part an item of U.S. defense equipment for use in the defense inventory of the foreign government. 2. Co-production programs so defined may be implemented through any one or a combination of international agreements, Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs), and direct commercial agreements subject to USG export licenses.

CORE Depot Maintenance

The capability maintained within organic Defense depots to meet the readiness and sustainability requirements of weapon systems that support the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) contingency scenario(s). CORE exists to minimize operational risks and to guarantee readiness for these weapon systems.

Corrective Action

Documented design, process, procedure, or materials changes validated and implemented to correct the cause of failure or design deficiency.

Corrective Maintenance

All actions performed as a result of a failure to restore an item to a specified condition. Corrective maintenance can include any or all of the following steps: localization, isolation, disassembly, interchange, reassembly, alignment, and checkout.

Cost Analysis

An analysis and evaluation of each element of cost in a contractor's proposal to determine reasonableness.

Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG)

Organization that advises the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB) on matters concerning the estimation, review, and presentation of cost analysis of future weapon systems. The CAIG also develops common cost estimating procedures for DoD. The Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E) provides the chair for the CAIG.

Cost Analysis Requirements Description (CARD)

A description of the salient features of the acquisition program and of the system itself. It is the common description of the technical and programmatic features of the program that is used by the teams preparing the Program Office Estimate (POE), Component Cost Analysis (CCA), and independent Life Cycle Cost Estimates (LCCEs).

Cost as An Independent Variable (CAIV)

Methodology used to acquire and operate affordable DoD systems by setting aggressive, achievable Life Cycle Cost (LCC) objectives and managing achievement of these objectives by trading off performance and schedule, as necessary. Cost objectives balance mission needs with projected out-year resources, taking into account anticipated process improvements in both DoD and

industry. CAIV has brought attention to the government's responsibilities for setting/adjusting LCC objectives and for evaluating requirements in terms of overall cost consequences.

Cost Avoidance

An action taken in the immediate time frame that will decrease costs in the future. For example, an engineering improvement that increases the mean time between failure and thereby decreases operating support costs can be described as a cost avoidance action. It is possible for the engineering change to incur higher costs in the immediate time frame; however, if the net total Life Cycle Cost (LCC) is less, it is a cost avoidance action. The amount of the cost avoidance is determined as the difference between two estimated cost patterns, one before the change and the one after.

Cost-Based Budget

A budget based on the cost of goods and services to be received during a given period whether paid for or not before the end of the period. Not to be confused with an expenditure-based budget, this is based on the cost paid for goods and services received.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

An analytic technique that compares the costs and benefits of investments, programs, or policy actions in order to determine which alternative or alternatives maximize net profits. Net benefits of an alternative are determined by subtracting the present value of costs from the present value of benefits.

Cost Breakdown Structure

A system for subdividing a program into hardware elements and subelements, functions and subfunctions, and cost categories to provide for more effective management and control of the program.

Cost Cap

The maximum total dollar amount the DoD is willing to commit for acquiring a given capability. A cost cap consists of program acquisition costs only and is maintained in constant dollars. Cost caps are applied to selected baseline programs.

Cost Center

A field activity subdivision or a responsibility center, for which costs identification is desired and which is amenable to cost control through one responsible supervisor.

Cost Effectiveness

A measure of the operational capability added by a system as a function of its Life Cycle Cost (LCC).

Cost Estimate

A judgment or opinion regarding the cost of an object, commodity, or service. A result or product of an estimating procedure that specifies the expected dollar cost required to perform a stipulated task or to acquire an item. A cost estimate may constitute a single value or a range of values.

Cost Estimating Methodologies

1) Comparison/analogy. 2) Parametric. 3) Detailed engineering/bottoms up. 4) Extrapolation from actuals.

Cost Estimating Relationship (CER)

A mathematical relationship that defines cost as a function of one or more parameters such as performance, operating characteristics, physical characteristics, etc.

Cost Growth

A term related to the net change of an estimated or actual amount over a base figure previously established. The base must be relatable to a program, project, or contract and be clearly identified including source, approval authority, specific items included, specific assumptions made, date, and the amount.

Cost Incurred

A cost identified through the use of the accrual method of accounting.

Cost Model

A compilation of cost estimating logic that aggregates cost estimating details into a total cost estimate.

Cost Objective

A function, organizational subdivision, contract, or other work unit for which cost data are desired and for which provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of processes, products, jobs, capitalized projects, and so forth.

Cost Overrun

The amount by which a contractor exceeds the estimated cost and/or the final limitation (ceiling) of the contract.

Cost Performance

A monthly report procured by the Program Manager (PM) from the contractor to obtain report data from the contractor's management system. A standard format used in the PM's decision-making process.

Cost Performance Integrated Product Team (CPIPT)

An IPT established to perform cost performance tradeoffs. This IPT is normally required for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs).

Cost/Pricing Data (C/PD)

All facts that prudent buyers and sellers would reasonably expect to affect price negotiations significantly as of the date of the price agreement. If applicable, the date of price agreement may also be an earlier date agreed upon between the parties that is as close as practicable to the date of agreement on price.

Cost Reimbursement Contracts

In general, a category of contracts whose use is based on payment by the government to a contractor of allowable costs as prescribed by the contract. Normally only “best efforts” of the contractor are involved, such as cost, cost sharing, Cost Plus Fixed-Fee (CPFF), Cost Plus Incentive-Fee (CPIF), and Cost Plus Award-Fee (CPAF) contracts.

Cost Risk

The risk that a program will not meet its acquisition strategy cost objectives that were developed using Cost as an Independent Variable (CAIV) or cost objectives established by the acquisition authority.

Cost Savings

An action that will result in a smaller than projected level of costs to achieve a specific objective. Incentive contracts where the contractor and government share in any difference in cost below the estimated target cost incurred by the contractor to achieve the objective of the contract is a cost savings. It differs from a cost avoidance in that a cost target has been set from which the amount of savings can be measured. In a cost avoidance, the amount is determined as the difference between two estimated cost patterns.

Cost Variance (CV)

An output of the Earned Value Management System (EVMS) that measures cost overrun or cost underrun relative to the program performance measurement baseline. It is equal to the difference between Budgeted Cost of Work Performed (BCWP) and Actual Cost of Work Performed (ACWP), that is, $CV = BCWP - ACWP$.

Could Cost

A technique designed to achieve the best quality and price for goods purchased, based on what a program “could cost” if both the government and contractor eliminate all nonvalue added work done or required by either party.

Cradle-to-Grave

Total life cycle of a given system, from concept through development, acquisition, operations phases, and final disposition. Also called “womb to tomb.”

Critical Acquisition Processes

The following are included in industrial and program critical acquisition processes: design, test, production, facilities, logistics, and management.

Critical Application Item

An item that is essential to weapon system performance or operation, the preservation of life, or the safety of personnel as determined by the military services.

Critical Characteristic

Any feature of a Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part (FSCAP), such as dimension, tolerance, finish, material or assembly, manufacturing or inspection process, operation, field maintenance, or

depot overhaul requirement, that if nonconforming, missing, or degraded may cause the failure or malfunction of the FSCAP.

Critical Design Review (CDR)

A multi-disciplined technical review to ensure that a system can proceed into fabrication, demonstration, and test and can meet stated performance requirements within cost, schedule, risk, and other system constraints. Generally this review assesses the system final design as captured in product specifications for each configuration item in the system's product baseline, and ensures that each configuration item in the product baseline has been captured in the detailed design documentation. Normally conducted during the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook) See Product Baseline.

Critical Intelligence Parameter (CIP)

A threat capability or threshold established by the Program Manager (PM), changes to which could critically impact on the effectiveness and survivability of the proposed system.

Critical Issues

Those aspects of a system's capability, operational, technical, or other, that must be questioned before a system's overall suitability can be known. Critical issues are of primary importance to the decision authority in reaching a decision to allow the system to advance into the next phase of development.

Critical Material

Material that has been classified as being essential to the U.S. economy. There are approximately 40 items in this category. The United States is more than 50 percent dependent on foreign sources for over half of these.

Critical Operational Issue (COI)

A key Operational Effectiveness (OE) and/or Operational Suitability (OS) issue (not a parameter, objective, or threshold) that must be examined in Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) to determine the system's capability to perform its mission. A COI is normally phrased as a question that must be answered in order to properly evaluate OE (e.g., "Will the system detect the threat in a combat environment at adequate range to allow successful engagement?") or OS (e.g., "Will the system be safe to operate in a combat environment?"). A COI may be decomposed into a set of Measures of Effectiveness and/or Measures of Performance, and Measures of Suitability. See Measure of Effectiveness, Measure of Performance, and Measure of Suitability.

Critical Path Method (CPM)

A technique that aids understanding of the dependency of events in a project and the time required to complete them. Activities which, when delayed, have an impact on the total project schedule are critical and said to be on the critical path.

Critical Safety Item (CSI)

A part, assembly, installation, or production system with one or more critical safety characteristics that, if missing or not conforming to the design data, quality requirements, or overhaul and maintenance documentation, would result in an unsafe condition.

Critical Technical Parameter (CTP)

A measurable critical system characteristic, that when achieved, allows the attainment of a desired operational performance capability. CTPs are measures derived from desired user capabilities and are normally used in Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E). (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Critical Technology

Technologies that consist of: (a) arrays of design and manufacturing know-how (including Technical Data (TD)); (b) keystone manufacturing, inspection, and test equipment; (c) keystone materials; and (d) goods accompanied by sophisticated operation, application, or maintenance know-how that would make a significant contribution to the military potential of any country or combination of countries and that may prove detrimental to the security of the United States. (Also referred to as militarily critical technology.)

Critical Weakness Reliability Test

Determines the mode of failure when equipment is exposed to environments in excess of the anticipated environments. By this testing, critical levels can be determined for parameters such as vibration, temperature, and voltage that will adversely affect the component.

Criticality

A relative measure of the consequences of a failure mode and its frequency of occurrence.

Criticality Analysis

Procedure by which each potential failure mode is ranked according to the combined influence of severity and probability of occurrence.

Cross-Servicing

That function performed by one military service in support of another military service for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving support.

Cumulative Average Curve

A plot of the average cost of N units at any quantity N or the total cost divided by the total quantity.

Current Estimate

Component and/or PM's most recent estimate of the program's parameters, and usually reflects the current President's Budget (PB) as adjusted by fact-of-life changes (i.e., fact of life meaning already happened or unavoidable). For Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and ACAT IA programs, current estimates of the Acquisition Program Baseline (APB), parameters are reported quarterly in the Defense Acquisition Executive Summary (DAES).

Current Level

The amounts provided or required by law as a result of permanent appropriations, advance appropriations, existing entitlement authority, and previous year outlays from discretionary appropriations. Credit authority provided by any of these laws is also considered to be part of the current level, as are direct loans that result from defaults on guaranteed loans.

Current Services

An estimate, provided each year by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), of the Budget Authority (BA) and outlays that would be needed in the next Fiscal Year (FY) to continue federal programs at their current levels. These estimates reflect the anticipated costs of continuing these programs at their present spending levels without any policy changes, that is, ignoring all new presidential and congressional initiatives that have not yet been enacted into law.

Current Year (CY)

The Fiscal Year (FY) in progress. Also called the execution year. See Budget Year (BY).

Current Year (CY) Dollars, Then Year (TY) Dollars

Dollars that include the effects of inflation or escalation and/or reflect the price levels expected to prevail during the year at issue. See Escalated Dollars.

Cycle

1. The time required to complete a predetermined number of article(s) of production. 2. Also refers to the Resource Allocation Process (RAP) occurring on a calendar basis.

D

DAB

See Defense Acquisition Board.

DAB Program

Requires an Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) decision at each milestone or decision review point. Synonymous with an Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID program.

Damage Effects

The result(s) or consequence(s) of a damage mode upon the operation, function, or status of a weapon system, or any of its components. Damage effects are classified as primary damage effects and secondary damage effects as shown below:

- **Primary Damage Effects:** Direct result(s) or consequence(s) that a damage mode has upon a system, subsystem, or component.
- **Secondary Damage Effects:** Indirect result(s) or consequence(s) that a damage mode has upon a system, subsystem, or component.

Damage Mode

Generally describes the way damage occurs.

Damage Mode and Effects Analysis (DMEA)

The analysis of a system or piece of equipment conducted to determine the extent of damage sustained from given level of hostile weapon damage mechanisms and the effect of such damage modes on the continued controlled operation and mission completion capabilities of the system or equipment.

Data

1. Contracting: All recorded information, regardless of form or characteristic, delivered under contract. Technical Data (TD) exclude management and financial data. (See Limited Rights and Unlimited Rights.) 2. Software: A representation of facts, concepts, or instruction in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or by automation means.

Data Administration

An organizational function for managing an enterprise's data resources, developing information policies, maintaining data and data quality standards, and developing data dictionaries for the organization. Within the DoD, the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) maintains a repository of over 16,000 mandatory standard data elements for DoD systems. The repository is part of DoD's Metadata Registry.

Data Call

In response to a Program Manager's (PM)'s data call, Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL) candidate items are developed by persons with data needs. Most are developed to fit under standard Data Item Descriptions (DIDs).

De facto Standards

Standards set and accepted by the marketplace but lacking approval by recognized standards organizations.

Debit

1. Any bookkeeping entry in recording a transaction, the effect of which is to decrease a liability, revenue, or capital account or increase an asset or expense account. 2. Having a balance that represents an asset. 3. The act of making such an entry. 4. A debit memo or debit invoice used in dealings with customers or suppliers.

Debug

To detect, locate, and correct faults in a computer program.

Decrement

Directed funding level reduction for acquisition program(s).

Defective Pricing

Result of Cost/Pricing Data (C/PD) that was certified by a contractor to be accurate, current, and complete, but was not.

Defense Acquisition Board (DAB)

The DAB is the Department's senior-level forum for advising the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) on critical decisions concerning Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID programs. The DAB is composed of the Department's senior acquisition officials. The Board is chaired by the USD(AT&L) while the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS) serves as the vice chairman of the Board. Other principal members of the Board include:

- Principal Deputy USD(AT&L)
- Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (USD(C))
- Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) (USD(P))
- Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)))
- Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration (ASD(NII))
- Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E)
- Secretary of the Army
- Secretary of the Navy
- Secretary of the Air Force

The DAB Chairman is also routinely supported by senior advisors such as the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP) and the Chairman of the Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG). Other senior Department officials may be invited by the USD(AT&L) to participate in DAB meetings on an as-needed basis.

Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE)

The individual responsible for supervising the Defense Acquisition System. The DAE takes precedence on all acquisition matters after the Secretary (SECDEF) and the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF). (DoDD 5000.1). See Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L))).

Defense Acquisition Executive Summary (DAES)

DAES is the principal mechanism for tracking programs between milestone reviews. A DAES report is provided by the Program Manager (PM) of a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) each calendar quarter.

Defense Acquisition Guidebook

Replaced DoD 5000.2-R. Provides expectations, notional document formats (e.g., Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP)), best practices, and lessons learned.

Defense Acquisition Regulations (DAR) Council

The DAR Council is one of two councils authorized to generate changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The Director of the DAR Council is the Under Secretary of Defense

(Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)). Its members include representatives from the Military Departments, the Defense Logistics Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). See Civilian Agency Acquisition Council.

Defense Acquisition System

Management process by which DoD provides effective, affordable, and timely systems to the users. (DoDD 5000.1)

Defense Acquisition University (DAU)

Authorized by Title 10, United States Code 1746, and chartered by Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 5000.57, the Defense Acquisition University provides practitioner training, career management, and services to enable the DoD Acquisition, Technology and Logistics community to make smart business decisions and deliver timely and affordable capabilities to the warfighter. DAU provides a full range of basic, intermediate, and advanced curriculum training, as well as assignment-specific and continuous learning courses to support the career goals and professional development of the DoD.

Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)

Independent combat support agency within the Department of Defense that performs the contract administration function.

Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) (City/Area)

A DCMA contract administration office located in a city or area having cognizance over all government contractors in that city or area, unless they are covered by a team located within a specified contractor's plant.

Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) (Company Name)

A DCMA contract administration team located at a contractor's plant full time.

Defense Cooperation

Defense cooperation is a generic term for the range of activity undertaken by the U.S. DoD with its allies and other friendly nations to promote international security. Such activity includes, but need not be confined to, security assistance, industrial cooperation, armaments cooperation, Foreign Military Sales (FMS), training, logistics cooperation, cooperative Research and Development (R&D), Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT), and Host-Nation Support (HNS).

Defense Cooperation Country

A "qualifying country" that has a defense cooperation agreement with the United States and for which a Determination and Findings (D&F) has been made by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) waiving the Buy American Act (BAA) restrictions for a list of mutually agreed-upon items (See Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Subpart 225.75).

Defense Industrial Cooperation

Activities undertaken pursuant to a government-to-government agreement to foster cooperation in Research and Development (R&D), production and procurement, and Logistics Support (LS)

of defense equipment that emphasize joint production of systems to satisfy the military requirements of one or more allied or friendly nations in coordination with the United States.

Defense Information

Any document, writing, sketch, photograph, plan, model, specification, design prototype, or other recorded or oral information relating to any defense article, defense service, or major combatant vessel, but shall not include Restricted Data as defined by the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended, and data removed from the Restricted Data category under section 142 of that Act.

Defense Information Infrastructure (DII)

Obsolete — See Global Information Grid.

Defense Information Infrastructure Common Operating Environment (DIICOE)

See Common Operating Environment.

Defense Information Technology Standards Registry (DISR)

An online repository for a minimal set of primarily commercial IT standards formerly captured in the Joint Technical Architecture (JTA). These standards are used as the “building codes” for all systems being procured by the Department of Defense. Use of the DISR facilitates interoperability among systems and integration of new systems into the Global Information Grid (GIG). Additionally, the DISR provides the capability to build profiles of specific standards that programs will use to deliver net-centric capabilities. Access to DISR is via a web-enabled interface (“DISRonline”) that consists of a collection of web-based applications that support all aspects of standards development and compliance.

Defense Planning Guidance (DPG)

Obsolete — See Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) and Joint Programming Guidance (JPG).

Defense Resources Board (DRB)

Obsolete — See Senior Leadership Review Group (SLRG).

Defense Systems Management College (DSMC)

Co-located with Defense Acquisition University (DAU) Headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the Defense Systems Management College, School of Program Managers, is chartered to provide executive-level and international acquisition management training, consulting, and research.

Deferral of Budget Authority (BA)

Temporary withholding or delaying the obligation or expenditure of BA or any type of executive action that effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of BA. BA may be deferred to provide for contingencies, to achieve savings or greater efficiency in the operations of government, or as otherwise specified by law. BA may not be deferred in order to effect a policy in lieu of one established by law or for any other reason. Deferrals must be communicated to the Congress by the President in a special message.

Deficiency

1. Operational need minus existing and planned capability. The degree of inability to successfully accomplish one or more mission tasks or functions required to achieve mission or mission area objectives. Deficiencies might arise from changing mission objectives, opposing threat systems, changes in the environment, obsolescence, or depreciation in current military assets. 2. In contract management — any part of a proposal that fails to satisfy the government's requirements.

Definitization

The agreement on, or determination of, contract terms, specifications, and price, which converts the undefinitized contract action to a definitive contract. (DFARS 217.7401(b))

Degradation

Lowering of quality, performance, or status; also a gradual impairment in the ability to perform.

Delay Allowance

A time increment included in a time standard to allow for predictable contingencies and minor delays beyond the control of the worker.

Delta

Change or difference, e.g., a funding delta.

Department of Defense Architecture Framework (DoDAF)

Defines a common approach for DoD architecture description, development, presentation, and integration for both warfighting operations and business operations and processes. The Framework is intended to ensure that architectural descriptions can be compared and related across organizational boundaries, including joint and multinational boundaries. It defines three related views of architecture: operational view, systems view, and technical standards view. Each view is composed of data elements that are depicted via graphical, tabular, or textual products.

Department of Defense Metadata Registry

Managed by the Defense Information Systems Agency, it provides data services and other data-related infrastructures that promote interoperability and software reuse in the secure, reliable, and networked environment planned for the Global Information Grid (GIG). See Global Information Grid.

Department of Defense Strategic Plan

A plan required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993. The plan is submitted to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress and must contain, among other things, a comprehensive mission statement, general goals and objectives, an identification of key external factors beyond the Department's control, descriptions of how goals are to be achieved, how performance goals are related to general goals and objectives, and the program evaluations used to establish or revise general goals and objectives. The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) has determined that the Quadrennial Defense Report (QDR) is the DoD Strategic Plan required by GPRA. See Quadrennial Defense Report.

Deploy/Deployment

Fielding a weapon system by placing it into operational use with units in the field/fleet.

Deployment Plan

A plan to provide for the smooth introduction of a system or equipment to the user.

Depot Level (D Level) Maintenance

Maintenance performed on materiel requiring major overhaul or a complete rebuild of parts, assemblies, subassemblies, and end items, including the manufacture of parts, modification, testing, and reclamation as required. Supports organizational and intermediate maintenance activities by more extensive shop facilities and personnel of higher technical skill than are normally available at the lower levels of maintenance.

Derating

Using an item so that applied stresses are below the item's rated values, i.e., stress values that the item would normally be expected to withstand.

Derived Requirements

These arise from constraints, consideration of issues implied but not explicitly stated in the requirements baseline, factors introduced by the selected architecture, information assurance requirements and the design. Derived requirements are definitized through requirements analysis as part of the overall systems engineering process and are part of the allocated baseline.

Design Control Activity

A contractor or government activity having responsibility for design of a given part and for the preparation and currency of engineering drawings and other Technical Data (TD) for that part.

Design Interface

One of the traditional elements of Logistics Support (LS) and one of the functions of logistics. Involves the relationship of logistics-related design parameters, such as Reliability and Maintainability (R&M), to readiness and support resource requirements. These logistics-related design parameters are expressed in operational terms rather than inherent values and specifically related to System Readiness Objectives (SROs) and support costs of the materiel system.

Design Parameters

Qualitative, quantitative, physical, and functional value characteristics that are inputs to the design process, for use in design tradeoffs, risk analyses, and development of a system that is responsive to system requirements.

Design Readiness Review (DRR)

Provides for an in-phase assessment of design maturity during the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase, typically at the end of the System Integration effort. According to DoDI 5000.2, design maturity may be gauged by the number of subsystem and system design reviews successfully completed; the percentage of drawings completed; planned corrective actions to hardware/software deficiencies; adequate Developmental Testing (DT); an assessment of

Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health (ESOH) risks; a completed Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA); the identification of key system characteristics and critical manufacturing processes; an estimate of system reliability based on demonstrated reliability rates; and other indicators, as appropriate. Completion of a DRR ends the System Integration effort and begins the System Demonstration effort of the System Development and Demonstration phase.

Design Synthesis

The process of translating functional and performance requirements into design solutions to include internal and external interfaces.

Design-to-Cost (DTC)

Management concept that historically emphasized cost-effective design (minimizing cost while achieving performance) and targeting an Average Unit Procurement Cost (AUPC). DTC concentrated on the contractors' activities associated with tracking/controlling costs and performing cost-performance analyses/tradeoffs. Cost as an Independent Variable (CAIV) has refocused DTC to consider cost objectives for the total life cycle of the program and to view CAIV with the understanding it may be necessary to trade off performance to stay within cost objectives and constraints. DTC is now those actions that are undertaken to meet cost objectives through explicit design activities. Contractual implementation of DTC should go beyond simply incentivizing the contractor to meet cost commitments — it should also incentivize the contractor to seek out additional cost reduction opportunities.

Design-to-Unit Production Cost (DTUPC)

Contractual provision that is the anticipated unit production price to be paid by the government for recurring production costs; based on a stated production quantity, rate, and time frame.

Detailed Cost Estimate

See Engineering Cost Estimate.

Detailed Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) Plan

Describes the detailed test procedures, test conditions, data collection, and analysis processes to be used during the conduct of LFT&E.

Detailed Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) Report

Service report of the results and evaluation of all testing identified in the LFT&E strategy submitted to Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) no later than 120 days after test completion. The format of the report is a Service option; however, to facilitate the DOT&E independent report to the Congress, each Service report should include the firing results, test conditions, a description of any deviations approved subsequent to the preparation of the Detailed LFT&E Plan, test limitations, conclusions, and the evaluation of live fire vulnerability/lethality based on available information (if applicable).

Determination and Findings (D&F)

A special form of written approval by authorized officials required by statute or regulation as prerequisite to taking certain contracting actions.

Developing Activity/Agency (DA)

The command responsible for Research and Development (R&D) and production of a new item.

Development

The process of working out and extending the theoretical, practical, and useful applications of a basic design, idea, or scientific discovery. Design, building, modification, or improvement of the prototype of a vehicle, engine, instrument, or the like as determined by the basic idea or concept. Includes all efforts directed toward programs being engineered for Service use but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operation, and all efforts directed toward development engineering and test of systems, support programs, vehicles, and weapons that have been approved for production and Service deployment.

Development Specification

Obsolete — See Item Performance Specification.

Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E)

1. Any testing used to assist in the development and maturation of products, product elements, or manufacturing or support processes. 2. Any engineering-type test used to verify status of technical progress, verify that design risks are minimized, substantiate achievement of contract technical performance, and certify readiness for initial Operational Testing (OT). Development tests generally require instrumentation and measurements and are accomplished by engineers, technicians, or soldier operator-maintainer test personnel in a controlled environment to facilitate failure analysis.

Deviation

A written authorization, granted prior to the manufacture of an item, to depart from a particular performance or design requirement of a specification, drawing, or other document for a specific number of units or a specified period of time.

Direct Cost

Any cost specifically identified with a particular final cost objective. Is not necessarily limited to items that are incorporated into the end product as labor or material.

Direct Engineering

Engineering effort directly related to specific end products.

Direct Labor

Labor specifically identified with a particular final cost objective. Manufacturing direct labor includes fabrication, assembly, inspection, and test for constructing the end product. Engineering direct labor consists of engineering labors such as reliability, Quality Assurance (QA), test, design, etc., that are readily identified with the end product.

Direct Labor Standard

A specified output or a time allowance established for a direct labor operation. Established by industrial engineers.

Direct Materials

Includes raw materials, purchased parts, and subcontracted items required to manufacture and assemble completed products. A direct material cost is the cost of material used in making a product.

Disbursements

In budgetary usage, gross disbursements represent the amount of checks issued, cash, or other payments less refunds received. Net disbursements represent gross disbursements less income collected and credited to the appropriation of fund account, such as amounts received for goods and services provided. See Outlays.

Discounting

The process of reducing a future amount to a present value.

Disposal

1. The second effort of the Operations and Support (O&S) phase as established and defined by DoDI 5000.2. 2. The act of getting rid of excess, surplus, scrap, or salvage property under proper authority. Disposal may be accomplished by, but not limited to, transfer, donation, sale, declaration, abandonment, or destruction.

Distributed Product Description (DPD)

Central elements in a collaborative environment that authoritatively maintain the system design and behavioral information for alternative designs as needed for Modeling and Simulation (M&S) analyses by all authorized users. In particular, the DPD should possess strong inter-networking capabilities to maintain coordinated system design (structural) and performance views of the system under development. It should incrementally reflect changed performance parameters in response to design changes and address the resulting performance impacts on system operations.

Documentation

1. Documents used in oversight and review of acquisition programs, including Acquisition Program Baseline (APB), Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP), Selected Acquisition Report (SAR), and others. See DoDI 5000.2. 2. Documents used to determine suitability, e.g., operator and maintenance instructions, repair parts lists, support manuals, and manuals related to computer programs and system software.

DoD 5000 Series

Refers collectively to DoDD 5000.1 and DoDI 5000.2. See DoD Directive 5000.1 and DoD Instruction 5000.2.

DoD Component Acquisition Executive (CAE)

Secretaries of the Military Departments or Heads of Agencies with the power of redelegation. In the Military Departments, the officials delegated as CAEs (also called Service Acquisition Executives (SAEs)) are respectively, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) (ASA(AL&T)), the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition) (ASN(RD&A)), and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition) (ASAF(A)). The CAEs are responsible for all acquisition functions within their Components.

This includes both the SAEs for the Military Departments and acquisition executives in other DoD Components, such as the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), which also have acquisition management responsibilities.

DoD Components

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD); the Military Departments; the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Joint Staff; the Unified Combatant Commands (UCCs); the Defense Agencies; and DoD field activities.

DoD Directive (DoDD) 5000.1, *The Defense Acquisition System*

The principal DoD directive on acquisition, it states policies applicable to all DoD acquisition programs. These policies fall into five major categories: 1) Flexibility, 2) Responsiveness, 3) Innovation, 4) Discipline, and 5) Streamlined and Effective Management.

DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5000.2, *Operation of the Defense Acquisition System*

Establishes a simplified and flexible management framework for translating mission needs and technology opportunities, based on approved mission needs and requirements, into stable, affordable, and well-managed acquisition programs. Specifically authorizes the Program Manager (PM) and the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) to use discretion and business judgment to structure a tailored, responsive, and innovative program.

Domestic End Product

An unmanufactured end product mined or produced in the United States or an end product manufactured in the United States if the cost of its domestic (or qualifying country) components exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components.

DOTMLPF (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities) Analysis

The first substep in the Functional Solution Analysis (FSA). It determines whether a nonmateriel or integrated DOTMLPF approach and/or policy approach is required to fill the capability gaps identified in the Functional Need Analysis (FNA). Capability proposals may involve a mix of both DOTMLPF and materiel changes. (CJCSM 3170.01B)

Down Event

An event that caused an item to become unavailable to initiate its mission (that is, the transition from Up-Time to Down-Time).

Down Select

To reduce the number of contractors working on a program by eliminating one or more for the next phase.

Draft Request for Proposal (RFP)

Usually sent out to prospective industry bidders authorized by government to receive it in advance of final RFP. Solicits contractors' recommendations to add, delete, or modify requirements, and gives them heads up on what is anticipated.

Dual Production

In North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) context, production of a weapon system in Europe and United States refers not only to independent production lines for entire systems, but also to interdependent components production. See Co-Production.

Dual Source

Two contractors producing the same components or end items for the same program.

E

Early On

An action should be taken at the beginning of an evolution (i.e., planning early on in system development for adequate support.)

Early Operational Assessment (EOA)

An Operational Assessment (OA) conducted prior to, or in support of, Milestone B.

Earned Hours

The time in standard hours credited to a worker or group of workers as a result of their completion of a given task or group of tasks.

Earned Value Management System (EVMS)

Industry developed set of 32 standards adopted for use by DoD in 1996 for evaluation of contractor management systems. The EVMS replaced the Cost/Schedule Control Systems Criteria (C/SCSC), that contained 35 standards for evaluation of contractor management systems. Contractors with systems formally recognized by DoD as meeting the 35 C/SCSC standards prior to November 1996 are considered compliant with the 32 EVMS standards.

Economic Analysis (EA)

A systematic approach to selecting the most efficient and cost-effective strategy for satisfying an agency's need. An EA evaluates the relative worth of different technical alternatives, design solutions, and/or acquisition strategies, and provides the means for identifying and documenting the costs and associated benefits of each alternative to determine the most cost-effective solution. Normally associated with Automated Information System (AIS) acquisition programs.

Economic Life

The period of time over which the benefits to be gained from a system may reasonably be expected.

Economic Lot Size

The number of units of material or a manufactured item that can be purchased or produced within the lowest unit cost range. Its determination involves reconciling the decreasing trend in preparation unit costs and the increasing trend in unit costs of storage, interest, insurance, depreciation, and other costs incident to ownership, as the size of the lot is increased.

Economic Ordering Quantity (EOQ)

The most economical quantity of parts to order at one time, considering the applicable procurement and inventory costs.

Economic Production Rate

The most economically feasible rate at which an end item can be manufactured.

Economies of Scale

Reductions in unit cost of output resulting from the production of additional units stem from increased specialization of labor as volume of output increases; decreased unit costs of materials; better utilization of management; acquisition of more efficient equipment; and greater use of by products.

Effective Competition

A marketplace condition that results when two or more manufacturing sources are acting independently of each other.

Effectiveness

The extent to which the goals of the system are attained, or the degree to which a system can be elected to achieve a set of specific mission requirements. Also, an output of cost-effectiveness analysis.

Efficiency Factor

The ratio of standard performance time to actual performance time, usually expressed as a percentage.

Effort

A subdivision of a phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework as established and defined by DoDI 5000.2. There are two efforts for each of three phases, six in total. The efforts of the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase are System Integration (SI) and System Demonstration (SD); the efforts of the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase are Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) and Full Rate Production and Deployment (FRP&D); and the efforts of the Operations and Support (O&S) phase are Sustainment and Disposal. The efforts to be accomplished for any phase are defined in the program's acquisition strategy and program structure and depend on the program's particular situation or business case. The Concept Refinement (CR) and Technology Development (TD) phases are not divided into efforts. See Acquisition Life Cycle.

Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)

The impact of the electromagnetic environment upon the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems and platforms. (CJCSM 3170.01B)

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

Engineering term used to designate interference in a piece of electronic equipment caused by another piece of electronic or other equipment. Sometimes refers to interference caused by nuclear explosion.

Electronic Counter-Countermeasures (ECCM)

The division of Electronic Warfare (EW) involving actions taken to insure friendly effective use of the electromagnetic, optical, and acoustic spectra despite the enemy's use of EW to include high power microwave techniques.

Electronic Protection (EP)

The division of Electronic Warfare (EW) involving actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, or equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy employment of EW that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly capability.

Element

A complete, integrated set of subsystems capable of accomplishing an operational role or function, such as navigation. It is the Configuration Item (CI) delivered by a single contractor.

Embedded Computer Resources (ECR)

Computer system physically incorporated (not necessarily within) into a larger system whose function is not purely data processing. ECR can be stand alone, but still integral to a larger system, and used for other purposes provided the primary function is to support weapon systems.

Embedded Instrumentation

Data collection and processing capabilities integrated into the design of a system for one or more of the following uses: diagnostics, prognostics, testing, or training. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Enactment

1. Action by the Congress on the President's Budget (PB). Includes hearings, budget resolution, authorizations, and appropriations acts. Result is appropriations (funding) for Federal Government. 2. Second of four phases in the DoD Resource Allocation Process (RAP).

End Item

The final production product when assembled, or completed, and ready for issue or deployment.

Entrance Criteria

Minimum accomplishments required to be completed by each program prior to entry into the next phase or effort.

Engineering Change Proposal (ECP)

A proposal to the responsible authority recommending that a change to an original item of equipment be considered, and the design or engineering change be incorporated into the article to modify, add to, delete, or supersede original parts.

Engineering Cost Estimate

Derived by summing detailed cost estimates of the individual work packages and adding appropriate burdens. Usually determined by a contractor's industrial engineers, price analysts, and cost accountants.

Engineering Development Model (EDM)

A production representative system acquired during the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) Phase. EDMs may be used to demonstrate maturing performance via an Operational Assessment (OA) or Operational Testing (OT) and to finalize proposed production specifications and drawings. Formal Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) required by statute or regulation before a Full Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR) is normally performed on Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) articles during the LRIP effort of the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase.

Environment

1. Includes the air, water, land, plants, animals, and other living organisms, man-made structures, historical and cultural resources, and the interrelationships that exist among them and with people. 2. The aggregate of all external and internal conditions (such as temperature, humidity, radiation, magnetic and electric fields, shock vibration, etc.) either natural or man-made, or self-induced, that influences the form, performance, reliability, or survival of an item.

Environment, Operating

Used as an operational reference, environment includes the generic natural environment; e.g., weather, climate, ocean conditions, terrain, vegetation, electromagnetic, etc. Modified environment can refer to specific induced environments; e.g., “dirty” battlefield environment, Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) environment, etc. Environment includes those conditions observed by the system during operational use, stand-by, maintenance, transportation, and storage.

Environmental Assessment (EA)

Contains an estimate of whether or not a proposed system will adversely affect the environment or be environmentally controversial, in which case an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Detailed description of the effects, impacts, or consequences associated with designing, manufacturing, testing, operating, maintaining, and disposing of weapon or Automated Information System (AIS) systems.

Environmental Quality

The condition of the following elements that make up the environment: flora, fauna, air, water, land, and cultural resources. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Environmental Stress Screening (ESS)

A series of tests conducted under environmental stresses to expose weak parts and defects in workmanship so they may be corrected.

Equipment Scheduling and Loading

The effective and efficient loading of machines according to their capabilities to perform defined operations utilizing their maximum capability to assure attainment of the manufacturing schedule.

Escalated Dollars

See Current Year (CY) Dollars, Then Year (TY) Dollars.

Escalation

Use of a price index to convert past to present prices or to convert present to future prices; increase due to inflation and outlay rates for the appropriation and the branch or the Service involved.

Estimate at Completion (EAC) (Cost)

Actual direct costs, plus indirect costs or costs allocable to the contract, plus the estimate of costs (direct and indirect) for authorized work remaining.

Evaluation Criteria

Standards by which accomplishments of required technical and Operational Effectiveness (OE) and/or suitability characteristics or resolution of operational issues may be assessed. See Source Selection Plan (SSP).

Event-Based Contracting

Supports “event-driven acquisition strategy” by linking specific contractual events to the “exit criteria” for the acquisition phase, or to intermediate development events established for the acquisition strategy.

Event-Driven Acquisition Strategy

An acquisition strategy that links program decisions to demonstrated accomplishments in development, testing, and production.

Event Maintenance

One or more maintenance actions required to effect corrective and preventative maintenance due to any type of failure or malfunction, false alarm, or scheduled maintenance plan.

Evolutionary Acquisition (EA)

The preferred DoD strategy for rapid acquisition of mature technology for the user according to DoDI 5000.2. An evolutionary approach delivers capability in increments, recognizing up front the need for future capability improvements. There are two approaches to achieving an EA: Spiral Development and Incremental Development as noted below:

— **Spiral Development:** In this process, a desired capability is identified, but the end-state requirements are not known at program initiation. Requirements are refined through demonstration, risk management, and continuous user feedback. Each increment provides the best possible capability, but the requirements for future increments depend on user feedback and technology maturation. According to DoDD 5000.1, spiral development is the preferred process for executing an EA strategy.

— **Incremental Development:** In this process, a desired capability is identified, an end-state requirement is known, and that requirement is met over time by developing several increments, each dependent on available mature technology.

Exclusive (Non Exclusive) License

A license covering a patent(s), technical or proprietary data, technical assistance, know how, or any combination of these, granted by a U.S. firm to a foreign firm or government to produce, co-produce, or sell a defense article or service within a given sales territory without competition from any other licenses or from the licensor. A nonexclusive license is a license as described as above, except that competition may be permitted with other licensees and/or the licensor.

Executable Program

A program is executable if the Program Manager (PM) has adequate near-term approved funding.

Execution

The operation of carrying out a program as contained in the approved budget. Often referred to as Budget Execution.

Executive Branch

One of the three branches of government defined by the United States Constitution. Others are the Legislative branch and the Judicial branch. The principal acquisition participants within the executive branch include the President, the National Security Council (NSC), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Department of State (DoS), the Department of Defense (DoD), the military services, and the unified commands. The perspective of the executive branch is to formulate, direct, and execute national security policy, which includes defense acquisition policy.

Executive Direction

Authority and guidance for defense acquisition from within the Office of the President of the United States. Includes Executive Orders (EOs) issued by the President, National Security Directives (NSDs) issued by the National Security Council (NSC), and circulars issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Other executive branch officials also have the authority to issue policy affecting defense acquisition under the general policy-making authority of the executive branch, or as provided for in law (for example, the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L))) and the head of the Small Business Administration (SBA)), but the term “executive direction” is usually reserved for the policy-making authority of the President.

Executive Service

See Lead Component Service.

Exit Criteria

Program specific accomplishments that must be satisfactorily demonstrated before a program can progress further in the current acquisition phase or transition to the next acquisition phase. Exit criteria are normally selected to track progress in important technical, schedule, or management risk areas. They serve as gates that, when successfully passed or exited, demonstrate that the program is on track to achieve its final program goals and should be allowed to continue with additional activities within an acquisition phase or be considered for continuation into the next acquisition phase. Exit criteria are some level of demonstrated performance outcome (e.g., level of engine thrust), the accomplishment of some process at some level of efficiency (e.g.,

manufacturing yield), or successful accomplishment of some event (e.g., first flight), or some other criterion (e.g., establishment of a training program or inclusion of a particular clause in the follow-on contract) that indicates that aspect of the program is progressing satisfactorily. Exit criteria are documented in the Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM).

Expenditure

A charge against available funds, evidenced by voucher, claim, or other document, approved by a competent authority. An expenditure represents an actual payment of funds to an entity.

Expense Limitation

The financial authority issued by a claimant to an intermediate level of command is an expense limitation. Amounts therein are available for issuance of operating budgets to responsibility centers.

Expenses

Expired costs that are deducted from revenue for a given period. Cost of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of activities on the accrual basis over time, as distinguished from costs of acquisition of property.

Expired Appropriation

An appropriation no longer available for new obligations because the time available for incurring such obligations has expired. Expired appropriations are maintained by Fiscal Year (FY) identity for 5 years. During this 5-year period, obligations may be adjusted and outlays made from these accounts. Unobligated balances may not be withdrawn from expired accounts. After the 5-year period has elapsed, all obligated and unobligated balances are cancelled and the expired account is closed. See Cancelled Appropriation.

Extrapolation from Actual Costs

Extrapolation method requires prototype or preproduction actual cost data on the system considered. Primarily used in estimating the production cost of system hardware, and assumes a relationship (technical, performance) between cost of prototypes and production units. See Cost Estimating Methodologies.

F

Fabrication

The construction of a part from raw material; the development of software code.

Facilities

Includes the permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary real property assets required to operate and support the materiel system, including conducting studies to define types of facilities or facility improvements, locations, space needs, utilities, environmental requirements, real estate requirements, and equipment. One of the traditional elements of Logistics Support (LS).

Fact-of-Life Change(s) (FoLC)

As used in the FY 2007-2011 Department of Defense Integrated Program and Budget Review, changes to the defense program based on pricing or Congressional action. In lieu of revised Program Objective Memorandums for FY 2007-2011, components will submit revised Budget Estimate Submissions covering FoLC for those years. More far-reaching changes to the defense program are addressed via Change Proposals. See Change Proposals.

Failure

The event in which any part of an item does not perform as required by its performance specification. The failure may occur at a value in excess of the minimum required in the specification, i.e., past design limits or beyond the margin of safety.

Failure Free Warranty (FFW)

A procurement methodology whose purpose is to bring the manufacturers, or design control agent, into the loop of continuously upgrading the field reliability of designated equipment(s).

Failure Mode

Describes the way the failure occurs and its impact on equipment operation.

Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA)

Procedure by which each potential failure mode is analyzed to determine its effects on the system and then classified according to its severity.

Fallback Position

Alternative (second choice) position.

Family of Joint Future Concepts

Incorporates strategic guidance and enduring national interests through an overarching concept. The Joint Operations Concept is written to provide overarching guidance to the joint concepts community of how the future joint force should operate in 10 to 20 years. This guides the selection, writing, and development of joint operating concepts, joint functional concepts, and joint integrating concepts. These concepts together constitute the Family of Joint Future Concepts. (CJCSI 3170.01E) See Joint Functional Concept, Joint Integrating Concept, and Joint Operating Concept.

Family of Systems (FoS)

A set of systems that provides similar capabilities through different approaches to achieve similar or complementary effects. For example, the warfighter may need the capability to track moving targets. The FoS that provides this capability could include unmanned or manned aerial vehicles with appropriate sensors, a space-based platform, or a special operations capability. Each can provide the ability to track moving targets, but with differing characteristics of persistence, accuracy, timeliness, etc. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Fatigue

A physical weakening of material because of age, stress, or vibration.

Fatigue Allowance

Time included in the production standard to allow for decreases or losses in production that might be attributed to worker fatigue. (Usually applied as a percentage of the leveled, normal, or adjusted time.)

Feasibility Study

A study of the applicability or desirability of any management or procedural system from the standpoint of advantages versus disadvantages in any given case.

Federal Acquisition Reform Act (FARA)

Division D of the 1996 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). It established exceptions for commercial item acquisitions (e.g., from Truth in Negotiations Act (TINA) requirements and cost accounting standards), authorized waiver of recoupment charges in Foreign Military Sales (FMS) of major defense equipment, and repealed redundant procurement ethics statutes.

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)

The regulation for use by federal executive agencies for acquisition of supplies and services with appropriated funds. The FAR is supplemented by the Military Departments and by DoD. The DoD supplement is called the DFARS (Defense FAR Supplement).

Federal Debt

See Gross Federal Debt.

Fenced Funding

An identified aggregation of resources reviewed, approved, and managed as a distinct entity. The proposed program must be developed within directed resource limitations and the approved program must be implemented within specified resources.

Fences

Fences, or resource levels, established for a particular program provide a way by which the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) or the Service headquarters can exert functional influence. Fences may just as appropriately be called ceilings and floors, used to protect resources.

Fielding

See Deploy/Deployment.

Figure of Merit

The numerical value assigned to a Measure of Effectiveness (MOE), parameter, or other figure, as a result of an analysis, synthesis, or estimating technique.

Final Assembly

The joining together of the major sections to perform a complete unit.

Firmware

The combination of a hardware device and computer instructions or computer data that reside as read-only software on the hardware device. The software cannot be readily modified under program control.

First Article

First article includes preproduction models, initial production samples, test samples, first lots, pilot models, and pilot lots; and approval involves testing and evaluating the first article for conformance with specified contract requirements before or in the initial stage of production under a contract.

First Article Testing (FAT)

Production testing that is planned, conducted, and monitored by the materiel developer. FAT includes preproduction and initial production testing conducted to ensure that the contractor can furnish a product that meets the established technical criteria.

First Unit Equipped (FUE) Date

The scheduled date a system or end item, and its agreed-upon support elements, are issued to the designated Initial Operational Capability (IOC) unit, and training specified in the new equipment training plan has been accomplished.

Fiscal Guidance

Annual guidance issued by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), consistent with Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) and Joint Programming Guidance (JPG), that provides fiscal constraints that must be observed by DoD Components in the formulation of force structures and by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Joint Staff in reviewing proposed programs.

Fiscal Year (FY)

For the United States Government (USG), the period covering 1 October to 30 September (12 months).

Fitness for Use

The effectiveness of the design, manufacturing, and support processes in delivering a system that meets the operational requirements under all anticipated operational conditions.

Fixed Costs

Costs that do not vary with the volume of business, such as property taxes, insurance, depreciation, security, and minimum water and utility fees.

Flexible Sustainment (FS)

A concept that provides procedural freedom to optimize Life Cycle Costs (LCCs) through trade-offs that are accomplished either during initial or follow-on acquisition. The principal elements of FS are Reliability Based Logistics (RBL) techniques and Trigger Based Item Management (TBIM). Both of these processes attempt to take maximum advantage of commercial industry capabilities and practices. See Reliability Based Logistics and Trigger Based Item Management.

Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part (FSCAP)

Any aircraft part, assembly, or installation containing a critical characteristic whose failure, malfunction, or absence may cause a catastrophic failure resulting in loss or serious damage to the aircraft, or cause an uncommanded engine shutdown resulting in an unsafe condition. See Critical Characteristic.

Float

The period of time that an activity may be delayed without becoming a critical activity.

Flowchart

A graphical explanation of a particular process. In a production process, it usually includes symbols to allow recognition of operations, inspections, storage, etc.

Flow Diagram

The paths of movement of workers and/or materials superimposed on a graphical representation of the work area.

Flow Process Chart

A graphical representation of the sequence of all operations, transportation, inspections, delays, and storage occurring during a process or procedure.

Flyaway Costs

Costs related to the production of a usable end item of military hardware. Includes the cost of creating the basic unit (airframe, hull, chassis, etc.), an allowance for changes, propulsion equipment, electronics, armament, other installed Government-Furnished Equipment (GFE), and nonrecurring “start-up” production costs. Equates to Rollaway and Sailaway costs.

Focal Point

In a particular organization (e.g., the headquarters of a major command) the principal Point of Contact (PoC) for coordination and exchange of information related to a particular issue or area.

Focused Logistics

A Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) initiative that seeks the fusion of information, logistics, and transportation technologies to provide rapid crisis response by allowing for the tracking and shifting of assets en route and the delivery of tailored logistics and sustainment packages directly at the strategic, operational, or tactical level of operations.

Follow-On Operational Test and Evaluation (FOT&E)

The Test and Evaluation (T&E) that may be necessary after the Full Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR) to refine the estimates made during Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), to evaluate changes, and to reevaluate the system to ensure that it continues to meet operational needs and retains its effectiveness in a new environment or against a new threat.

Force Levels

Number of aircraft, ships, troops, and other forces that are required to accomplish assigned tasks or missions. Normally identified by specified aircraft model, ship type, Army divisions, etc.

Forces

Broadly, the fighting elements (combatant) of the overall defense structure; units, equipment, etc., shown in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

Force Structure

The composition of a Service, or all Services together, in terms of the number of major combat and support units, and their relationship to each other.

Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT)

A DoD Test and Evaluation (T&E) program that is prescribed in Title 10 U.S.C. § 2350a(g), and is centrally managed by the Director, Strategic and Tactical Systems, Office of the Director, Defense Research and Engineering. It provides funding for U.S. T&E of selected equipment items and technologies developed by allied countries when such items and technologies are identified as having good potential to satisfy valid DoD requirements.

Foreign Military Sales (FMS)

That portion of U.S. security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, and the Army Export Control Act (AECA). The recipient provides reimbursement for defense articles and services transferred from the United States. This includes cash sales from stocks (inventories, services, or training) by the DoD.

Foreign Weapon

For the purpose of the Foreign Comparative Testing (FCT) program, a foreign weapon is any conventional item of military equipment, system, subsystem, munitions, or major component manufactured by a friendly or neutral country that is available or soon to be available for procurement by the United States Government (USG).

Form, Fit, and Function (F3) Data

Technical Data (TD) pertaining to items, components, or processes for the purpose of identifying source, size, configuration, mating and attachment characteristics, functional characteristics, and performance requirements.

Formal Agreement

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), or the equivalent, as defined in DoDD 5530.3.

Forum for Armaments Cooperation

A formal body of accredited national representatives of two or more nations, with a definable membership and charter, meeting periodically — with proceedings of meetings documented for participants — for information exchange and discussion to harmonize operational concepts,

doctrine, and procedures; standardize materiel requirements; explore opportunities for cooperative research, development, and acquisition; and/or agree on specific cooperative projects.

Forward Financing

A procedure to use X year money (primarily Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)) in year X + 1. Primarily an Air Force term. See Forward Funding.

Forward Funding

Carryover of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding (Budget Authority (BA)) into second year of appropriations availability. Requires permission from higher authority.

Forward Pricing

Prospective pricing of overhead and labor parts.

Front End/Up Front

Planning or resource commitment at the beginning of the development process to anticipate later requirements and reduce future problems. See Early on.

Fourth Generation Language (4GL)

A computer language designed to improve the productivity achieved by higher order (third generation languages (3GLs)) and, often, to make computer programming available to non-programmers. Features typically include an integrated database management system, query language, report generator, and screen definition facility.

Full and Open Competition (FOC)

All responsible sources are eligible to compete. The standard for competition in contracting. Required by the Competition in Contracting Act (1984).

Full Funding

1. Funding policy applicable to the Procurement appropriation: In submitting budget requests, a DoD Component must provide sufficient funding to cover the total cost associated with an authorized quantity of militarily usable end items for the Fiscal Year (FY) in which the acquisition contract is planned to be awarded. The number of end items budgeted for in any single year must be capable of being delivered in a future 12-consecutive-month period. 2. Funding policy applicable to the Military Construction (MILCON) appropriation: In submitting budget requests, a DoD Component must provide sufficient funding to cover the total cost of the entire construction project for the FY in which the construction begins. Programs are allowed 5 years to obligate the construction funds. 3. A DoDI 5000.2 requirement for formal program initiation of an acquisition program. In this sense, full funding means having an approved current (and projected) resource stream to execute the acquisition program, i.e., program funding is included both in the budget and in the out-years of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) sufficient to cover the current and future efforts described in the acquisition strategy. Funding requirements will be adjusted at least annually as the program advances through its life cycle.

Full Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR)

A review normally conducted at the conclusion of Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) effort that authorizes entry into the Full Rate Production (FRP) and Deployment effort of the Production and Deployment phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework. Formerly called Milestone III.

Full Operational Capability (FOC)

In general, attained when all units and/or organizations in the force structure scheduled to receive a system 1) have received it and 2) have the ability to employ and maintain it. The specifics for any particular system FOC are defined in that system's Capability Development Document and Capability Production Document.

Full Rate Production (FRP)

Contracting for economic production quantities following stabilization of the system design and validation of the production process.

Full Rate Production and Deployment (FRP&D)

The second effort of the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase defined and established by DoDI 5000.2. This effort follows a successful Full Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR). The system is produced at rate production and deployed to the field or fleet. This phase overlaps the Operations and Support (O&S) phase since fielded systems are operated and supported (sustained) while Full Rate Production (FRP) is ongoing.

Functional Analysis/Allocation (FA/A)

The examination of a function to identify all subfunctions necessary to the accomplishment of that function, and the identification of functional relationships and interfaces and the capturing of those relationships in a functional architecture. The subsequent flow down of upper-level performance requirements to lower-level subfunctions.

Functional Area

A broad scope of related joint warfighting skills and attributes that may span the range of military operations. Specific skill groupings that make up the functional areas are approved by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). There are eight functional areas: 1) Command and Control (C2), 2) Battlespace awareness, 3) Force application, 4) Focused logistics, 5) Force Protection, 6) Net-Centric Operations, 7) Force Management, and 8) Joint Training. A Functional Capabilities Board (FCB) is responsible for each functional area. (CJCSI 3170.01E) See Functional Capabilities Board.

Functional Area Analysis (FAA)

Identifies the operational tasks, conditions, and standards needed to achieve military objectives. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Functional Baseline

Documentation describing system/segment functional characteristics and the verification required to demonstrate the achievement of those specified functional characteristics. The system or segment specification establishes the functional baseline. See System Specification.

Functional Capabilities Board (FCB)

A permanently established body that is responsible for the organization, analysis, and prioritization of joint warfighting capabilities within an assigned functional area. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Functional Capabilities Board Working Group (FCBWG)

Groups that provide analytical support to the FCBs. They perform the review and assessment of Joint Capability Integration and Development System (JCIDS) documents, work with sponsors to resolve issues, and make recommendations to the FCB. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Functional Configuration Audit (FCA)

See System Verification Review.

Functional Configuration Identification (FCI)

The current approved or conditionally approved technical documentation for a system or Configuration Item (CI) as set forth in a functional specification and documents referenced therein.

Functional/Formal Qualification Review (FQR)

See System Verification Review (SVR).

Functional Management

The process of planning, organizing, coordinating, controlling, and directing efforts within a structure that groups responsibilities according to the type of work to be performed.

Functional Needs Analysis (FNA)

Assesses the ability of the current and programmed warfighting systems to deliver the capabilities the Functional Area Analysis (FAA) identified under the full range of operating conditions and to the designated measures of effectiveness. The FNA produces a list of capability gaps that require solutions and indicates the time frame in which those solutions are needed. It may also identify redundancies in capabilities that reflect inefficiencies. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Functional Solution Analysis (FSA)

Operationally based assessment of all potential Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF) and policy approaches to solving (or mitigating) one or more of the capability gaps identified in the Functional Needs Analysis. The order of priority for potential solutions is: 1) integrated DOTMLPF and policy changes that leverage existing materiel capabilities; 2) product improvement to existing materiel or facilities; 3) adoption of interagency or foreign materiel solutions; and 4) initiation of new materiel programs. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Functional Specialists

Specialists who assist and exercise surveillance over lower levels of management. (For example, logisticians and Test and Evaluation (T&E) experts).

Functional Support

Systematized methodologies and procedures, or a common set of standards applied to materiel acquisition programs, which include but are not limited to personnel, technical requirements, security, Automated Data Processing (ADP), cost analysis, training, safety, audit, logistics, Product Assurance (PA), reliability, Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), obligation planning and reporting, industrial preparedness, Value Engineering (VE), test, public affairs, legal, Inspector General (IG), mobilization, contracting, international cooperation, and small business.

Functional (Traditional) Organization

The classic organization. Typically a service or one product structure, with clear lines of authority in functional areas reporting ultimately to one head. Military services are functional organizations. See Hierarchical Organization.

Fund Availability

The status of Obligation Authority (OA).

Funding Profile

Program funding, usually displayed in columnar spread sheet format by years, starting with previous year through Current Year (CY) and out years.

Funding Wedge

Initial funding estimate used to get a program recognized in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

Fund Subdivision

A segment of an appropriation or other fund, created by funding action as an administrative means of controlling obligations and expenditures within an agency.

Future Logistics Enterprise (FLE)

DoD's mid-term vision (2005-2010) to accelerate logistics improvement, enhance support to the warfighter, and align logistics processes with the operational demands of the 21st century. The primary objective of the FLE is to ensure consistent, reliable support that meets warfighter requirements through enterprise integration and end-to-end customer service. The FLE builds upon and accelerates specific ongoing Service/Agency initiatives to meet the requirements of the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and the National Defense Strategy. FLE is composed of six initiatives as described below:

— **Depot Maintenance Partnerships:** The primary intent of this initiative is to enhance depot support to the warfighter by enabling and empowering DoD organic depots to develop appropriate partnerships with the commercial sector while recognizing the legitimate national security need for DoD to retain depot maintenance capability.

— **Condition-Based Maintenance+ (CBM+):** Focuses on inserting technology to support improved maintenance capabilities and business processes into both new and legacy weapon systems. It also involves integrating and changing business processes to dramatically improve logistics system responsiveness. The ultimate intent of this initiative is to increase Operational Availability (A_o) and readiness throughout the weapon system life cycle at a reduced cost. The desired end state is a force of maintainers who have the knowledge-skill sets and tools to maintain complex systems at the optimal time through the use of available technologies that improve maintenance decisions and integrate the logistics processes.

— **Total Life Cycle Systems Management (TLCSM):** The implementation, management, and oversight of all activities associated with the acquisition, development, production, fielding, sustainment, and disposal of a DoD weapon system across its life cycle by the designated Program Manager (PM). It empowers the PM as the life cycle manager with full accountability and responsibility for system acquisition and follow-on sustainment.

— **End-to-End Distribution:** This initiative is directed toward streamlining warfighter support by providing materiel, including retrograde and associated information, from the source of supply or point of origin to the point of use or disposal, as defined by the Combatant Commanders (COCOMs), military service, or characteristics of the commodity, on a worldwide basis. The intent of the initiative is to influence acquisition, sourcing, positioning, and transportation to facilitate the flow of materiel to the end user, ensuring that deployment and sustainment are synchronized.

— **Executive Agent (EA):** Aimed at improving support to warfighters by ensuring that EA roles, responsibilities, resources, and capabilities are responsive to the supported COCOMs' deployment and sustainment requirements. The initiative builds upon the emerging results of the recent Focused Logistics Wargames, analyses of EA responsiveness, and applications of customer relations management.

— **Enterprise Integration (EI):** This initiative builds upon efforts underway within the Services and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) in developing use of commercial tools such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and other Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) products for modern, integrated solutions to complex information requirements across the DoD logistics enterprise.

Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)

A massive DoD database and internal accounting system that summarizes forces and resources associated with programs approved by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). Its three parts are the organizations affected, appropriations accounts (Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), Operation and Maintenance (O&M), etc.), and the 11 major programs (strategic forces, mobility forces, R&D, etc.). The FYDP allows a “crosswalk” between DoD’s internal system of accounting via 11 major programs and congressional appropriations. The primary data element in the FYDP is the Program Element (PE). The FYDP is updated twice during an On-Year Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) Process cycle: submission of the combined Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)/Budget Estimate Submission (BES)

(usually August/September), and submission of the President's Budget (PB) (early February the year following). It is also updated during the Off-Year PPBE cycle based on direction from the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation. See Major Program.

G

Gantt Chart

A graphic portrayal of a project which shows the activities to be completed and the time to complete represented by horizontal lines drawn in proportion to the duration of the activity. Some Gantt Charts are able to show the float for the activity.

Gatekeeper

The Vice Director, Joint Staff, J-8 is the Gatekeeper of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process. This individual makes the initial joint potential designation of JCIDS proposals and determines the lead and supporting Functional Capabilities Boards (FCBs) for capability proposals. The Gatekeeper is supported by Joint Forces Command (JFCOM), Joint Staff/J-6, Joint Staff/J-7, and the Functional Capability Board Working Group leads. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

General and Administrative (G&A) Costs

Any management, financial, or other expense incurred or allocated to a business unit for the general management and administration of the business unit as a whole.

General Provisions

The mandatory (by law or regulation) clauses for all DoD contracts for the type of procurement involved — sometimes called “boiler plate.” The clauses devised particularly for the procurement are called Special Provisions.

General Purpose Test Equipment

Mechanical, hydraulic, electrical, electronics, or other test equipment which, without modification or alteration, has more than one use and is not limited to a special or peculiar research, development, production, maintenance, or test application.

General Specification

A general specification covers requirements common to two or more types, classes, grades, or styles of products, services, or materials avoiding the repetition of common requirements in detail specifications. It also permits changes to common requirements to be readily effected. General specifications may also be used to cover common requirements for weapon systems and subsystems.

Get Well

To solve a program problem. Usually implies requirement for, or discovery of, additional funding.

Given

A premise, fact, or assumption generally universally accepted at the outset.

Global Information Grid (GIG)

The globally interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities, associated processes, and personnel for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel. The GIG includes all owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, and other associated services necessary to achieve information superiority. It also includes National Security Systems (NSS) as defined in Section 5142 of the Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA) of 1996. (CJCSI 6212.01C)

Go No Go

The decision on whether or not to proceed (with a program).

Goldwater-Nichols

Name given to the Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 that restructured certain aspects of DoD management. Named for co-authors Senator Barry Goldwater and Representative Bill Nichols.

Goods

Any articles, materials, supplies, or manufactured products, including inspection and test equipment. The term excludes Technical Data (TD).

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

Formerly the General Accounting Office. An agency of the Legislative Branch, responsible solely to the Congress, which functions to audit all negotiated government office contracts and investigate all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds. Determines whether public funds are expended in accordance with appropriations.

Government Acquisition Quality Assurance (GAQA)

The function by which the government determines whether a contractor has fulfilled contractual obligations pertaining to quality and quantity.

Government Furnished Equipment (GFE)

See Government Furnished Property (GFP).

Government Furnished Material (GFM)

Material is government property that may be incorporated into, or attached to, an end item to be delivered under a contract or which may be consumed in the performance of a contract. It includes, but is not limited to, raw and processed material, parts, components, assemblies, and small tools and supplies.

Government Furnished Property (GFP)

Property in the possession of or acquired directly by the government, and subsequently delivered to or otherwise made available to the contractor.

Government Purpose License Rights

Rights to use, duplicate, or disclose Technical Data (TD) for government purposes only, and to have or permit others to do so for government purposes only. Government purposes include competitive procurement, but do not include the right to permit others to use for commercial purposes.

Government-Owned Contractor Operated (GOCO)

A manufacturing plant that is owned by the government and operated by a contractual civilian organization.

Government-Owned Government Operated (GOGO)

A manufacturing plant that is both owned and operated by the government.

Grass Roots Cost Estimate

See Engineering Cost Estimate.

Gross Federal Debt

Also called the national debt, it represents the total accumulated debt of the United States Government (USG) as a result of all federal borrowing from the founding of the United States to the present day. Its two main components are debt held by the public and debt held by government accounts. Debt held by the public includes debt held by individuals, corporations, state and local governments, the Federal Reserve System, and foreign governments. Debt held by government accounts consists primarily of trust funds (e.g., social security and military retirement) and revolving and special funds. Debt held by the public is sometimes referred to as the Federal Debt.

Guarantee

Congressional language term for contractor warranty. See Warranty.

H

Handling

The coordination and integration of all operations embracing packaging, protection, and movement of materiel by available equipment for short distances.

Hardness

See Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Hardness.

Hardware

1. Computers: The physical equipment that makes up a computer system, e.g., terminals and storage devices, as opposed to programming software. 2. Weapons: combat equipment and support equipment.

Harmonization

Refers to the process, or results, of adjusting differences or inconsistencies in the qualitative basic military requirements of the United States, its allies, and other friendly countries. It implies that significant features will be brought into line so as to make possible substantial gains in terms of the overall objectives of cooperation (e.g., enhanced utilization of resources, standardization, and compatibility of equipment). It implies especially that comparatively minor differences in “requirements” should not be permitted to serve as a basis for the support of slightly different duplicative programs and projects.

Head of Agency

In DoD, the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are heads of agencies. Subject to the direction of the SECDEF, the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)), the Director of Defense Procurement, and the directors of the Defense Agencies have been delegated authority to act as head of agency for their respective agencies (i.e., to perform functions under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) or Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS) reserved to an agency head), except for such actions that by terms of statute, or any delegation, must be exercised within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). Title 10 U.S.C. §167 provides the Combatant Commander (COCOM) of Special Operations Command (SOCOM) with head of agency authority similar to that of the Service Secretaries.

Head of Contracting Activity (HCA)

Agency head authorized to contract for supplies and services. May be delegated to major command heads within an agency. Title is by virtue of position. See Contracting Activity.

Heartburn Appeal

An appeal issue that seeks to reverse or amend a decision by a congressional committee adversely affecting the budget. In particular it is an appeal issue identified as being of major concern to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), which is addressed to the chairperson of the next committee scheduled to mark up the budget request. Also, any specific negative reaction to a proposal.

(Out of) Hide

Means of funding program, perhaps not planned or scheduled, out of existing Service funds without receiving any outside help from the Congress or Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

Hierarchical Organization

The classical or traditional type of organization with one person in charge (Program Manager (PM)) of functional areas (budget, engineering, logistics, etc.), which can be further broken into sub-elements. For example: The PM is at the bottom of the hierarchical ladder; the PM reports up the chain to a Program Executive Officer (PEO); the PEO reports up to the Service Acquisition Executive (SAE); and the SAE reports to the Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE) who is at the top of the organizational structure.

High Order Language (HOL)

See Higher Order Language.

Higher Order Language (HOL)

A programming language that requires little knowledge of the computer on which a program will run, allows symbolic naming of operations and addresses, provides features designed to facilitate expression of data structures and program logic, and usually results in several machine language instructions for each program statement. Examples include Ada, BASIC, C, C++, COBOL, FORTRAN, PASCAL and ALGOL. Also called Third Generation Languages (3GLs).

Highly Sensitive Classified Program

An acquisition special access program established and managed in accordance with DoD 5200.1-R, Information Security Program Regulation — See Special Access Program (SAP).

Hit

Move by the Congress or comptroller to reduce the Service or activity budget, usually by percentage of Total Obligation Authority (TOA) or a set amount.

Horizontal Technology Integration (HTI)

Application of common enabling technologies across multiple systems within a force to increase force effectiveness. (Army)

Host-Nation Support (HNS)

Civil and military assistance provided by host nations to allied forces and organizations in peace, transition to war, and wartime.

Human-Computer Interface (HCI)

See Man-Machine Interface (MMI).

Human Factors

The systematic application of relevant information about human abilities, characteristics, behavior, motivation, and performance. It includes principles and applications in the areas of human engineering, anthropometrics, personnel selection, training, life support, job performance aids, and human performance evaluation.

Human Performance

The ability of actual users and maintainers to meet the system's performance standards, including Reliability and Maintainability (R&M), under the conditions in which the system will be employed.

Human Systems Integration (HSI)

Includes the integrated and comprehensive analysis, design, assessment of requirements, concepts and resources for system manpower, personnel, training, safety and occupational health, habitability, personnel survivability, and human factors engineering. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

I

Idle Time

A time interval during which either the worker, the equipment, or both do not perform useful work.

“ilities”

The operational and support requirements a program must address (e.g., availability, maintainability, vulnerability, reliability, logistics supportability, etc.)

Implementation

The publication of directives, instructions, regulations, and related documents that define responsibilities and authorities and establish the internal management processes necessary to implement the policies or procedures of a higher authority.

Implemented Project

A cooperative project for which, subsequent to DoD Component or the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) approval, agreements with one or more allied or friendly nations have been signed and Component funds or funds for cooperative Research and Development (R&D) under Title 10 U.S.C. § 2350a, have been authorized and released.

Implementing Command

The command responsible for the acquisition and/or modification of the system (Air Force).

Impoundment

An action by the President that prevents the obligation or expenditure of Budget Authority (BA). Deferrals and rescissions are the two types of presidential impoundment.

Impoundment Resolution

Whenever all or part of any Budget Authority (BA) provided by the Congress is deferred the President must transmit a message to the Congress describing the deferrals. Either House may, at any time, pass a resolution disapproving this deferral of BA, thus requiring that the funds be made available for obligation. When no congressional action is taken, deferrals may remain in effect until, but not beyond, the end of the Fiscal Year (FY). If the funds remain available beyond the end of a FY and continued deferral of their use is desired, the President must transmit a new special message to the Congress. See Deferral of Budget Authority (BA); Impoundment.

In Process Inventory Control

The process whereby materials and parts are effectively and efficiently planned and controlled to assure their availability at the required stage of production.

In Process Review/Interim Program Review (IPR)

Review of a project or program at critical points to evaluate status and make recommendations to the decision authority.

Incentive

Motivating the contractor in calculable monetary terms to turn out a product that meets significantly advanced performance goals, to improve on the contract schedule up to and including final delivery, to substantially reduce costs of the work, or to complete the project under a weighted combination of some or all of these objectives.

Increment

In the context of Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), a militarily useful and supportable operational capability that can be effectively developed, produced, acquired, deployed and sustained. Each increment of capability will have its own set of threshold and objective values. See Threshold and Objective. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Incremental Development

In the context of systems acquisition, see Evolutionary Acquisition (EA). In the context of software development, see Software Engineering Approaches/Development Strategies.

Incremental Funding

The provision (or recording) of budgetary resources for a program or project based on obligations estimated to be incurred within a Fiscal Year (FY) when such budgetary resources will cover only a portion of the obligations to be incurred in completing the program or project as programmed. This differs from full funding, where budgetary resources are provided or recorded for the total estimated obligations for a program or project in the initial year of funding. (For distinction, see Full Funding.) Most commonly used for Research and Development (R&D), as opposed to production, which must be fully funded.

Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC)

Provides for furnishing an indefinite quantity, within stated limits, of specific supplies or services, during a specified contract period, with deliveries to be scheduled by the timely placement of orders upon the contractor by activities designated either specifically or by class.

Independent

See Joint Potential Designator (JPD).

Independent Cost Analysis (ICA)

An analysis of Program Office (PO) and/or Component Life Cycle Cost Estimates (LCCEs) conducted by an impartial body disassociated from the management of the program.

Independent Cost Estimate (ICE)

A Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) for Acquisition Category (ACAT) I programs prepared by an office or other entity that is not under the supervision, direction, or control of the Military Department, Defense Agency, or other Component of the DoD that is directly responsible for carrying out the development or acquisition of the program, or if the decision authority has been delegated to a Component, prepared by an office or other entity that is not directly responsible for carrying on the development or acquisition of the program.

Independent Government Cost Estimate (IGCE)

An estimate of the cost for goods and/or estimate of services to be procured by contract. Such estimates are prepared by government personnel, i.e., independent of contractors.

Independent Research and Development (IR&D)

Technical effort by industry that is not sponsored by, or required in performance of, a contract and that consists of projects falling within the areas of basic and applied research, development, and systems and other concept formulation studies. Also, discretionary funds that industry can allocate to projects.

Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V)

An independent review of software performed by an organization that is technically, managerially, and financially independent of the development organization.

Indirect Cost Pool

A grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives, but not specifically identified with any final cost objective.

Indirect Costs

Costs that, because of their incurrence for common or joint objectives, are not readily subject to treatment as direct costs.

Industrial Base (IB)

That part of the total private and government-owned industrial production and depot-level equipment and maintenance capacity in the United States and its territories and possessions and Canada. It is or shall be made available in an emergency for the manufacture of items required by the U.S. military services and selected allies.

Industrial Base (IB) Factors Analysis

An IB factors analysis is prepared to assess the near-term and long-range effect of a proposed international agreement on the U.S. Defense Industrial Base (DIB). The analysis is to address both the immediate effort and the projected development, production, and/or support of any proposed follow-on effort. Effects on prime and sub-tier industries are considered. This information is required for all proposed international agreements for research, development, and/or production of defense items.

Industrial Capability

That part of the total privately owned and government-owned industrial production and depot-level equipment and maintenance capacity in the United States and its territories and possessions, as well as capacity located in Canada, that is, or shall be made available in an emergency, for the manufacture of items required by the U.S. military services and selected allies.

Industrial Capability Analysis

An analysis of the industrial capability to design, develop, support, and if appropriate, restart an acquisition program (Title 10 U.S.C. § 2440). It is a required part of the acquisition strategy for Acquisition Category (ACAT) I programs.

Industrial Engineering

The art and science of utilizing and coordinating personnel, equipment, and materials to attain a desired quantity of output at a specified time and at an optimum cost. This may include gathering, analyzing, and acting upon facts pertaining to building and facilities, layouts, personnel organization, operating procedures, methods, processes, schedules, time standards, wage rates, wage payment plans, costs, and systems for controlling the quality and quantity of goods and services.

Industrial Facilities

Industrial property (other than material, special tooling, military property, and special test equipment) for production, maintenance, Research and Development (R&D), or test, including real property and rights therein, buildings, structures, improvements, and Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE).

Industrial Fund (IF)

A revolving fund established at DoD industrial-type activities where products or services are provided to external users. The purpose of the fund is to provide a more effective means of controlling costs; establish a flexible means for financing, budgeting, and accounting; encourage the creation of buyer-seller relationships; place budgeting, and accounting on a more commercial basis; and encourage cross-servicing between Military Departments. Charges to the fund are made for procurement of materials, services, and labor, and the fund is reimbursed by proceeds from the sale of products and services.

Industrial Mobilization

The process of marshaling the industrial sector to provide goods and services, including construction, required to support military operations and the needs of the civil sector during domestic or national emergencies. It includes the mobilization of materials, labor, capital, facilities, and contributory items and services. Mobilization activities may result in some disruption to the national economy.

Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)

That part of planned equipment exceeding defined acquisition cost thresholds, used for the purpose of cutting, abrading, grinding, shaping, forming, joining, testing, measuring, heating, treating, or otherwise altering the physical, electrical, or chemical properties of materials, components, or end items, entailed in manufacturing, maintenance, supply, processing, assembly, or Research and Development (R&D) operations.

Industrial Preparedness

The state of preparedness in industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives.

Industrial Resource Analysis

A discrete analysis of Industrial Base (IB) capabilities conducted to determine availability of production resources required to support a major system production program.

Industry

The defense industry (private sector contractors) includes large and small organizations providing goods and services to DoD. Their perspective is to represent interests of the owners or stockholders.

Information Assurance (IA)

Information operations that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for the restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Information Exchange Requirements (IERS)

Way to characterize information exchanges between systems. Top-level IERS identify warfighter information used in support of a particular mission-related task and exchanged between at least two operational systems supporting a joint or combined mission. IERS identify who exchanges what information with whom, why the information is necessary, and how the information exchange must occur. (CJCSI 6212.01C)

Information Gathering and Analysis

The specific actions taken to gain information about a system element or critical acquisition process for which the level of knowledge is insufficient to permit an informed decision to be made with respect to other risk-handling options.

Information Operations

Actions taken to affect adversary information and information systems while defending one's own information and information systems.

Information Resources Management (IRM)

Process of managing information resources to accomplish agency missions and to improve agency performance, including the reduction of information collection burdens on the public. (Title 44 U.S.C. § 3502)

Information Superiority

Systems and families of systems that are secure, reliable, interoperable, compatible with the electromagnetic spectrum environment, and able to communicate across a universal information technology infrastructure. (DoDI 5000.1)

Information Support Plan (ISP)

A requirement for all Acquisition Category (ACAT) programs that connect in any way to the communications and information infrastructure including both Information Technology (IT) and National Security System (NSS) programs. The ISP is used by program authorities to document

IT and NSS needs, objectives, and interface requirements in sufficient detail to enable testing and verification of requirements. The ISP also contains interface descriptions, infrastructure and support requirements, standards profiles, measures of performance, and interoperability shortfalls. The ISP is summarized in the Acquisition Strategy and reviewed at Milestones B and C. (DoDI 5000.2 and CJCSI 6212.01C)

Information System

A discrete set of information resources (e.g., personnel, data, software, computers, and communications equipment) organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.

Information Technology (IT)

Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency. IT includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources, including National Security Systems (NSSs). It does not include any equipment that is acquired by a federal contractor incidental to a federal contract. (CJCSI 6212.01C) See National Security System.

Information Technology Acquisition Board (ITAB)

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) oversight and review body for Major Automated Information System (MAIS) (Acquisition Category (ACAT) IA) acquisition programs. Performs review function for MAIS programs in support of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration) (ASD(NII)) similar to that performed by the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB) for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) in support of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)). See Acquisition Category.

Information Technology Architecture (ITA)

An integrated framework for evolving or maintaining existing Information Technology (IT), and acquiring new IT, to achieve an agency's strategic and Information Resource Management (IRM) goals. (Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA)).

Information Technology Infrastructure

Data, information, processes, organizational interactions, skills and analytical expertise, as well as systems, networks, and information exchange capabilities.

Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA)

Division E of the 1996 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). It repealed the Brooks Act, defined Information Technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSSs), established the requirement to designate a Chief Information Officer (CIO) for each major Federal Agency, assigned the responsibility for management of IT to the Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and moved procurement protest authority from the General Services Administration (GSA) to the Government Accountability Office (GAO). Frequently, but erroneously, referred to as the Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA). See Clinger-Cohen Act.

Information Technology Management Strategic Plan

Plan which provides overall direction and guidance for the use and management of information resources across the DoD.

Information Technology Overarching Integrated Product Team (IT OIPT)

Obsolete — See Networks and Information Integration Overarching Integrated Product Team (NII OIPT).

Information Technology System

See Information Technology (IT).

Information Warfare (IW)

Actions taken to achieve information superiority by affecting adversary information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks while defending one's own information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks.

Infrastructure

Generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces. (Joint Chiefs of Staff)

Inherent Availability (A_1)

Availability of a system with respect only to operating time and corrective maintenance. A_1 ignores standby and delay times associated with preventive maintenance as well as Mean Logistics Delay Time (MLDT) and may be calculated as the ratio of Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) divided by the sum of MTBF and Mean Time To Repair (MTTR), that is $A_1 = \text{MTBF} / (\text{MTBF} + \text{MTTR})$.

Inherent Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) Value

Any measure of reliability or maintainability that includes only the effects of item design and installation, and assumes an ideal operating and support environment.

Initial Capabilities Document (ICD)

Documents the need for a materiel approach, or an approach that is a combination of materiel and non-materiel, to satisfy specific capability gap(s). The ICD defines the gap in terms of the functional area; the relevant range of military operations; desired effects; time and Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF); and policy implications and constraints. The outcome of an ICD could be one or more DOTMLPF Change Recommendations (DCRs) or Capability Development Documents. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Initial Operational Capability (IOC)

In general, attained when some units and/or organizations in the force structure scheduled to receive a system 1) have received it and 2) have the ability to employ and maintain it. The specifics for any particular system IOC are defined in that system's Capability Development Document (CDD) and Capability Production Document (CPD).

Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E)

Dedicated Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) conducted on production, or production representative articles, to determine whether systems are operationally effective and suitable, and which supports the decision to proceed Beyond Low Rate Initial Production (BLRIP).

Initial Provisioning

The process of determining the range and quantity of items (i.e., spares and repair parts, special tools, and test and support equipment) required to support and maintain an item for an initial period of service. Its phases include the identification of items of supply, the establishment of data for catalog, Technical Manual (TM) and allowance list preparation, and the preparation of instructions to assure delivery of necessary support items with related end articles.

Initial Spares

Items procured for Logistics Support (LS) of a system during its initial period of operation.

Initial Technical Review (ITR)

A multi-disciplined technical review held early during the Concept Refinement phase to support a program's initial Program Objectives Memorandum (POM) submission. The review ensures that a program's technical baseline is sufficiently rigorous to support a valid cost estimate (with acceptable cost risk), and enable an independent assessment of that estimate by cost, technical, and program management subject matter experts. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Insensitive Munitions

Munitions that minimize the probability of inadvertent initiation and the severity of subsequent collateral damage as a result of unplanned, external stimuli. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Inspection

Visual examination of the item (hardware and software) and associated descriptive documentation, which compares appropriate characteristics with predetermined standards to determine conformance to requirements without the use of special laboratory equipment or procedures.

Installation

A fixed or relatively fixed location together with its real estate, buildings, structures, utilities, and improvement thereon. It is usually identified with an existing or potential organization and missions or functions.

Integrated Architecture

An architecture consisting of multiple views (operational view, systems view and technical view) that facilitates integration and promotes interoperability across capabilities and among related architectures. See Operational View (OV), Systems View (SV), and Technical View (TV). (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Integrated Baseline Review

Review of a contractor's Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB). It is conducted by PMs and their technical staffs or Integrated Product Teams (IPTs) on contracts requiring compliance with

DoD Earned Value Management System (EVMS) criteria requirements within 6 months after contract award.

Integrated Concept Team (ICT)

Multidisciplinary team representing appropriate Army commands and staff, and appropriate DoD organizations, other Federal agencies, industry and academia that looks at requirements solutions that have resulted from review of the Doctrine, Training, Leader Development, Organization, Materiel, and Soldier (DTLOMS) structure. (Army)

Integrated Diagnostics

An initiative for delivering weapon systems designed for ease of maintenance (with built in diagnostics) with less test equipment and fewer maintenance specialists. Suggested by industry, it enhances military capabilities by increasing survivability of the support structure and by reducing the logistics task, which could degrade unit mobility. By combining the diagnostics equipment into an integrated system, maintenance quality improves.

Integrated Product and Process Development (IPPD)

A management technique that simultaneously integrates all essential acquisition activities through the use of multidisciplinary teams to optimize the design, manufacturing, and supportability processes. IPPD facilitates meeting cost and performance objectives from product concept through production, including field support. One of the key IPPD tenets is multidisciplinary teamwork through Integrated Product Teams (IPTs).

Integrated Product Team (IPT)

Team composed of representatives from appropriate functional disciplines working together to build successful programs, identify and resolve issues, and make sound and timely recommendations to facilitate decision making. There are three types of IPTs: Overarching IPTs (OIPTs) that focus on strategic guidance, program assessment, and issue resolution; Working-level IPTs (WIPTs) that identify and resolve program issues, determine program status, and seek opportunities for acquisition reform; and Program-level IPTs (PIPTs) that focus on program execution and may include representatives from both government and industry after contract award.

Integration

Actions taken within a Program Office (PO) using the Integrated Product and Process Development (IPPD) process to ensure the various functional disciplines of systems acquisition management are appropriately considered during the design, development, and production of a defense system.

Intellectual Property

Includes inventions, trademarks, patents, industrial designs, copyrights, and technical information including software, data designs, technical know-how, manufacturing information and know-how, techniques, Technical Data Packages (TDPs), manufacturing data packages, and trade secrets.

Intended Environment

See Operational Environment.

Interchangeability

A condition that exists when two or more items possess such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance and durability, are capable of being exchanged one for the other without alteration on the items themselves or of adjoining items, except for adjustment, and without selection for fit and performance.

Interconnection

The linking together of interoperable systems.

Interface

1. The functional and physical characteristics required to exist at a common boundary or connection between persons, between systems, or between persons and systems. 2. A system external to the system being analyzed that provides a common boundary or service that is necessary for the other system to perform its mission in an undergraded mode; e.g., a system that supplies power, cooling, heating, air services, or input signals.

Interface Requirement Specification (IRS)

A type of Item Performance Specification that defines the required software interfaces for a given Software Item (SI) in the allocated baseline, the requirements for which are described by a Software Requirements Specification (SRS). The IRS is frequently combined with the SRS.

Interim Contractor Support (ICS)

Temporary contractor support that allows a Service to defer investment in all or part of required support resources (spares, Technical Data (TD), support equipment, training equipment, etc.), while an organic support capability is phased in.

Intermediate-Level Maintenance (ILM)

That level of maintenance/repair of items that do not have to go to depot level for major work and are incapable of maintenance/repair at the organizational level.

Internal Audit

The independent appraisal activity within an organization for the review of the accounting, financial, and related operations as a basis for protective and constructive services to management.

Internal Control

Internal review and internal checks established by the Commanding Officer (CO) to safeguard property and funds; to check accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of accounting data to promote operational efficiency; and to ensure adherence to prescribed management policies and procedures.

Internal Replanning

Replanning actions performed by the contractor for the remaining effort within the recognized Total Allocated Budget (TAB).

International Agreement

An agreement concluded with one or more foreign governments or an international organization that is signed or agreed to by any DoD Component personnel; signifies the intent of the parties to be bound by international law; and is denominated as an international agreement or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), exchange of notes or letters, technical arrangement, protocol, note verbal, aide memoir, contract, arrangement, or any other name connoting a similar legal consequence.

Interoperability

The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide data, information, materiel, and services to and accept the same from other systems, units, or forces and to use the data, information, materiel, and services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. National Security System (NSS) and Information Technology System (ITS) interoperability includes both the technical exchange of information and the end-to-end operational effectiveness of that exchanged information as required for mission accomplishment. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Interoperability Watch List (IWL)

Established by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics); Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration); Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Commander, U.S. Joint Forces Command to provide DoD oversight for those Information Technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS) activities for which interoperability is deemed critical to mission effectiveness, but for which interoperability issues are not deemed as being adequately addressed. IT and NSS considered for the IWL may be pre-acquisition systems, acquisition programs (any acquisition category), already fielded systems, or combatant commander-unique procurements. (CJCSI 6212.01C)

Inventory Control Point (ICP)

The organizational element within a distribution system that is assigned responsibility for system-wide direction and control of materiel including such management functions as the computation of requirements, the initiation of procurement or disposal actions, the development of worldwide quantitative and monetary inventory data, and the positioning and repositioning of materiel.

Inventory Objective

The quantity of an item of materiel that will satisfy the military requirement under specified mobilization conditions. It is based on threat analysis, approved U.S. force projections, combat usage, mobilization training usage, and production capabilities. It does not include quantities required to replace those units consumed, lost, or worn out in the peacetime period, which are included in programmed procurement objectives.

Investments/Investment Cost

Investments are costs that result in the acquisition of, or addition to, end items. Such costs benefit future periods and generally are of a long-term character. Costs budgeted in the procurement and Military Construction (MILCON) appropriations are considered investment costs. Costs budgeted in the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation can be considered investment costs or expenses, depending on the circumstances.

Invitation for Bid (IFB)

A solicitation document used in sealed bidding.

Issue

Something in dispute or to be decided.

Issue Cycle

A process followed during the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) review of the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM). It begins in May or June and extends into July and August.

Issue Papers

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) documents defining issues raised during review of the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM).

Item Detail Specification

A program-unique specification usually approved as part of the product baseline (formerly called a “C specification” or “product specification”). Item detail specifications are applicable to any item below the system level, and define performance, functional and physical requirements, and design details of a Configuration Item (CI). Item detail specifications are intended to be used for the procurement of items, including computer programs.

Item Performance Specification

A program-unique specification usually approved as part of the allocated baseline (formerly called a “B specification” or “development specification”). States all necessary design requirements of a Configuration Item (CI) in terms of performance. Essential physical constraints are included. Item performance specifications state requirements for the development of items below the system level. They specify all of the required item functional characteristics and the tests required to demonstrate achievement of those characteristics.

Items of Intrinsic Military Utility

End items other than those identified in the “DoD Militarily Critical Technologies List” (MCTL) whose transfer to potential adversaries is controlled for the following reasons: the end product in question could significantly enhance the recipient’s military or war-making capability either because of its technology content or because of the quantity to be sold; or, the product could be analyzed to reveal U.S. system characteristics and thereby contribute to the development of countermeasures to equivalent U.S. equipment.

Iteration

Repetitive requirement; for example, numerous re-drafts of a document, or reworking a funding profile to satisfy everyone involved.

J

Job Analysis (JA)

A detailed examination of a job to determine the duties, responsibilities, and specialized requirements necessary for its performance.

Job Lot

A relatively small number of a specific type of part or product that is produced at one time.

Job Order (JO)

1. A formal instruction to perform certain work according to specifications, estimates, etc. 2. Descriptive of a cost system whereby costs are accumulated by job orders.

Job Shop

A manufacturing enterprise devoted to producing special or custom made parts of products usually in small quantities for specific customers.

Joint Acquisition Program

A directed joint effort for the development and procurement of systems, subsystems, equipment, software, or munitions as well as supporting equipment or systems, with the goal of providing a new or improved capability for a validated joint need. Certain modification programs may be included when they are determined to be of significant interest or priority to the participating Services.

Joint Capabilities Board (JCB)

Assists the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. The JCB reviews and, if appropriate, endorses all Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) and Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF) proposals prior to their submission to the JROC. The JCB is chaired by the Director, J-8. Its members include:

- Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Programs/Force Development (Army)
- Director, Assessment Division (N81) (Navy)
- Director, Joint Matters (AF/XOJ) (Air Force)
- Director, Programs Division (P&R) (Marine Corps)

Joint Capabilities Document

Identifies a set of capabilities that support a defined mission area utilizing associated Family of Joint Future Concepts, Concept of Operations (CONOPS), or Unified Command Plan-assigned missions. The JCD will be updated as changes are made to the supported Family of Joint Future Concepts, CONOPS, or assigned missions. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)

JCIDS is defined in CJCSI 3170.01E. JCIDS supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) in identifying, assessing, and prioritizing joint military capability needs as required by law. The capabilities are identified by analyzing what is required across all functional areas to accomplish the mission.

Joint Force

A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Joint Functional Concept (JFC)

An articulation of how a future joint force commander will integrate a set of related military tasks to attain capabilities required across the range of military operations. It derives specific context from joint operating concepts and promotes common attributes in sufficient detail to conduct experimentation and measure effectiveness.

Joint Impact

See Joint Potential Designator (JPD).

Joint Integrating Concept (JIC)

Describes how a joint force commander integrates functional means to achieve operational ends. It includes a list of essential battlespace effects (including essential supporting tasks, measures of effectiveness, and measures of performance) and a CONOPS for integrating these effects together to achieve the desired end state.

Joint Integration

See Joint Potential Designator (JPD).

Joint Logistics Commanders (JLC)

Senior logistics military officers of the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Includes the Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC); Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) (Logistics); Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) (Installations and Logistics), Marine Corps; Commander, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC); and Director, DLA.

Joint Operating Concept (JOC)

A description of how a future Joint Force Commander will plan, prepare, deploy, employ, and sustain a joint force against potential adversaries' capabilities or crisis situations specified within the range of military operations. It describes the measurable detail needed to conduct experimentation, permit the development of measures of effectiveness, and allow decision makers to compare alternatives and make programmatic decisions.

Joint Operations Concepts (JOpsC)

Overarching concepts that guide the development of future joint force capabilities. They broadly describe how the joint force is expected to operate 10-20 years in the future in all domains across

the range of military operations within a multilateral environment and in collaboration with inter-agency and multinational partners. (CJCSM 3170.01B)

Joint Potential Designator (JPD)

A designation assigned by the Gatekeeper to specify Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System validation, approval, and interoperability expectations. According to CJCSI 3170.01E, there are three Joint Potential Designators as shown below:

— **JROC (Joint Requirements Oversight Council) Interest:** Applicable to all Acquisition Category (ACAT) I/IA programs and ACAT II and below where the capabilities have significant impact on joint warfighting or have a potential impact across Services. All Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel and Facilities (DOTMLPF) change recommendations will also be designated as JROC interest. These documents will receive appropriate certifications and be staffed through the JROC for validation and approval. An exception may be made for Acquisition Category (ACAT) IAM programs without significant impact on joint warfighting (i.e., business-oriented systems). These programs may be designated either Joint Integration or Independent.

— **Joint Integration:** Applicable to Acquisition Category (ACAT) II and below programs where the concepts and/or systems associated with the document do not significantly affect the joint force and an expanded review is not required, but staffing is required for applicable certifications (information technology and National Security Systems interoperability, intelligence, and/or munitions). Joint Integration proposals are validated and approved by the sponsoring Component.

— **Independent:** Applicable to Acquisition Category (ACAT) II and below programs where the concepts and/or systems associated with the document do not significantly affect the joint force, an expanded review is not required, and no certifications are required. Once designated Independent, the Functional Capabilities Board may review the proposal. These documents are returned to the sponsoring Component for validation and approval.

Joint Program

Any defense acquisition system, subsystem, component, or technology program that involves formal management or funding by more than one DoD Component during any phase of a system's life cycle.

Joint Programming Guidance (JPG)

Final document of the planning process. The JPG is issued in On-Budget Years (even-numbered years), and contains fiscally constrained programmatic guidance and performance measures. The JPG drives the development of the Program Objective Memoranda (POM) and Budget Estimate Submissions (BES). The JPG is the principal Department of Defense (DoD) planning document and reflects the President's prioritized national security objectives drawn from the National Security Strategy (NSS), the National Military Strategy (NMS), and the Quadrennial Defense Review. It is derived from the general guidance found in the Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) and recommendations contained in the Chairman's Program Recommendation. The JPG is more specific than the SPG and addresses specific programs and dollar thresholds.

Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC)

Assists the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) in identifying and assessing the priority of joint military requirements (including existing systems and equipment) to meet the National Military Strategy (NMS). The Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS) chairs the Council and decides all matters before the Council. The permanent members include the Vice Chiefs of the U.S. Army (VCSA) and U.S. Air Force (VCSAF), the Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO), and the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps (ACMC). The Council directly supports the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB) through the review, validation, and approval of key cost, schedule, and performance parameters at the start of the acquisition process, prior to each milestone review, or as requested by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)).

Joint Technical Architecture (JTA)

Was a common set of mandatory Information Technology (IT) standards and guidelines selected for DoD use. JTA standards helped establish details of a system's technical architecture, and was applicable to all Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) and Automated Information Systems (AISs) and the interfaces of other key assets (e.g., weapons systems, sensors) with C4I systems. The JTA has been subsumed into the Defense Information Technology Standards Registry (DISR), which is available online. See Defense Information Technology Standards Registry.

Joint Working Group (JWG)

Composed of representatives for the combat and materiel developers and appropriate subject-matter experts. The primary purpose is to provide a forum for direct communication facilitating the coordination of requirements documents.

JROC (Joint Requirements Oversight Council) Interest

See Joint Potential Designator (JPD).

Justification and Approval (J&A)

A document required by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) that justifies and obtains approval for contract solicitations that use other than Full and Open Competition (FOC).

Just-In-Time (JIT)

A "pull" system, driven by actual demand. The goal is to produce or provide one part JIT for the next operation. Reduces stock inventories, but leaves no room for schedule error. As much a managerial philosophy as it is an inventory system.

K

Key Decision Point

Major decision points that separate the phases of a Department of Defense space program. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Key Interface

Interfaces in functional and physical characteristics that exist at a common boundary with co-functioning items, system, equipment, software, and data. An interface is considered “key” when it has one or more of the following criteria: (CJCSI 6212.01C)

- spans organizational boundaries
- mission critical
- complex or difficult to manage
- capability, interoperability, or efficiency issues
- impacts multiple acquisition programs
- vulnerable and/or important to national security

Key Interface Profile (KIP)

A description of a Key Interface from an operational, systems, and technical perspective. It consists of Operational Views, Systems Views, Interface Control Documents/Specifications, Engineering Management Plan, Configuration Management Plan, Technical Views, and procedure for standards conformance and interoperability testing. (CJCSI 6212.01C)

Key Performance Parameters (KPPs)

Those attributes or characteristics of a system that are considered critical or essential to the development of an effective military capability and those attributes that make a significant contribution to the key characteristics as defined in the Joint Operations Concept. KPPs are validated by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) for JROC Interest documents, and by the DoD Component for Joint Integration or Independent documents. The Capability Development Document (CDD) and the Capability Production Document (CPD) KPPs are included verbatim in the Acquisition Program Baseline (APB). (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Known Unknowns

Future situations where it is possible to plan for or predict in part. For example, schedule changes are certain, but the extent of the changes are unknown.

L

Labor Productivity

The rate of output of a worker or group of workers per unit of time, usually compared to an established standard or expected rate of output.

Labor Standards

A compilation by time study of standard time for each element of a given type of work.

Land-Based Test Site (LBTS)

A facility duplicating/simulating as many conditions as possible of a system’s planned operational installation and utilization. (Navy)

Lapsed Funds

See Expired Appropriations.

Lead Component/Service

The DoD Component responsible for management of a system acquisition involving two or more DoD Components in a joint program.

Leader-Follower Concept

A government contractual relationship for the delivery of an end item through a prime or subcontract relationship or to provide assistance to another company. Variants include: 1. A prime contract awarded to established source (leader) who is obligated to subcontract to and assist another source (follower). 2. A contract is awarded requiring the leader to assist the follower who has the prime contract for production. 3. A prime contract awarded to the follower for production, and the follower is obligated to subcontract with a designated leader for assistance. (The leader may be producing under another contract.)

Learning/Improvement Curve

A mathematical way to explain and measure the rate of change of cost (in hours or dollars) as a function of quantity.

Legislative Affairs/Liaison (LA/LL)

The interaction between DoD (the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Services, and agencies) and the Congress that includes responses to requests for information, preparation of reports, appearances at hearings, etc. Usually coordinated by and conducted through Service or agency LL offices.

Legislative Branch

Defense acquisition interests in the Legislative Branch (the Congress) include the “Defense Committees” such as the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC), the House Armed Services Committee (HASC), Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Senate and House Budget Committees, other committees having legislative oversight of defense activities, congressional staff, individual Members of the Congress, the Congress as a body, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), and the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

Lessons Learned

Capitalizing on past errors in judgment, materiel failures, wrong timing, or other mistakes to ultimately improve a situation or system.

Lethality

The probability that a weapon will destroy or neutralize a target.

Letter Contract

See Undefined Contractual Action (UCA).

Level of Effort (LOE)

Effort of a general or supportive nature that does not produce definite end products or results, i.e., contract for man-hours.

Level of Openness

The level (system, subsystem, or component) at which interfaces conform to open standards. The level of openness determines the extent to which a system can use multiple suppliers, insert new technology, and assign control on design, interfaces, repair, and implementation to the contractor/supplier.

Level of Repair/Analysis (LOR/A)

See Optimum Repair Level Analysis (ORLA).

Levels of Information System Interoperability (LISI)

A model applied to information systems to indicate a figure of merit for interoperability between systems. Within the LISI model, systems are evaluated by their use, application, sharing and/or exchange of common procedures (to include technical standards), software applications, infrastructure, and data. Interoperability levels range from 0 to 4 (with 4 the highest indicating systems are interoperable across the enterprise). The interoperability levels are defined in the following manner: 0 (Isolated), 1 (Connected), 2 (Functional), 3 (Domain), and 4 (Enterprise). (CJCSI 6212.01C)

Licensed Production

1. Agreements by U.S. commercial firms with foreign governments/firms to produce foreign weapon systems. 2. Overseas production of a defense article of U.S. origin based on transfer of technical information under commercial arrangements between a U.S. manufacturer and a foreign government or producer. United States Government (USG) involvement is limited to issuance of an export license.

Life Cycle Cost (LCC)

The total cost to the government of acquisition and ownership of a system over its useful life. It includes the cost of development, acquisition, operations, and support (to include manpower), and where applicable, disposal. For defense systems, LCC is also called Total Ownership Cost (TOC).

Life Cycle Management (LCM)

A management process, applied throughout the life of a system, that bases all programmatic decisions on the anticipated mission-related and economic benefits derived over the life of the system.

Life Cycle Management Plan (LCMP)

Concise document that identifies relevant issues and recommends overall acquisition, program management, and life cycle support strategies. Required for all Air Force non-space Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and ACAT II programs. It may also be required for non-space ACAT III programs at the discretion of the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA). (Air Force)

Life Cycle (Weapon System)

All phases of the system's life including Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), production, deployment (inventory), Operations and Support (O&S), and disposal.

Life Units

A measure of use duration applicable to the item (such as operating hours, cycles, distance, rounds fired, and attempts to operate).

Limited Rights

Rights to use, duplicate, or disclose Technical Data (TD) in whole or in part, by or for the government, with the express written permission of the party furnishing the TD to be released or disclosed outside the government.

Line Authority

DoD officials in the direct chain of authority from the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) to the Program Manager (PM), excluding staffs. The authority to give an order in each official's own name.

Line Item (Budget)

A specific program end item with its own identity (e.g., B-1B Bomber).

Line of Balance (LOB)

A graphic display of scheduled units versus actual units produced over a given set of critical schedule control points on a particular day.

Line Production

A method of plant layout in which the machines and other equipment required, regardless of the operations they perform, are arranged in the order in which they are used in the process (lay-out by product).

Line Replaceable Unit (LRU)

An essential support item removed and replaced at field level to restore an end item to an operationally ready condition. (Also called Weapon Replacement Assembly (WRA) and Module Replaceable Unit.)

Line Stock

Parts or components (screws, washers, solder, common resistors, etc.), that are physically identifiable with the product, but which are of very low value, and therefore do not warrant the usual item-by-item costing techniques.

Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E)

A test process to evaluate the vulnerability and /or lethality aspects of a conventional weapon or conventional weapon system. LFT&E is a statutory requirement (Title 10 U.S.C. § 2366) for covered systems, major munitions programs, missile programs, or product improvements to a covered system, major munitions programs, or missile programs before they can proceed Beyond

Low Rate Initial Production (BLRIP). By law, a covered system is any vehicle, weapon platform, or conventional weapon system that includes features designed to provide some degree of protection to users in combat and that is an Acquisition Category (ACAT) I or ACAT II program. (Note: The term “covered system” can also be taken to mean any system or program covered by Title 10 U.S.C. § 2366, including major munitions and missile programs.)

Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) Plan

See Detailed Live Fire Test and Evaluation Plan.

Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) Report

Report prepared by the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) on survivability and lethality testing. Submitted to the Congress for covered systems prior to the decision to proceed Beyond Low Rate Initial Production (BLRIP). For component reports, see Detailed Live Fire Test and Evaluation Report.

Local Purchase

Authorized purchase of materials, supplies, and services by a DoD organization from local commercial sources.

Logistics

See Acquisition Logistics.

Logistics and Readiness Capabilities

Parameters described in terms of mission requirements considering both wartime and peacetime logistics operations to include measures for mission capable rate, Operational Availability (A_o) and frequency, and duration of preventive or scheduled maintenance actions. Also included are combat support requirements such as battle damage repair capability, mobility requirements, expected maintenance levels, and surge and mobilization objectives and capabilities.

Logistics Funding Profile (LFP)

That portion of the program budget necessary to execute the acquisition logistics plan.

Logistics Interoperability

A form of interoperability in which the service to be exchanged is assemblies, components, spares, or repair parts. Logistics interoperability will often be achieved by making such assemblies, components, spares, or repair parts interchangeable, but can sometimes be a capability less than interchangeability when a degradation of performance or some limitations are operationally acceptable.

Logistics Management Information (LMI)

The documentation associated with Supportability Analysis (SA) efforts.

Logistics Reliability

The measure of the ability of an item to operate without placing a demand on the Logistics Support (LS) structure for repair or adjustment. Logistics reliability recognizes the effects of occurrences that place a demand on the LS structure without regard to the effect on mission or function.

Logistics Support (LS)

Encompasses the logistics services, materiel, and transportation required to support the continental United States-based and worldwide-deployed forces. (CJCSI 3170.01E) See Logistics Support Elements.

Logistics Support (LS) Elements

A traditional group of items, that taken together constitute LS. These include: maintenance planning; Manpower and Personnel (M&P); supply support; support equipment; Technical Data (TD); training and training support; computer resources support; facilities; Packaging, Handling, Storage, and Transportation (PHST); and design interface.

Logistics Support, Supplies, and Services

These terms refer to any or all of the following — food, billeting, transportation, petroleum, oils, lubricants, clothing, communications services, medical services, ammunition, base operations support (and construction incident to base operations support), storage services, use of facilities, training services, spare parts and components, repair and maintenance services, and port services.

Logistics Supportability

The degree of ease to which system design characteristics and planned logistics resources (including the Logistics Support (LS) elements) allow for the meeting of system availability and wartime usage requirements.

Long Lead Item (LLI)/Long Lead Time (LLT) Materials

Those components of a system or piece of equipment for which the times to design and fabricate are the longest, and therefore, to which an early commitment of funds may be desirable in order to meet the earliest possible date of system completion.

Long Range Investment Plans

Broad plans based on best estimates of future top-line fiscal resources that form the basis for making long-range affordability assessments of acquisition programs.

Lot

A specific quantity of materiel manufactured under identical conditions and assigned an identifying lot number for use, technical, manufacturing, production, and supply purposes.

Lot Acceptance

This test is based on a sampling procedure to ensure that the product retains its quality. No acceptance or installation should be permitted until this test for the lot has been successfully completed.

Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP)

1. The first effort of the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase. The purpose of this effort is to establish an initial production base for the system, permit an orderly ramp-up sufficient to lead to a smooth transition to Full Rate Production (FRP), and to provide production representative articles for Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) and full-up live fire testing. This

effort concludes with a Full Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR) to authorize the Full Rate Production and Deployment (FRP&D) effort. 2. The minimum number of systems (other than ships and satellites) to provide production representative articles for Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), to establish an initial production base, and to permit an orderly increase in the production rate sufficient to lead to Full Rate Production (FRP) upon successful completion of Operational Testing (OT). For Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs), LRIP quantities in excess of 10 percent of the acquisition objective must be reported in the Selected Acquisition Report (SAR). For ships and satellites, the LRIP quantity is the minimum quantity and rate that preserves mobilization.

M

Machine Language

A low-level computer language that can be recognized by the processing unit of a computer. Such a language usually consists of patterns of 1s and 0s. Higher Order Languages (HOLs) typically use compilers to translate source code to machine language.

M-Day

The day on which mobilization is to begin.

Machine Controlled Time

That part of a work cycle that is entirely controlled by a machine and, therefore is not influenced by the skill or effort of the worker.

Machine Element

A work cycle subdivision that is distinct, describable, and measurable. The time is entirely controlled by a machine, and therefore, not influenced by the skill or effort of the worker.

Maintainability

The ability of an item to be retained in, or restored to, a specified condition when maintenance is performed by personnel having specified skill levels, using prescribed procedures and resources, at each prescribed level of maintenance and repair. See Mean Time To Repair (MTTR).

Maintenance

Action necessary to retain or restore an item to a specified condition. See Preventive Maintenance, Corrective Maintenance, Event Maintenance, Scheduled Maintenance, and Unscheduled Maintenance.

Maintenance Concept

A brief description of maintenance considerations, constraints, and plans for operational support of the system/equipment under development. A preliminary maintenance concept is developed and submitted as part of the preliminary system operational concept for each alternative solution

candidate by the operating command with the assistance of the implementing and supporting commands. A major driver in designing the system/equipment and the support planned.

Maintenance Plan

A more detailed description of maintenance decisions on each repairable item candidate within the system Work Breakdown Structure (WBS). There are typically a family of maintenance plans covering each major subsystem, e.g., radar subsystem, hydraulic subsystem, etc. The maintenance plan is based on the Level of Repair/Analysis (LOR/A) and is the basis for each of the traditional elements of Logistics Support (LS).

Maintenance Planning

The process conducted to evolve and establish maintenance/support concepts and requirements for the life cycle of a materiel system. One of the traditional elements of Logistics Support (LS).

Major Assembly

An operation in the construction of a section that joins a number of subassemblies.

Major Automated Information System (MAIS) Acquisition Program

See Acquisition Category (ACAT) – ACAT IA.

Major Budget Issue (MBI)

A top-level Service appeal of an Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Program Budget Decision (PBD) affecting a Service program, or programs, from the Service Secretary directly to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). The Service is usually required to provide funding offsets from other programs within the Service to “buy back” programs cited as MBIs.

Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP)

An acquisition program that is designated by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) as an MDAP, or estimated by the USD(AT&L) to require an eventual total expenditure for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) of more than \$365 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2000 constant dollars or, for procurement, of more than \$2.19 billion in FY 2000 constant dollars.

Major Force Program (MFP)

See Major Program.

Major Program

1. A term synonymous with Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP). 2. In the context of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), a Major Program is an aggregation of Program Elements (PEs) that reflects a force or support mission of DoD and contains the resources necessary to achieve an objective or plan. It reflects fiscal time-phasing of mission objectives to be accomplished and the means proposed for their accomplishment. The FYDP is comprised of 11 major programs as shown below. Those considered combat forces programs are marked by an asterisk. (DoD 7045.7-H) See Future Years Defense Program.

- Program 1 — Strategic Forces*
- Program 2 — General Purpose Forces*
- Program 3 — Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence and Space*
- Program 4 — Mobility Forces*
- Program 5 — Guard and Reserve Forces*
- Program 6 — Research and Development
- Program 7 — Central Supply and Maintenance
- Program 8 — Training, Medical, and Other General Personnel Activities
- Program 9 — Administration and Associated Activities
- Program 10 — Support of Other Nations
- Program 11 — Special Operations Forces*

Major System (DoD)

A combination of elements that shall function together to produce the capabilities required to fulfill a mission need, including hardware, equipment, software, or any combination thereof, but excluding construction or other improvements to real property. A system shall be considered a major system if it is estimated by the DoD Component Head to require an eventual total expenditure for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) of more than \$140 million in FY 2000 constant dollars, or for procurement of more than \$660 million in FY 2000 constant dollars, or is designated as major by the DoD Component Head.

Make-or-Buy Program

That part of a contractor's written plan for the development or production of an end item that outlines the subsystems, major components, assemblies, subassemblies, and parts the contractor intends to manufacture, test-treat, or assemble (make); and those the contractor intends to purchase from others (buy).

Management Control Objectives

The goals, conditions, or levels of control a manager establishes to provide reasonable assurance that resources are safeguarded against waste, fraud, and mismanagement. For Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs), basic control objectives involve the ability to adhere to a weapon system's cost, schedule, and performance baseline parameters.

Management Control Techniques

Any form of organization, procedure, or document flow that is relied on to accomplish control objectives. For Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs), the milestone review information and periodic program status reports specified in DoDI 5000.2 provide adequate control techniques to achieve control objectives.

Management Initiative Decision (MID) 913

Decision document approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF) that established the 2-year Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) Process.

Management Information System (MIS)

An orderly and disciplined accounting and reporting methodology, usually mechanized, which provides for the accurate recordation of data, and the timely extrapolation and transmission of management information used in the decision-making processes.

Management Reserve

An amount of the Total Allocated Budget (TAB) withheld for management control purposes, rather than designated for the accomplishment of a specific task or set of tasks. It is not a part of the Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB). Synonymous with reserve.

Manhour/-Month/-Year

The effort equal to that of one person during one hour/month/year.

Man-Machine Interface (MMI)

Degree of compatibility between the user (individual) and the equipment being used. See Soldier-Machine Interface (SMI).

Manpower

The total supply of persons available and fitted for service. Indexed by requirements including jobs lists, slots, or billets characterized by descriptions of the required people to fill them.

Manpower and Personnel (M&P)

The process of identifying and acquiring military and civilian personnel with the skills and grades required to operate and support a materiel system over its lifetime at peacetime and war-time rates. One of the traditional elements of Logistics Support (LS).

Manpower Estimate

An estimate of the number of personnel required to operate, maintain, support, and train for the acquisition upon full operational deployment. Required for all Acquisition Category (ACAT) I programs.

Manpower Scheduling and Loading

Effective and efficient utilization and scheduling of available manpower according to individual skills to ensure required manufacturing operations are properly coordinated and executed.

Manual Element

A distinct, describable, and measurable subdivision of a work cycle or operation performed by one or more human motions that are not controlled by process or machine.

Manufacturer

Typically, a company that produces a product. Manufacturers are normally also vendors. See Vendor.

Manufacturing

The process of making an item using machinery, often on a large scale, and with division of labor.

Manufacturing Engineering

Preproduction planning and operation analysis applied to specific projects. Other similar functions include sustaining (ongoing) engineering, production engineering, and production planning.

Manufacturing Management Production/Capability Review

A review accomplished by the Program Office (PO) during source selection to determine each competing contractor's existing and planned manufacturing management system and production capacity to meet all known production requirements of the proposed system considering all current firm and projected business.

Manufacturing Technology (MANTECH)

Refers to any action that has as its objective: the timely establishment or improvement of the manufacturing processes, techniques, or equipment required to support current and projected programs, and the assurance of the availability to produce, reduce lead-time, ensure economic availability of end items, reduce costs, increase efficiency, improve reliability, or to enhance safety and anti-pollution measures.

Market Investigation

A phase of market research conducted in response to a specific materiel need or need for services.

Market Research

A process for gathering data on product characteristics, suppliers' capabilities, and the business practices that surround them, plus the analysis of that data to make acquisition decisions. Market research has two phases: market surveillance and market investigation.

Market Surveillance

Includes all the activities that acquisition personnel perform continuously to keep themselves abreast of technology and product developments in their areas of expertise.

Markup

Line-by-line review and approval/disapproval/modification of the defense budget by congressional committees.

Material

Elements, constituents, or substances of which something is composed or can be made. It includes, but is not limited to, raw and processed material, parts, components, assemblies, fuels, and other items that may be worked into a more finished form in performance of a contract.

Materiel Management

Direction and control of those aspects of logistics that deal with materiel, including the functions of identification, cataloging, standardization, requirements determination, procurement, inspection, Quality Control (QC), packaging, storage, distribution, disposal, maintenance, mobilization planning, industrial readiness planning, and item management classification; encompasses materiel control, inventory control, inventory management, and supply management.

Material Specification

This type of specification is applicable to raw material (chemical compound), mixtures (cleaning agents, paints), or semi-fabricated material (electrical cable, copper tubing) used in the fabrication of a product. Normally, a material specification applies to production but may be prepared to control the development of a material.

Materiel

Equipment, apparatus, and supplies used by an organization or institution.

Materiel Developer

A command or agency responsible for Research and Development (R&D) and production validation of an item. (Army)

Materiel Fielding and Training

The action of checking out equipment functions and operator and maintenance personnel training after production and before turnover to users.

Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP)

Plan to ensure smooth transition of system from developer to user. (Army)

Materiel Solution

Correction of a deficiency, satisfaction of a capability gap, or incorporation of new technology that results in the development, acquisition, procurement, or fielding of a new item (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc.) and related software, spares repair parts, and support equipment (but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without disruption as to their application for administrative or combat purposes. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Matrix Organization

Combines the advantages of the pure functional (traditional) structure and the product organizational structure. The Program Manager (PM) has total responsibility and accountability for program success. Functional managers provide technical and business assistance to the PM from outside the Program Management Office (PMO).

Mean Logistics Delay Time (MLDT)

Indicator of the average time a system is awaiting maintenance and generally includes time for 1) Locating parts and tools, 2) Locating, setting up or calibrating test equipment, 3) Dispatching personnel 4) Reviewing technical manuals, 5) Complying with supply procedures, and 6) Awaiting transportation. The MLDT is largely dependent upon the logistics support structure and environment.

Mean Maintenance Time (MMT)

A measure of item maintainability taking into account both preventive and corrective maintenance. Calculated by adding the preventive and corrective maintenance time and dividing by the sum of scheduled and unscheduled maintenance events during a stated period of time.

Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF)

For a particular interval, the total functional life of a population of an item divided by the total number of failures (requiring corrective maintenance actions) within the population. The definition holds for time, rounds, miles, events, or other measures of life unit. A basic technical measure of reliability recommended for use in the research and development contractual specification environment, where “time” and “failure” must be carefully defined for contractual compliance purposes.

Mean Time Between Maintenance (MTBM)

A measure of reliability that represents the average time between all maintenance actions both corrective and preventive.

Mean Time To Repair (MTTR)

The total elapsed time (clock hours) for corrective maintenance divided by the total number of corrective maintenance actions during a given period of time. A basic technical measure of maintainability recommended for use in the research and development contractual specification environment, where “time” and “repair” must be carefully defined for contractual compliance purposes.

Measure of Effectiveness (MOE)

Measure designed to correspond to accomplishment of mission objectives and achievement of desired results. (CJCSI 3170.01E) MOEs may be further decomposed into Measures of Performance and Measures of Suitability. See operational effectiveness, Measure of Performance, operational suitability, and Measure of Suitability.

Measure of Performance (MOP)

Measure of a system’s performance expressed as speed, payload, range, time on station, frequency, or other distinctly quantifiable performance features. Several MOPs and/or Measures of Suitability may be related to the achievement of a particular Measure of Effectiveness (MOE). See Measure of Suitability, operational suitability, and Measure of Effectiveness.

Measure of Suitability (MOS)

Measure of an item’s ability to be supported in its intended operational environment. MOSs typically relate to readiness or operational availability, and hence reliability, maintainability, and the item’s support structure. Several MOSs and/or Measures of Performance may be related to the achievement of a particular Measure of Effectiveness (MOE). See Measure of Effectiveness and operational suitability.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

1. In contract administration, an agreement between a Program Manager (PM) and a Contract Administration Office (CAO), establishing the scope of responsibility of the CAO with respect to the Earned Value Management System (EVMS) criteria surveillance functions and objectives, and/or other contract administration functions on a specific contract or program. 2. Any written agreement in principle as to how a program will be administered.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

De facto agreement that is generally recognized by all partners as binding even if no legal claim could be based on the rights and obligations delineated therein.

Methods Engineering

The technique that subjects each operation of a given piece of work to close analysis to eliminate every unnecessary element or operation and to approach the quickest and best method of performing each necessary element or operation. It includes the improvement and standardization of methods, equipment, and working conditions; operator training; the determination of standard times; and occasionally devising and administering various incentive plans.

Methods Study

Systematic recording of all activities performed in a job or position of work including standard times for the work performed. Work simplification notes are written during the study.

Micromanagement

The notion, perceived or real, of closely detailed scrutiny of a program's activities by one's superiors in the chain of command, or by the Congress. May result in second-guessing, reviews, changes, or further program justification. A usurpation of authority or responsibility.

Midpoint Pricing

Uses a single set of rates that are the average of a pricing future time period in lieu of progressively escalated rates to develop an escalated price estimate.

Midyear Review

1. An update of President's original budget proposal by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and submitted to the Congress by 15 July. 2. An examination of specific portions of the budget by the comptroller at approximately the middle of a Fiscal Year (FY). Primary examination of Operations and Maintenance (O&M) appropriations. Also used to release or expedite funding.

Milestone (MS)

The point at which a recommendation is made and approval sought regarding starting or continuing an acquisition program, i.e., proceeding to the next phase. Milestones established by DoDI 5000.2 are: MS A that approves entry into the Technology Development (TD) phase; MS B that approves entry into the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase; and MS C that approves entry into the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase. Also of note are the Concept Decision (CD) that approves entry into the Concept Refinement (CR) phase; the Design Readiness Review (DRR) that ends the System Integration (SI) effort and continues the SDD phase into the System Demonstration (SD) effort; and the Full Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR) at the end of the Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) effort of the P&D phase that authorizes Full Rate Production (FRP) and approves deployment of the system to the field or fleet.

Milestone Decision Authority (MDA)

Designated individual with overall responsibility for a program. The MDA shall have the authority to approve entry of an acquisition program into the next phase of the acquisition process and

shall be accountable for cost, schedule, and performance reporting to higher authority, including congressional reporting. (DoDD 5000.1)

Militarily Useful Capability

A capability that achieves military objectives through operational effectiveness, suitability, and availability, which is interoperable with related systems and processes, transportable and sustainable when and where needed, and at costs known to be affordable over the long term. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Military Assistance Program (MAP)

The U.S. program for providing military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, and by the Foreign Military Sales Act (FMSA) of 1968.

Military Operational Requirements (MOR)

The formal expression of a military need, responses to which result in development or acquisition of items, equipment, or systems. See Capability Development Document (CDD) and Capability Production Document (CPD).

Military Property

Government-owned property designed for military operations. It includes end items and integral components of military weapons systems, along with the related peculiar support equipment, which is not readily available as a commercial item. It does not include government material, special test equipment, special tooling, or facilities.

Minimum Acceptable Operational Performance Requirement (MAOPR)

See Threshold.

Minimum Buy

The purchase of material in standard bulk quantities even though the contract requirement is less than the standard quantity. This is done when price does not increase proportionately for quantities less than the standard quantity.

Mission

The objective or task, together with the purpose, which clearly indicates the action to be taken.

Mission Critical Computer Resources (MCCR)

Computer resources whose function, operation, or use involves intelligence activities, cryptologic activities related to national security, command and control of military forces, equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapon system, or is critical to direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions. See National Security System (NSS).

Mission Critical Information System

A system that meets the definition of “information system” and “National Security System” (NSS) in the Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), the loss of which would cause the stoppage of warfighter operations or direct mission support of warfighter operations. The designation of mission critical

should be made by a Component Head, a Combatant Commander (COCOM), or designee. (DoDI 5000.2)

Mission Critical Information Technology System

See Mission Critical Information System.

Mission Critical System

A system whose operational effectiveness and operational suitability are essential to successful completion or to aggregate residual combat capability. If this system fails, the mission likely will not be completed. Such a system can be an auxiliary or supporting system, as well as a primary mission system.

Mission Element

A segment of a mission area critical to the accomplishment of the mission area objectives and corresponding to a recommendation for a major system capability as determined by a DoD Component.

Mission Essential Information System

A system that meets the definition of “information system” in the Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), that the acquiring Component Head or designee determines is basic and necessary for the accomplishment of the organizational mission. The designation of mission essential should be made by the Component Head, a Combatant Commander (COCOM), or designee. (DoDI 5000.2)

Mission Essential Information Technology System

See Mission Essential Information System.

Mission Equipment

Any item that is a functional part of a system or subsystem and is required to perform mission operations.

Mission Need

A statement of operational capability required to perform an assigned mission or to correct a deficiency in existing capability to perform the mission.

Mission Reliability

The probability that a system will perform its required mission-critical functions for the duration of a specified mission under conditions stated in the mission profile.

Mission Requirements Board (MRB)

Manages the national requirements process that reviews, validates, and approves national requirements for future intelligence capabilities and systems. It is the senior validation and approval authority for future intelligence systems funded within the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP), and provides advice and counsel on future requirements funded outside that body.

Mobilization Base

The total of all resources available, or which can be made available, to meet foreseeable wartime needs.

Mock Up

A model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon. It is used in examining the construction or critical clearances, in testing a new development, or in teaching personnel how to operate or maintain the actual machine, apparatus, or weapon.

Model

A representation of an actual or conceptual system that involves mathematics, logical expressions, or computer simulations that can be used to predict how the system might perform or survive under various conditions or in a range of hostile environments.

Modification

A configuration change to a produced Configuration Item (CI). Any modification that is of sufficient cost and complexity that it could itself qualify as an Acquisition Category (ACAT) I or ACAT IA program will be considered as a separate acquisition effort for management purposes.

Modular Contracting

A contracting approach under which the need for a system is satisfied in successive acquisitions of interoperable increments. Each increment complies with common or commercially acceptable standards applicable to Information Technology (IT) so that the increments are compatible with the other increments of IT comprising the system.

Module

An independently compilable software component made up of one or more procedures or routines or a combination of procedures and routines.

Multi-Service Test and Evaluation (T&E)

T&E conducted by two or more DoD Components for systems to be acquired by more than one DoD Component, or for a DoD Component's systems that have interfaces with equipment of another DoD Component.

Multiyear Procurement (MYP)

A method of competitively purchasing up to 5 years' requirements in one contract, which is funded annually as appropriations permit. If necessary to cancel the remaining quantities in any year, the contractor is paid an agreed-upon portion of the unamortized non-recurring start-up costs. Must be approved by the Congress.

N

National Defense Strategy (NDS)

Issued by the Secretary of Defense in response to the National Security Strategy (NSS). It provides guidance for the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff in developing the National Military Strategy (NMS) and also provides a foundation for the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR).

National Disclosure Policy (NDP)

Promulgates national policy and procedures in the form of specific disclosure criteria and limitations, definitions of terms, release arrangements, and other guidance required by U.S. Departments and Agencies having occasion to release classified U.S. information. In addition, it establishes and provides for the management of an interagency mechanism and procedures that are required for the effective implementation of the policy.

National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP)

A collection of intelligence programs reviewed by the National Security Council (NSC) and modified by the President, as necessary, including programs of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP), and activities of the staff elements of the Director of Central Intelligence. The Director of Central Intelligence is responsible for the development and justification of the NFIP in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order (EO) 12333.

National Military Strategy (NMS)

Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) document developed by the Joint Staff. Provides the advice of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), in consultation with the other members of the JCS and the Combatant Commanders (COCOMs), to the President, the National Security Council (NSC), and the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) on the NMS. It is designed to assist the SECDEF in preparation of the Joint Programming Guidance (JPG).

National Security Strategy (NSS)

This document is produced yearly by the National Security Council (NSC) and signed by the President. It provides grand strategy and overarching national security goals and objectives for the United States.

National Security System (NSS)

Any telecommunications or information system operated by the Department of Defense (DoD), the function, operation, or use of which involves 1) intelligence activities, 2) cryptologic activities related to national security, 3) the command and control of military forces, 4) equipment that is an integral part of a weapons system, or 5) criticality to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions. Subsection 5 in the preceding sentence does not include procurement of automatic data processing equipment or services to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications). (CJSCI 3170.01E)

Negligible Contamination Level

That level of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination (NBCC) that would not produce militarily significant effects in previously unexposed and unprotected persons operating or maintaining the system.

Negotiated Contract

One obtained by direct agreement with a contractor without sealed bids.

Negotiated Contract Cost (NCC)

The estimated cost negotiated in a Cost Plus Fixed-Fee (CPFF) contract, or the negotiated contract target cost in either a Fixed-Price Incentive (FPI) contract or a Cost Plus Incentive-Fee (CPIF) contract.

Negotiation

Contracting through the use of either competitive or other-than-competitive proposals and discussions. Any contract awarded without using sealed bidding procedures is a negotiated contract.

Net-Ready Key Performance Parameter (NR-KPP)

Assesses the information needs, information timelines, information assurance, and net-ready attributes required for both the technical exchange of information and the end-to-end operational effectiveness of that exchange. The NR-KPP is comprised of the following elements: (CJCSI 3170.01E)

- Compliance with the Net-Centric Operations and Warfare Reference Model
- Compliance with applicable Global Information Grid key interface profiles
- Verification of compliance with the Department of Defense information assurance requirements
- Supporting integrated architecture products required to assess information exchange for a given capability

Networks and Information Integration Overarching Integrated Product Team (NII OIPT)

An IPT led by the appropriate Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (OASD(NII)), and composed of the Program Manager (PM), Program Executive Officer (PEO), Component staff, user/user representative, and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) staff involved in the oversight and review of a particular Acquisition Category (ACAT) IA program.

New Source Testing (NST)

The engineering testing required to validate that a part manufactured by an alternate vendor can meet the design performance and life requirements established by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM).

New Start

An item or effort appearing in the President's Budget (PB) for the first time; an item or effort that was previously funded in basic or applied research and is transitioned to Advanced Technology Development (ATD) or engineering development; or an item or effort transitioning into

procurement appearing in the PB for the first time in the investment area. Often confused with “program initiation,” an acquisition term that describes the milestone decision that initiates an acquisition program.

Nomenclature

Set or system of official names or titles given to items of material or equipment.

Non-Appropriated Funds (NAF)

Monies derived from sources other than congressional appropriations, primarily from the sale of goods and services to DoD military and civilian personnel and their dependents and used to support or provide essential morale, welfare, recreational, and certain religious and education programs. Another distinguishing characteristic of these funds is that there is no accountability for them in the fiscal records of the United States Treasury.

Non-Developmental Item (NDI)

An NDI is any previously developed item of supply used exclusively for government purposes by a Federal Agency, a State or local government, or a foreign government with which the United States has a mutual defense cooperation agreement; any item described above that requires only minor modifications or modifications of the type customarily available in the commercial marketplace in order to meet the requirements of the processing department or agency.

Non-Major Defense Acquisition Program

A program other than a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP), i.e., ACAT II, III and IV programs. See Acquisition Category.

Non-Materiel Solution

Changes in doctrine, organization, training, leadership and education, personnel or facilities, to satisfy identified functional capabilities. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Non-Recurring Costs (NRCs)

1. Costs that are not proportional to the number of units produced. 2. A one-time cost that will occur on a periodic basis for the same organization. NRCs include preliminary design effort, design engineering, and all partially completed reporting elements manufactured for tests. 3. Training of Service instructor personnel.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Compatibility

The capability of a system to be operated, maintained, and resupplied by persons wearing a full complement of individual protective equipment, in all climates for which the system is designed, and for the period specified in the Capability Development Document (CDD) or Capability Production Document (CPD).

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination (NBCC)

The deposit and/or absorption of residual radioactive material or biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. Nuclear (N) contamination is residual radioactive material resulting from fallout or rainout, and residual radiation from a system produced by

a nuclear explosion (e.g., Nuclear Indirect Gamma Activity (NIGA)), and persisting longer than one minute after burst. Biological (B) contamination is microorganisms and toxins that cause disease in man, plants, or animals or cause the deterioration of materiel. Chemical (C) contamination is chemical substances intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, incapacitate, or temporarily irritate or disable man through their physiological effects.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination (NBCC) Survivability

The capability of a system (and its crew) to withstand a Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contaminated (NBCC) environment and relevant decontamination without losing the ability to accomplish the assigned mission. An NBCC survivable system is hardened against NBCC and decontaminates; it can be decontaminated, and is compatible with individual protective equipment.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Decontamination

The process of making personnel and materiel safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Hardness

The capability of materiel to withstand the materiel-damaging effects of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination (NBCC) and relevant decontaminates.

Nuclear Hardness

A quantitative description of the resistance of a system or component to malfunction (temporary and permanent) and/or degraded performance induced by a nuclear weapon environment. Measured by resistance to physical quantities such as overpressure, peak velocities, energy absorbed, and electrical stress. Hardness is achieved through adhering to appropriate design specifications and is verified by one or more test analysis techniques.

Nuclear Survivability

The capability of a system to operate during and/or after exposure to a nuclear environment. Survivability may be achieved by a number of methods, including proliferation, redundancy, avoidance, reconstitution, deception, and hardening.

Nuclear Survivability Characteristics

A quantitative description of the system features needed to meet its survivability requirements. Such system features include those design, performance, and operational capabilities used to limit or avoid the hostile environment, architectures that minimize the impact of localized damage to the larger wartime mission, as well as physical hardening to environment levels that cannot be mitigated otherwise.

Numerical Control

Tape-controlled machine operation that provides high repeatability for multiple process steps.

O

Object Code

Computer instructions and data definitions in a form that is output by an assembler or compiler. Typically machine language.

Objective Value

The desired operational goal associated with a performance attribute, beyond which any gain in utility does not warrant additional expenditure. The objective value is an operationally significant increment above the threshold. An objective value may be the same as the threshold when an operationally significant increment above the threshold is not significant or useful. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Obligated Balance

The amount of Budget Authority (BA) committed for specific purposes but not actually spent.

Obligation

A duty to make a future payment of money. The duty is incurred as soon as an order is placed, or a contract is awarded for the delivery of goods and the performance of services. The placement of an order is sufficient. An obligation “legally” encumbers a specified sum of money, which will require outlay(s) or expenditures in the future.

Obligation Authority (OA)

1. A congressional authorization to procure goods and services within a specified amount by appropriation or other authorization. 2. The administrative extension of such authority, as by apportionment or funding. 3. The amount of authority so granted.

Offer

A response to a solicitation that, if accepted, would bind the offeror to perform the resultant contract.

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Principal Staff Assistants (PSAs)

See Principal Staff Assistants.

Offset Agreements

One of various industrial and commercial compensation practices required of defense contractors by foreign governments as a condition for the purchase of defense articles/services in either government-to-government or direct commercial sales. The responsibility for negotiating offset arrangements resides with the U.S. firm involved.

Off-the-Shelf

Procurement of existing systems or equipment without a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) program or with minor development necessary to make system suitable for DoD needs. May be commercial system/equipment or one already in DoD inventory. See Commercial Item (CI) and Non-Developmental Item (NDI).

Off-Year

In the context of the Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution (PPBE) process, an odd calendar year — for example, 2005. Typically, during an Off-Year, the Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) and Joint Programming Guidance (JPG) are issued only at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). During Odd-Years, the focus is on the submittal of changes to the on-year baseline in accordance with guidance issued by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation. See On-Year.

One-Year Appropriations

Appropriations generally used for current administrative, maintenance, and operational programs, including the procurement of items classified as “expense.” These appropriations are available for obligation for one Fiscal Year (FY).

On-Year

In the context of the Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution (PPBE) process, an even Calendar Year (CY) — for example, 2006. During the On-Year cycle starting in 2006, PPBE products will include Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) and Joint Programming Guidance (JPG) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2008-2013, approved Program Objectives Memoranda (POMs) covering FY 2008-2013, and the DoD portion of the President’s Budget (PB) for FYs 2008 and 2009.

Open Standards

Widely accepted and supported standards set by recognized standards organizations or the marketplace. These standards support interoperability, portability, and scalability and are equally available to the general public at no cost or with a moderate license fee.

Open System

A system that implements specifications maintained by an open, public consensus process for interfaces, services, and support formats, to enable properly engineered components to be utilized across a wide range of systems with minimal change, to interoperate with other components on local and remote systems, and to interact with users in a manner that facilitates portability.

Open Systems Acquisition of Weapons Systems

An integrated technical and business strategy that defines key interfaces for a system (or a piece of equipment under development) in accordance with those adopted by formal consensus bodies (recognized industry standards’ bodies) as specifications and standards, or commonly accepted (de facto) standards (both company proprietary and non-proprietary) if they facilitate utilization of multiple suppliers.

Open Systems Environment (OSE)

A comprehensive set of interfaces, services, and supporting formats, plus aspects of interoperability of application, as specified by Information Technology (IT) standards and profiles. An OSE enables information systems to be developed, operated, and maintained independent of application-specific technical solutions or vendor products.

Operating Budget (OB)

The annual budget of an activity stated in terms of Budget Classification Code (BCC), functional/subfunctional categories, and cost accounts. It contains estimates of the total value of resources required for the performance of the mission including reimbursable terms of total work units identified by cost accounts.

Operating Costs

Those program costs necessary to operate and maintain the capability. These costs include military personnel and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs.

Operating Time

The time during which the system is operating in a manner acceptable to the operator.

Operation

1. The assembly or disassembly of parts or objects. 2. The preparation of an object for another operation, transportation, inspection, or storage. 3. Military action using deployed forces.

Operation Process Chart

Identifies the successive operations, in their required sequence, for producing a product (component).

Operational Assessment (OA)

An evaluation of operational effectiveness and operational suitability made by an independent operational test activity, with user support as required, on other than production systems. The focus of an OA is on significant trends noted in development efforts, programmatic voids, risk areas, adequacy of requirements, and the ability of the program to support adequate Operational Testing (OT). An OA may be conducted at any time using technology demonstrators, prototypes, mock-ups, Engineering Development Models (EDMs), or simulations, but will not substitute for the Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) necessary to support Full Rate Production (FRP) decisions. Normally conducted prior to, or in support of, Milestone C.

Operational Availability (A_o)

The degree (expressed as a decimal between 0 and 1, or the percentage equivalent) to which one can expect a piece of equipment or weapon system to work properly when it is required, that is, the percent of time the equipment or weapon system is available for use. A_o represents system "uptime" and considers the effect of reliability, maintainability, and mean logistics delay time. A_o may be calculated by dividing Mean Time Between Maintenance by the sum of the Mean Time Between Maintenance, Mean Maintenance Time, and Mean Logistics Delay Time (MLDT), that is, $A_o = \text{MTBM} / (\text{MTBM} + \text{MMT} + \text{MLDT})$. It is the quantitative link between readiness objectives and supportability. See Mean Time Between Maintenance, Mean Maintenance Time, and Mean Logistics Delay Time.

Operational Capability

The measure of the results of the mission, given the condition of the systems during the mission (dependability).

Operational Environment

An environment that addresses all operational requirements and specifications required of the final system to include its platform and packaging.

Operational Constraints

Includes items such as the expected threat and natural environments, the possible modes of transportation into and within expected areas of operation, the expected Electronic Warfare (EW) environment, the potential for North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) application, operational manning limitations, and existing infrastructure support capabilities.

Operational Effectiveness (OE)

Measure of the overall ability of a system to accomplish a mission when used by representative personnel in the environment planned or expected for operational employment of the system considering organization, doctrine, tactics, supportability, survivability, vulnerability, and threat. (CJSCI 3170.01E)

Operational Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) Value

Any measure of R&M that includes the combined effects of item design, quality, installation, environment, operation, maintenance, and repair.

Operational Requirements

User- or user representative-generated validated needs developed to address mission area deficiencies, evolving threats, emerging technologies, or weapon system cost improvements. Operational requirements form the foundation for weapon system-unique specifications and contract requirements.

Operational Suitability (OS)

The degree to which a system can be placed and sustained satisfactorily in field use with consideration being given to availability, compatibility, transportability, interoperability, reliability, wartime usage rates, maintainability, safety, human factors, habitability, manpower, logistics supportability, natural environmental effects and impacts, documentation, and training requirements. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Operational System Development

Budget Activity (BA) 7 within a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation account that includes development efforts to upgrade systems that have been fielded or have received approval for Full Rate Production (FRP) and for which funding is anticipated in Current Year (CY) or subsequent Fiscal Year (FY). A logical progression of program phases and development and production funding must be evident in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) consistent with DoD's full funding policy. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Budget Activities.

Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E)

The field test, under realistic conditions, of any item (or key component) of weapons, equipment, or munitions for the purpose of determining the effectiveness and suitability of the weapons,

equipment, or munitions for use in combat by typical military users; and the evaluation of the results of such tests.

Operational Test Plan (OTP)

Documents specific operational test scenarios, objectives, Measures of Effectiveness (MOE), threat simulation, detailed resources, known test limitations, and the methods for gathering, reducing, and analyzing data. Operational Transition Period begins with delivery of first production article and extends to program management responsibility transition.

Operational Test Readiness Review (OTRR)

A multi-disciplined product and process assessment to ensure that the production configuration system can proceed into Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) with a high probability of success. More than one OTRR may be conducted prior to IOT&E. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Operational Utility Evaluation

A U.S. Air Force document that helps acquisition decision makers ensure that marginal benefits, in terms of operational utility, are sound. Conducted during early system development by Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC) to assess how well the system will meet user requirements.

Operational View (OV)

Architecture view that describes the joint capabilities that the user seeks and how to employ them. The OVs also identify operational nodes, the critical information needed to support the piece of the process associated with the nodes, and the organizational relationships. (CJCSM 3170.01B)

Operations and Support (O&S) Cost

Those resources required to operate and support a system, subsystem, or a major component during its useful life in the operational inventory.

Operations and Support (O&S) Phase

The fifth phase of the life cycle as defined and established by DoDI 5000.2 after Concept Refinement (CR), Technology Development (TD), System Development and Demonstration (SDD), and Production and Deployment (P&D). This phase consists of two efforts, Sustainment and Disposal. The phase is not initiated by a formal milestone, but instead begins with the deployment of the first system to the field, an act that initiates the Sustainment effort of this phase. The Sustainment effort overlaps the Full Rate Production and Deployment (FRP&D) effort of the P&D phase.

Operations Security

Protection of military operations and activities resulting from identification and subsequent elimination or control of indicators susceptible to hostile operations.

Operator

In the context of Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), an operational command or agency that employs the acquired system for the benefit of users. Operators may also be users. (CJSCI 3170.01E)

Optimum Repair Level Analysis (ORLA)

A trade study conducted by a contractor as part of the system/equipment engineering analysis process. A basis on which to evolve an optimum approach to repair recommendations concurrent with the design and development process. Also referred to as Repair Level Analysis or Level of Repair/Analysis (LOR/A).

Option

A contractual clause permitting an increase in the quantity of supplies beyond that originally stipulated or an extension in the time for which services on a time basis may be required.

Ordering Activity

An activity that originates a requisition or order for procurement, production, or performance of work or services by another activity.

Organizational Level Maintenance

The maintenance and repair performed by the activity level (organization), which uses the system's equipment within the activity's capability.

Original Budget

The budget established at, or near, the time the contract was signed, based on the Negotiated Contract Cost (NCC).

Other Plant

That part of plant equipment, regardless of dollar value, which is used in, or in conjunction with, the manufacture of components or end items relative to maintenance, supply, processing, assembly, or Research and Development (R&D) operations, but excluding items categorized as Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE).

Outfitting

See Provisioning.

Outlays

The disbursement of cash to liquidate a federal obligation, usually as a result of cashing a United States Government (USG) check. See Expenditure.

Out-of-Court Settlement

An out-of-court settlement resolves a major issue that, during the program review, presents an alternative to a proposal in the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM). It is known as out-of-court because the issue was resolved outside the deliberation of the Senior Leadership Review

Board (SLRB). The settlement reflects agreement reached through working-level negotiations between members of the Services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

Output

1. In contracting, the desired results from the contractor. 2. In Automated Data Processing (ADP), the result of what the computer is asked to do when activated.

Output Standard

Specifies the number of items or amount of services that should be produced in a specific amount of time by a specific method.

Out-Years

Normally, the years beyond the year being worked in the upcoming budget. If the budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2002-2003 is being prepared, out-years are FY 2004 and beyond. Also used to refer to years beyond the current Program Objectives Memorandum (POM). For example, the out-years of POM 2002-2007 are 2008 and beyond.

Overarching Integrated Product Team (OIPT)

An Integrated Product Team (IPT) led by the appropriate Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) director, and composed of the Program Manager (PM), Program Executive Officer (PEO), Component staff, user/user representative, and OSD staff involved in the oversight and review of a particular Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID program.

Overhead

See Indirect Costs.

Oversight

Review activity by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), DoD Components, and congressional committees of DoD programs to determine current status, ascertain if the law or other desires of the Congress are being followed, or as a basis for possible future legislation.

P

Packaging

The process and procedures used to protect material. It includes cleaning, drying, preserving, packing, and unitization.

Packard Commission

The President's 1986 Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management. It made a number of significant recommendations on re-organizing the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the defense command structure, and the defense acquisition process. Many of these were enacted into law or instituted within DoD.

Packing, Handling, Storage, and Transportation (PHST)

The resources, processes, procedures, design considerations, and methods to ensure all system, equipment, and support items are preserved, packaged, handled, and transported properly. This includes environmental considerations, equipment preservation requirements for short- and long-term storage, and transportability. One of the traditional Logistics Support (LS) elements.

Parameter

A determining factor or characteristic. Usually related to performance in developing a system.

Parametric Cost Estimate

A cost estimating methodology using statistical relationships between historical costs and other program variables such as system physical or performance characteristics, contractor output measures, or manpower loading.

Participating Service

A military service that supports the lead Service in the development of a joint acquisition program by its contribution of personnel and/or funds.

Performance

Those operational and support characteristics of the system that allow it to effectively and efficiently perform its assigned mission over time. The support characteristics of the system include both supportability aspects of the design and the support elements necessary for system operation.

Performance Attribute

See Attribute.

Performance-Based Logistics (PBL)

The preferred sustainment strategy for weapon system product support that employs the purchase of support as an integrated, affordable performance package designed to optimize system readiness. PBL meets performance goals for a weapon system through a support structure based on long-term performance agreements with clear lines of authority and responsibility.

Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB)

See Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS).

Performance Threshold

See Threshold.

PERT

See Program Evaluation Review Technique.

PERT Chart

A graphic portrayal of milestones, activities, and their dependency upon other activities for completion and depiction of the critical path.

Phase

See Acquisition Phase, Acquisition Life Cycle and Effort.

Physical Configuration Audit (PCA)

Physical examination of the actual configuration of the item being produced. It verifies that the related design documentation matches the item as specified in the contract. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Piece Part

A single piece not normally subject to disassembly without destruction or impairment of use, such as resistors, transistors, relays, and gears.

Pilot Line and Tooling Costs

1. Costs associated with establishing an initial pilot line, necessary to acquire a limited number of representative items for test purposes, including the test items, will be funded by Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E). All items and costs beyond the quantity sufficient to test for operational acceptability will be financed by other appropriations. 2. When an item under development has also been approved for procurement, operational use, and included in the force structure, then hard tooling requirements common to both development and procurement phases will be funded by procurement appropriations. When an item under development has not been approved for procurement, operational use, and included in the force structure, then tooling and other preliminary production facilities required to produce realistic development hardware for Test and Evaluation (T&E) will be financed by RDT&E, even though such tooling might later be used for procurement if the item is subsequently approved for procurement, operational use, and included in the force structure.

Pilot Line Items

Production items manufactured to confirm production feasibility.

Pilot Production

Production line normally established during the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) or Production and Deployment (P&D) phases (or previously, the Engineering and Management Development (EMD) phase) to test new manufacturing methods and procedures. Normally funded by Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) until the line is proven.

Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS)

Obsolete — see Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) Process.

Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) Process

The primary Resource Allocation Process (RAP) of DoD. It is one of three major decision support systems for defense acquisition along with Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) and the Defense Acquisition System. It is a formal, systematic structure for making decisions on policy, strategy, and the development of forces and capabilities to accomplish anticipated missions. PPBE is a biennial process wherein the On-Year produces a Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG), Joint Programming Guidance (JPG), approved Program Objectives

Memoranda (POMs) for the Military Departments and Defense Agencies covering 6 years, and the DoD portion of the President's Budget (PB) covering 2 years. In the Off-Year, adjustments are made to the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) to take into account "fact of life changes," inflation, new programmatic initiatives, and the result of congressional enactment of the previously submitted PB based on guidance from the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation. See On-Year and Off-Year.

Point of Contact (POC)

Person serving as coordinator, action officer, or focal point for an activity.

Post-Deployment Software Support (PDSS)

Those software support activities that occur after the deployment of the system.

Post Independent Analysis (PIA)

In the context of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), the final step in the analysis process. In this step, a sponsor group separate from those who performed the Functional Solution Analysis (FSA) performs the PIA. The objective of the PIA is to independently review the FSA to ensure it was thorough and that the recommended non-materiel and materiel approaches are reasonable possibilities to deliver the capability identified in the Functional Area Analysis (FAA) and/or Functional Needs Analysis (FNA). (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Post-Production Software Support (PPSS)

Those software support activities that occur after the production of the system is complete. (Army)

Post-Production Support (PPS)

Systems management and support activities necessary to ensure continued attainment of System Readiness Objectives (SROs) with economical Logistics Support (LS) after cessation of production of the end item (weapon system or equipment).

Post-Production Support Plan (PPSP)

A plan to ensure continued economical logistical support and systems management after cessation of production of the end item.

Preaward Survey (Facility Capability Review)

Study of financial, organizational, and operational status made prior to contract award to determine a prospective contractor's responsibility and eligibility for government procurement.

Preliminary Design Review (PDR)

A multi-disciplined technical review to ensure that a system is ready to proceed into detailed design and can meet stated performance requirements within cost (program budget), schedule (program schedule), risk, and other system constraints. Generally, this review assesses the system preliminary design as captured in performance specifications for each configuration item in the system (allocated baseline), and ensures that each function in the functional baseline has been allocated to one or more system configuration items. Normally conducted during the System

Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook) See Functional Baseline and Allocated Baseline.

Preplanned Product Improvement (P³I)

Planned future improvement of developmental systems for which design considerations are effected during development to enhance future application of projected technology. Includes improvements planned for ongoing systems that go beyond the current performance envelope to achieve a needed operational capability.

Preproduction Prototype

An article in final form employing standard parts, representative of articles to be produced subsequently in a production line.

Preproduction Qualification Test (PPQT)

The formal contractual tests that ensure design integrity over the specified operational and environmental range. These tests usually use prototype or preproduction hardware fabricated to the proposed production design specifications and drawings. Such tests include contractual Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) demonstrations and tests required prior to production release.

Preproposal Conference

In negotiated procurement, a meeting held with potential contractors a few days after Requests for Proposals (RFPs) have been sent out, to promote uniform interpretation of work statements and specifications by all prospective contractors.

President's Budget (PB)

The Federal Government's budget for a particular Fiscal Year (FY) transmitted no later than the first Monday in February to the Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act of 1992. Includes all agencies and activities of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

Presolicitation Conference

A meeting held with potential contractors prior to a formal solicitation, to discuss technical and other problems connected with a proposed procurement. The conference is also used to elicit the interest of prospective contractors in pursuing the task.

Preventive Maintenance

All actions performed in an attempt to retain an item in a specified condition by providing systematic inspection, detection, and prevention of incipient failures.

Price Level Index

A factor used to convert constant dollar amounts from one year to another.

Primary Damage Effect

See Damage Effects.

Prime Contract

A contract agreement or purchase order entered into by a contractor with the government.

Prime Contractor

The entity with whom an agent of the United States enters into a prime contract for the purposes of obtaining supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind.

Principal Staff Assistants (PSAs)

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) PSAs are the Under Secretaries of Defense (USDs), the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E), the Assistant Secretaries of Defense (ASDs), the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E), the General Counsel of the Department of Defense (GC, DoD), the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (DoDIG), the Assistants to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), and the OSD Directors or equivalents, who report directly to the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF).

Privity

Relationship of having a contract.

Probability of Kill (P_K)

The lethality of a weapon system. Generally refers to armaments, e.g., missiles and ordnance. Usually the statistical probability that the weapon will detonate close enough to the target with enough effectiveness to disable the target.

Process

1. The combination of people, equipment, materials, methods, and environment that produces output — a given product or service. A process can involve any aspect of a business. 2. A key tool for managing processes is statistical process control, a planned series of actions of operations that advances a material or procedure from one stage of completion to another. 3. A planned and controlled treatment that subjects materials to the influence of one or more types of energy for the time required to bring about the desired reactions or results.

Process Layout

A method of plant layout in which the machines, equipment, and areas for performing the same or similar operations are grouped together, i.e., layout by function.

Process Sheet

A document, originating in manufacturing engineering and sent to the production floor, which describes and illustrates methods and tools to be used in fabricating or assembling specific parts or subassemblies.

Process Specification

This type of specification is applicable to a service that is performed on a product or material. Examples of processes are heat treatment, welding, plating, packing, microfilming, marking, etc. Process specifications cover manufacturing techniques that require a specific procedure in order that a satisfactory result may be achieved.

Procurement

Act of buying goods and services for the government.

Procurement Cost

Equal to the sum of the procurement cost for prime mission equipment, the procurement cost for support items, and the procurement cost for initial spares.

Procurement Data Package (PDP)

Includes documentation prepared expressly for the identification, description, and verification of items, materials, supplies, and services that are to be purchased, inspected, packaged, packed and supplied, or delivered to users.

Procurement Executive (PE)

See Senior Procurement Executive (SPE).

Procurement Lead Time (PLT)

The interval in months between the initiation of procurement action and receipt into the supply system of the production model (excluding prototypes) purchased as the result of such actions, and is composed of two elements: production lead-time and administrative lead-time.

Procurement (Local)

Procurement of materiel or services by an installation or its satellite activities or smaller stations. Such procurement overseas is by a military command for consumption within the command area. (Distinguished from central procurement.)

Procurement Request (PR)

Document that describes the required supplies or services so that a procurement can be initiated. Some procuring activities actually refer to the document by this title; others use different titles such as Procurement Directive. Combined with specifications, the Statement of Work (SOW) and Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL), it is called the PR Package, a basis for solicitation.

Procuring Activity

Unless agency regulations specify otherwise, the term shall be synonymous with contracting activity.

Procuring Contracting Officer (PCO)

The individual authorized to enter into contracts for supplies and services on behalf of the government by sealed bids or negotiations, and who is responsible for overall procurement under the contract.

Producibility

The relative ease of manufacturing an item or system. This relative ease is governed by the characteristics and features of a design that enables economical fabrication, assembly, inspection, and testing using available manufacturing techniques.

Producibility Engineering and Planning (PEP)

Applies to production engineering tasks to ensure a smooth transition from development into production. PEP, a systems and planning engineering approach, assures that an item can be produced in the required quantities and in the specified time frame, efficiently and economically, and will meet necessary performance objectives within its design and specification constraints. As an essential part of all engineering design, it is intended to identify potential manufacturing problems and suggest design and production changes or schedule tradeoffs that would facilitate the production process.

Producibility Review

A review of the design of a specific hardware item or system to determine the relative ease of producing it using available production technology considering the elements of fabrication, assembly, inspection, and test.

Product

1. The result of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) in terms of hardware or software being produced (manufactured). Also known as an end item. 2. The item stipulated in a contract to be delivered under the contract (i.e., service, study, or hardware).

Product Assurance Plan

Implements a product assurance program including Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability (RAM), quality hardware and software, and system assessment to ensure user satisfaction, mission and Operational Effectiveness (OE), and performance to specified requirements.

Product Baseline

The initially approved documentation describing all of the necessary functional and physical characteristics of the Configuration Item (CI); any required joint and combined operations; the selected functional and physical characteristics designated for production acceptance testing; and tests necessary for deployment/installation, support, training, and disposal of the CI. This baseline is usually initiated at the Critical Design Review (CDR) and finalized at the Physical Configuration Audit (PCA), and normally includes product, process, and material specifications, engineering drawings, and other related data.

Product Centers

Major subordinate organizations reporting to Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC): Aeronautical Systems Center (ASC), Electronics Systems Center (ESC), Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC), and the Air Armament Center (AAC).

Product Configuration Identification

The current approved technical documentation that defines the configuration of a Configuration Item (CI) during the production, operation, maintenance, and support phases of its life cycle and that prescribes that necessary for: 1) Form, Fit and Function (F3) characteristics of a CI; 2) the selected functional characteristics selected for production acceptance testing; and 3) the production acceptance tests.

Product Improvement (PI)

Effort to incorporate a configuration change involving engineering and testing effort on end items and depot repairable components, or changes on other than developmental items to increase system or combat effectiveness or extend useful military life. Usually results from feedback from the users.

Product Manager (PM)

Army PM, who is delegated authority and assigned responsibility for centralized management of a development or acquisition program that does not qualify for project management. PM positions are usually at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel or GS-14.

Product Manufacturing Breakdown

Takes the product physical description and decomposes it into demands for specific types of manufacturing capability. This breakdown establishes the baseline for determination of the types of personnel and manufacturing facilities that will be required. It can also serve as the basis for establishing the time requirements for individual manufacturing operations involved in developing the required schedule relationships.

Product Organization

An organizational structure centered on products, or components of a major system, with product managers reporting to a Program Manager (PM) or other central authority.

Product Specification

Obsolete — See Item Detail Specification.

Production

The process of converting raw materials by fabrication into required material. It includes the functions of production-scheduling, inspection, Quality Control (QC), and related processes.

Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation (PAT&E)

Test and Evaluation (T&E) of production items to demonstrate that items procured fulfill requirements and specifications of the procuring contract or agreements.

Production and Deployment (P&D) Phase

The fourth phase of the life cycle as defined and established by DoDI 5000.2. This phase consists of two efforts: Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) and Full Rate Production and Deployment (FRP&D) separated by a Full Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR). It begins after a successful Milestone C review. The purpose of this phase is to achieve an operational capability that satisfies the mission need.

Production Article

The end item under initial or Full Rate Production (FRP).

Production Control

The procedure of planning, routing, scheduling, dispatching, and expediting the flow of materials, parts, subassemblies, and assemblies within the plant from the start of production to the finished product in an orderly and efficient manner.

Production Engineering

The application of design and analysis techniques to produce a specified product. Included are the functions of planning, specifying, and coordinating the application of required resources; performing analyses of producibility and production operations, processes, and systems; applying new manufacturing methods, tooling, and equipment; controlling the introduction of engineering changes; and employing cost control techniques.

Production Management

The effective use of resources to produce on-schedule the required number of end units that meet specified quality, performance, and cost. It includes, but is not limited to, industrial resource analysis, producibility assessment, producibility engineering, and planning, production engineering, industrial preparedness planning, postproduction planning, and productivity enhancement.

Production Management Techniques

The technique utilized by the contractor to determine the progress of the production program.

Production Plan

The document that describes the employment of the manufacturing resources to produce the required products or systems, on time, and within cost constraints.

Production Plan Review

A review conducted to approve or disapprove a contractor-prepared and submitted production plan.

Production Planning

The broad range of activities initiated early in the acquisition process, and continued through a production decision, to ensure an orderly transition from development to cost-effective rate production or construction.

Production Proveout

A technical test conducted prior to production testing with prototype hardware to determine the most appropriate design alternative. This testing may also provide data on safety, the achievability of critical system technical characteristics, refinement and ruggedization of hardware configurations, and determination of technical risks.

Production Qualification Test (PQT)

A technical test completed prior to the Full Rate Production (FRP) decision to ensure the effectiveness of the manufacturing process, equipment, and procedures. This testing also serves the purpose of providing data for the independent evaluation required for materiel release so that the evaluator can address the adequacy of the materiel with respect to the stated requirements. These

tests are conducted on a number of samples taken at random from the first production lot, and are repeated if the process or design is changed significantly, and when a second or alternative source is brought online.

Production Readiness

The state or condition or preparedness of a system to proceed into production. A system is ready for production when the producibility of the production design and the managerial and physical preparations necessary for initiating and sustaining a viable production effort have progressed to the point where a production commitment can be made without incurring unacceptable risks that will breach thresholds of schedule, performance, cost, or other established criteria.

Production Readiness Review (PRR)

A formal examination of a program to determine if the design is ready for production and if the producer has accomplished adequate production planning. PRRs are normally performed as a series of reviews toward the end of System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase. Under some circumstances a PRR may also be appropriate in the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Production Representative/Production Configuration

System that can be used for Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E), such as a mature Engineering Development Model (EDM), or a Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) system in its final configuration, conforming to production specifications and drawings. System-level Critical Design Review (CDR), qualification testing, and Functional Configuration Audit (FCA) should have been completed. While highly desirable, the item does not have to be manufactured on a formal production line to be considered production representative.

Production Schedules

Chronological controls used by management to regulate efficiently and economically the operational sequences of production.

Productivity

The actual rate of output or production per unit of time worked.

Productivity Enhancement

The use of contract incentives and other techniques to provide the environment, motivation, and management commitment to increase production efficiencies.

Products

All items, materiel, materials, data, software, supplies, systems, assemblies, subassemblies, or portions thereof produced, purchased, developed, or otherwise used by DoD.

Profit

The excess amount realized from the sales of goods over the cost thereof in a given transaction or over a given period.

Profit Center

A discrete, organizationally independent segment of a company, which has been charged by management with profit and loss responsibilities.

Profit (Excess)

Profit over and above an established dollar or percentage limit.

Program

1. A DoD acquisition program. 2. As a verb, program means to schedule funds to meet requirements and plans. 3. A major, independent part of a software system. 4. A combination of Program Elements (PEs) designed to express the accomplishment of a definite objective or plan.

Program (Acquisition)

A defined effort funded by Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) and/or procurement appropriations with the express objective of providing a new or improved capability in response to a stated mission need or deficiency.

Program Acquisition Cost

The estimated cost of development Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), procurement, and system-specific military construction necessary to acquire the defense system. RDT&E costs are accumulated from the point in time when the DoD acquisition program is designated by title as a Program Element (PE) or major project within a PE. Military construction costs include only those projects that directly support and uniquely identify with the system.

Program Acquisition Quantity

The total number of fully configured end items (to include Research and Development (R&D) units) a DoD Component intends to buy through the life of the program, as approved by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)). This quantity may extend beyond the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) years but shall be consistent with the current approved program.

Program Acquisition Unit Cost (PAUC)

Computed by dividing the Program Acquisition Cost by the Program Acquisition Quantity. The PAUC and Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC) are the subject of the Unit Cost Reports (UCRs). Programs for which the current estimate of either the PAUC or APUC has increased by 15 percent or more over the currently approved Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) must report a unit cost breach to the congressional defense committees.

Program Baseline

See Acquisition Program Baseline (APB).

Program Budget Decision (PBD)

The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) decision documents that affirm or change dollar amounts or manpower allowances in the Services' Budget Estimate Submissions (BESs) or resolve Change Proposals that are accepted for Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) review.

Program Change Decision

A decision by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), issued in a prescribed format that authorizes changes in the structure of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

Program Change Request (PCR)

Prepared in a prescribed format, it is a proposal for out-of-cycle changes to data recorded in the approved Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

Program Cost

The total of all expenditures, in any appropriation and fund, directly related to Automated Information System (AIS) definition, design, development, and deployment incurred from the beginning of the Concept Refinement (CR) phase through deployment at each separate site. For incremental and evolutionary program strategies, program cost includes all increments. Program cost does not include Operations and Support (O&S) costs incurred at an individual site after operational cutover of any increment at that site, even though other sites may exist that have not yet completed deployment.

Program Cost Categories

There are four cost categories as noted below (DoD 5000.4-M):

— **Research and Development (R&D):** Cost of R&D from program initiation to the Full Rate Production (FRP) decision.

— **Investment:** Cost of procuring prime and support equipment, training, initial and war reserve spares, Preplanned Product Improvements (P³Is), and facilities.

— **Operations and Support (O&S):** All direct and indirect costs incurred in using the system, e.g., personnel, maintenance (unit and depot), and sustaining investment (replenishment spares). The bulk of the Life Cycle Costs (LCCs) are in this category.

— **Disposal:** Cost to dispose of the system after its useful life. This includes demilitarization, detoxification, long-term waste storage, environmental restoration, and related costs.

Program Cost Reporting

Reporting requirements prescribed in DoD Instructions (DoDIs) that provide for comparable program costs and related data on Research and Development (R&D) activities and hardware items for use in program cost validation, progress, and status analysis.

Program Decision Meeting (PDM)

Navy or Marine Corps review forum to advise the Navy Acquisition Executive (NAE) on decisions for acquisition programs at various levels.

Program Decision Memorandum (PDM)

Issued by the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF) after Senior Leadership Review Group (SLRG) deliberations of the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM) portion of the

combined POM/Budget Estimate Submission (BES) in August/September of an On-Year Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution (PPBE) cycle. The PDMs approve the Service/Agency POMs, with any changes. PDMs also resolve Change Proposals (PCPs) that have been accepted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) during the Off-Year PPBE Cycle.

Program Deviation Report (PDR)

A report describing baseline deviations (also called “breaches”) to the Defense Acquisition Executives (DAEs) and Component Acquisition Executives (CAEs) and, when appropriate, to the Congress.

Program Element (PE)

The basic building block of the 11 major programs of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). It is “an integrated combination of men, equipment, and facilities, which together constitute an identifiable military capability or support activity.” It also identifies the mission to be undertaken and the organizational entities to perform the mission. Elements may consist of forces, manpower, materials, services, and/or associated costs as applicable. A PE consists of seven digits ending with a letter indicating the appropriate Service.

Program Element Monitor (PEM)

Person within Headquarters (HQs) U.S. Air Force office of primary responsibility who is directly responsible for a given program and all documentation needed to harmonize the program in the budget.

Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT)

A technique for management of a program through to completion by constructing a network model of integrated activities and events and periodically evaluating the time/cost implications of progress.

Program Executive Officer (PEO)

A military or civilian official who has responsibility for directing several Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and for assigned major system and non-major system acquisition programs. A PEO has no other command or staff responsibilities within the Component, and only reports to and receives guidance and direction from the DoD Component Acquisition Executive (CAE).

Program Initiation

The point at which a program formally enters the acquisition process. Under DoDI 5000.2, program initiation normally occurs at Milestone B, but may also occur at other milestones/decision points depending upon technology maturity and risk. At program initiation, a program must be “fully funded” across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) as a result of the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)/budget process, that is, have an approved resource stream across a typical defense program cycle, for example Fiscal Year (FY) 2006-2011. Concept Refinement (CR) and Technology Development (TD) phases are typically not “fully funded” and thus do not constitute program initiation of a new acquisition program in the sense of DoDI 5000.2. This term is often confused with the financial management term “new start.” See New Start, Concept Refinement, and Technology Development.

Program Instability

The condition imposed on a program due to problems and/or changes in requirements, technology, and funding.

Programmatic

Pertains to the cost, schedule, and performance characteristics of an acquisition program.

Programming

1. The projection of activities to be accomplished and the resources that will be required for specified periods in the future, normally 6 years. 2. The process of estimating and requesting resources for a program, especially in terms of quantitative requirements for funding manpower, materiel, and facilities for Program Office (PO) operations and for design, development, and production of a defense system.

Program Management

The process whereby a single leader exercises centralized authority and responsibility for planning, organizing, staffing, controlling, and leading the combined efforts of participating/assigned civilian and military personnel and organizations, for the management of a specific defense acquisition program or programs, throughout the system life cycle.

Program Management Directive (PMD)

The official Headquarters (HQ) U.S. Air Force document used to direct acquisition responsibilities to the appropriate Air Force major commands, agencies, Program Executive Offices (PEOs), or designated acquisition commander. All Air Force acquisition programs require PMDs.

Program Management Plan (PMP)

The document developed and issued by an Air Force Program Manager (PM) that shows the integrated time-phased actions and resources required to complete the task.

Program Manager (PM)

Designated individual with responsibility for and authority to accomplish program objectives for development, production, and sustainment to meet the user's operational needs. The PM shall be accountable for credible cost, schedule, and performance reporting to the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA). (DoDD 5000.1)

Program Manager Charter

See Charter (Program Manager's).

Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)

An annual memorandum in prescribed format submitted to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) by the DoD Component heads, which recommends the total resource requirements and programs within the parameters of SECDEF's fiscal guidance. The POM is a major document in the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process, and the basis for the component budget estimates. The POM is the principal programming document that details how a component proposes to respond to assignments in the Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) and Joint

Programming Guidance (JPG) and satisfy its assigned functions over the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). The POM shows programmed needs 6 years hence (i.e., in FY 2004, POM 2006-2011 was submitted).

Program Office Estimate (POE)

A detailed estimate of acquisition and ownership costs normally required for high-level decisions. The estimate is performed early in the program and serves as the basepoint for all subsequent tracking and auditing purposes.

Program Protection

The safeguarding of defense systems and Technical Data (TD) anywhere in the acquisition process, to include the technologies being developed, the support systems (e.g., test and simulation equipment), and research data with military applications.

Program Review Group (PRG)

Obsolete — See Three-Star Group.

Program Stability

A stable program is experiencing few, if any, perturbations in cost, schedule, performance, support, and other associated business or technical problems.

Program Work Breakdown Structure (PWBS)

The WBS structure that encompasses an entire program. It consists of at least three levels of the program with associated definitions and is used by the government Program Manager (PM) and contractor to develop and extend a Contract Work Breakdown Structure (CWBS). Examples of WBSs for various items of defense materiel that may be used as a guide for acquisition programs are contained in Military Handbook (MIL-HDBK) 881.

Progress Payments

Payments made to a prime contractor during the life of a fixed-price type contract on the basis of a percentage of incurred total costs or total direct labor and material costs.

Project

1. Synonymous with program in general usage. 2. Specifically, a planned undertaking having a finite beginning and ending, involving definition, development, production, and Logistics Support (LS) of a major weapon or weapon support system or systems. A project may be the whole or a part of a program.

Project Definition

The process of thoroughly exploring all aspects of a proposed project, particularly the relationship between required performance, development time, and cost. The areas of technical uncertainty are examined and possible tradeoffs are evolved in order to achieve a satisfactory balance between performance, development time, and cost.

Project Manager

See Program Manager (PM).

Proprietary Right

A broad contractor term used to describe data belonging to the contractor. These data could be intellectual property, financial data, etc. This is generally a term used in the submission of a proposal to protect the contractor's sensitive information from disclosure and is not a category of rights applicable to Technical Data (TD) under all contracts.

Protest

A concern over the award of a contract, submitted to Government Accountability Office (GAO) or Procuring Contracting Office (PCO).

Prototype

An original or model on which a later system/item is formed or based. Early prototypes may be built during System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase, or be the result of an Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) or Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD), and tested prior to Milestone C decision. Selected prototyping may continue after Milestone C, as required, to identify and resolve specific design or manufacturing risks, or in support of Evolutionary Acquisition (EA).

Provisioning

The process of determining and acquiring the range and quantity (depth) of spares and repair parts, and support and test equipment required to operate and maintain an end item of material for an initial period of service. Usually refers to first outfitting of a ship, unit, or system.

Purchase Order (PO)

A contractual procurement document used primarily to procure supplies and nonpersonal services when the aggregate amount involved in any one transaction is relatively small (e.g., not exceeding \$25,000).

Q

Quadrennial Defense Report (QDR)

Contains the findings and recommendations of the Quadrennial Defense Review. The Quadrennial Defense Report is the Strategic Plan for DoD. See Department of Defense Strategic Plan and Quadrennial Defense Review.

Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR)

A comprehensive examination of America's defense needs to include potential threats, strategy, force structure, readiness posture, military modernization programs, defense infrastructure, and information operations and intelligence that is conducted by law every 4 years at the beginning of a new administration. See Quadrennial Defense Report.

Qualification

The formal process by which a manufacturer's product is examined for compliance with the requirements of a source control drawing for the purpose of approving the manufacturer as a source of supply.

Qualification Test

Simulates defined operational environmental conditions with a predetermined safety factor, the results indicating whether a given design can perform its function within the simulated operational environment of a system.

Qualified Manufacturers List (QML)

A list of manufacturers who have had their products examined and tested and who have satisfied all applicable qualification requirements for that product.

Qualified Products List (QPL)

A list of products that are pretested in advance of actual procurement to determine which suppliers can comply properly with specification requirements. This is usually done because of the length of time required for Test and Evaluation (T&E).

Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI)

Organizational, doctrinal, training, duty position, and personnel information used to develop the Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP). (Army)

Quality

The composite of materiel attributes including performance features and characteristics of a production or service to satisfy a customer's given need.

Quality Assurance (QA)

A planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide confidence that adequate technical requirements are established, that products and services conform to established technical requirements, and that satisfactory performance is achieved.

Quality Audit

A systematic examination of the acts and decisions with respects to quality in order to independently verify or evaluate the operational requirements of the quality program or the specification or contract requirements for a product or service.

Quality Control (QC)

The system or procedure used to check product quality throughout the acquisition process.

Quality Function Deployment (QFD)

A graphical technique that shows the relationships between system requirements and proposed design solutions. This technique identifies tradeoffs, shows where design solutions may conflict, and/or where proposed solutions will not meet requirements.

Quality of Conformance

The effectiveness of the design and manufacturing functions in executing the product manufacturing requirements and process specifications while meeting tolerances, process control limits, and target yields for a given product group.

Quality of Design

The effectiveness of the design process in capturing the operational requirements and translating them into detailed design requirements that can be manufactured (or coded) in a consistent manner.

Quality Program

A program that is developed, planned, and managed to carry out, cost-effectively, all efforts to effect the quality of material and services from concept through technology and system development, production, deployment, and disposal.

R

Ramp Up

Usually used in the context of Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP). It refers to starting production at less than an optimal rate, and then increasing the production rate over time as the production process is proven, the system's effectiveness and suitability is verified, and additional procurement dollars are obtained.

Rate Cost

A mathematical way of explaining and measuring the impact of changing production rates on a program's total cost.

Rating Factor

That percentage of skill, effort, and method displayed by an operator during the period of the study with 100 percent representing normal skill and effort.

Raw Materials

Includes raw and processed material in a form or state that requires further processing.

RDT&E (Research, Development, Test and Evaluation) Management Support

Budget Activity (BA) 6 within an RDT&E appropriation account that includes RDT&E efforts and funds to sustain and/or modernize the installations or operations required for general RDT&E. Test ranges, military construction, maintenance support of laboratories, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of test aircraft and ships, and studies and analysis in support of the DoD RDT&E program are all funded by this BA. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Budget Activities.

Readiness

State of preparedness of forces or weapon system or systems to meet a mission or to warfight. Based on adequate and trained personnel, material condition, supplies/reserves of support system and ammunition, numbers of units available, etc.

Readiness Drivers

Those system characteristics that have the largest effect on operational characteristics.

Ready for Training

The first attainment of the sustained capability to train military units adequately to operate and maintain a weapon system effectively for operational capability.

Realistic Test Environment

The conditions under which the system is expected to be operated and maintained, including the natural weather and climatic conditions, terrain effects, battlefield disturbances, and enemy threat conditions.

Realization Factor

The ratio of actual performance time to standard performance time, usually expressed as a decimal number.

Real Time

1. Software — Pertaining to a system or mode of operation in which computation must be performed during the actual time that an external process occurs in order to allow computational results to respond to external processes. 2. An immediate response to an outside stimulus.

Reapportionment

A revision by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of a previous apportionment of budgetary resources for an appropriation or fund account. A revision would ordinarily cover the same period, projects, or activity covered in the original apportionment.

Reasonable Price

A business decision reached jointly by a buyer and seller, a product of judgment influenced by bargaining strength and economic realities dictated by the marketplace.

Reclama

A formal appeal to the Service comptroller or the Secretary of Defense's (SECDEF)'s tentative budget decision on the Service budget estimates.

Reconciliation

Directives to standing committees contained in congressional budget resolutions calling for certain dollar savings and a deadline for reporting legislation to achieve the savings. Omnibus reconciliation bill incorporating these changes is introduced and acted on in both Houses.

Reconstitution

Involves forming, training, and fielding new fighting units. This includes initially drawing on cadre-type units and laid-up military assets; mobilizing previously trained or new manpower; and activating the Industrial Base (IB) on a large scale. Reconstitution also involves maintaining technology, doctrine, training, experienced military personnel, and innovation necessary to retain the competitive edge in decisive areas of potential military competition.

Recurring Effort

An effort repeated during a contract's duration.

Redundancy

Repetition of parts or subsystems to assure operation if original (primary) part or subsystem fails.

Reimbursable

An expenditure made for another agency, fund, or appropriation, or for a private individual, firm or corporation, which subsequently will be recovered.

Reimbursements

Amounts received by an activity for the cost of material, work, or services furnished to others, for credit to an appropriation or other fund account.

Relevant Environment

Testing environment that simulates key aspects of the operational environment.

Reliability

The ability of a system and its parts to perform its mission without failure, degradation, or demand on the support system. See Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) and Mean Time Between Maintenance (MTBM).

Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) Accounting

That set of mathematical tasks which establish and allocate quantitative R&M requirements, and predict and measure quantitative R&M achievements.

Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) Engineering

That set of design, development, and manufacturing tasks by which R&M are achieved.

Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability (RAM)

Requirement imposed on acquisition systems to insure they are operationally ready for use when needed, will successfully perform assigned functions, and can be economically operated and maintained within the scope of logistics concepts and policies. RAM programs are applicable to materiel systems; test measurement and diagnostic equipment, training devices; and facilities developed, produced, maintained, procured, or modified for use. See individual definitions for Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability.

Reliability Based Logistics (RBL)

Emphasizes the importance of designing reliability into systems and is an expansion of the process used to determine the support concept for a system, subsystem, and/or component. RBL addresses decisions such as consumable versus repairable, commercial versus organic repair, warranties, technology insertion, and Form-Fit-Function Interface (F3I) specifications as methods for facilitating reliable designs.

Repair

The restoration or replacement of parts or components of real property or equipment as necessitated by wear and tear, damage, failure of parts or the like, in order to maintain it in efficient operating condition.

Repair Parts

Consumable bits and pieces, that is, individual parts or non-repairable assemblies, required for the repair of spare parts or major end items.

Repairability

The probability that a failed system will be restored to operable condition within a specified active repair time.

Repairable Item

An item of a durable nature that has been determined by the application of engineering, economic, and other factors to be the type of item feasible for restoration to a serviceable condition through regular repair procedures.

Replanning

See Internal Replanning.

Replenishment

The purchase of additional items following initial purchase, whether bought for support of additional end items, routine restockage, or other purposes.

Replenishment Spare Parts

Items and equipment, both repairable and consumable, purchased by inventory control points, required to replenish stocks for use in the maintenance, overhaul, and repair of equipment, such as ships, tanks, guns, aircraft, engines, etc.

Reprogramming

The transfer of funds between Program Elements (PEs) or line items within an appropriation for purposes other than those contemplated at the time of appropriation. Reprogramming is generally accomplished pursuant to consultation with, and approval by, appropriate congressional committees, if above thresholds prescribed for various appropriations, i.e. procurement, Military Construction (MILCON), Operations and Maintenance (O&M), Military Personnel (MP) and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E).

Request for Proposal (RFP)

A solicitation used in negotiated acquisition to communicate government requirements to prospective contractor and to solicit proposals.

Request for Quotation (RFQ)

A solicitation used in negotiated acquisition to communicate government requirements to prospective contractors and to solicit a quotation. A response to an RFQ is not an offer; however, it is informational in character.

Request for Technical Proposal (RTP)

Solicitation document used in two-step sealed bid. Normally in letter form, it asks only for technical information — price and cost breakdowns are forbidden.

Required Operational Characteristics

System parameters that are primary indicators of the system's capability to be employed to perform the required mission functions, and to be supported.

Required Technical Characteristics

System parameters selected as primary indicators of achievement of engineering goals. These need not be direct measures of, but should always relate to the system's capability to perform the required mission functions, and to be supported.

Requirement

1. The need or demand for personnel, equipment, facilities, other resources, or services, by specified quantities for specific periods of time or at a specified time. 2. For use in budgeting, item requirements should be screened as to individual priority and approved in the light of total available budget resources.

Requirements Authority

See Validation Authority.

Requirements Creep

The tendency of the user (or developer) to add to the original mission responsibilities and/or performance requirements for a system while it is still in development.

Requirements Scrub

1. A review of user/government comments received in response to the announcement of an operational requirement. The scrub is used to validate and prioritize suggested or requested system functions and capabilities before release to industry. 2. Review of a draft requirements document, such as a Capability Development Document (CDD), by the acquisition and user communities to determine adequacy and clarity of performance specified in the document.

Research

Budget category 01 under Major Program 6 of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Includes all scientific study and experimentation directed toward increasing knowledge and

understanding in those fields of the physical, engineering, environmental, and life sciences related to long-term national security needs. Program Elements (PEs) in this category involve pre-Milestone A efforts. (DoD 7045.7-H)

Research and Development (R&D) Costs

Those program costs primarily associated with R&D efforts including the development of a new or improved capability to the point where it is appropriate for operational use. These costs are funded under the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation.

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)

1. Activities for the development of a new system or to expand the performance of fielded systems. 2. An appropriation.

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs)

Consists of all efforts funded from an RDT&E appropriation account. Titles and definitions are used for budgeting purposes and managed by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (USD(C)). Coincident with the transmittal of the President's Budget (PB), the USD(C) provides the DoD Oversight Committees of Congress a listing of all RDT&E Programs called the "R-1 Form." There are seven RDT&E Budget Activities (BAs) as shown below:

- BA 1: Basic Research
- BA 2: Applied Research
- BA 3: Advanced Technology Development (ATD)
- BA 4: Advanced Component Development and Prototypes (ACD&P)
- BA 5: System Development and Demonstration (SDD)
- BA 6: RDT&E Management Support
- BA 7: Operational Systems Development

Rescission

An action by the President canceling Budget Authority (BA) previously appropriated but not yet obligated or spent. If both Houses of Congress do not approve the proposed rescission within 45 days, the President must obligate the BA as intended by the Congress.

Rescission Bill

A bill or joint resolution that provides for cancellation, in full or in part, of budgetary resources previously granted by the Congress. Under Section 1012 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, unless the Congress approves a rescission bill within 45 days of continuous session after receipt of the proposal, the budgetary resources must be made available for obligation.

Residual Value

The scrap value of equipment at the end of the economic life system.

Resource Allocation Process (RAP)

Includes the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) Process, the congressional budget enactment process, the apportionment of appropriated funds, and budget execution.

Resource Leveling

A process whereby resources are sorted out among tasks and activities to identify and avoid conflicts between scheduling and availability.

Resource Manager

The head of a staff element responsible for the management of a specified appropriation or its subdivision, revolving fund, or for the management of the overall manpower authorization. May bear the title “comptroller,” “appropriation,” “budget program,” or “Budget Activity (BA)” manager.

Retrofit (Retroactive Fit)

A modification of a Configuration Item (CI) to incorporate changes made in later production items. See Backfitting.

Review

The discrete process of gathering and evaluating information to make a decision about a program. Examples are milestone reviews and other program decision reviews.

Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA)

Dramatic changes in the art of warfare precipitated by rapid technological advances. Exploiting the RMA means not only acquiring new systems based on advanced technology but also developing the concepts, doctrine, and organizations to fully utilize the new technologies in a way to dominate the battlefield.

Revolving Fund

A fund established to finance a cycle of operations through amounts received by the fund. Within the DoD, such funds include stock funds and Industrial Funds (IFs), as well as other Working Capital Funds (WCFs).

Rework

Any corrections of defective work, either before, during, or after inspection.

Rights in Technical Data (TD)

The right for the government to acquire TD. If the government has funded or will fund a part of or the entire development of the item, component or process, then the government is entitled to unlimited rights in the TD. However, if the above is developed by a contractor or subcontractor exclusively at private expense, the government is entitled to limited rights. Such data must be unpublished and identified as limited rights data. See Limited Rights, Government Purpose License Rights, and Unlimited Rights.

Risk

A measure of the inability to achieve program objectives within defined cost and schedule constraints. Risk is associated with all aspects of the program, e.g., threat, technology, design processes, or Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) elements. It has two components: the probability of failing to achieve a particular outcome, and the consequences of failing to achieve that outcome.

Risk Analysis

A detailed examination of each identified program risk, which refines the description of the risk, isolates the cause, and determines the impact of the program risk in terms of its probability of occurrence, its consequences, and its relationship to other risk areas or processes.

Risk Areas

The program areas that are the primary sources of program risk. Risk areas include, but are not necessarily limited to, threat and requirements, technology, design and engineering, manufacturing, support, cost, and schedule.

Risk Assessment

The process of identifying program risks within risk areas and critical technical processes, analyzing them for their consequences and probabilities of occurrence, and prioritizing them for handling.

Risk Assumption

A risk-handling option in which selected program risks are accepted and monitored by the management team.

Risk Avoidance

A risk-handling option that eliminates risk by eliminating or modifying the concept, requirements, specifications, or practices that create the unacceptable risk.

Risk Control

A risk-handling option that monitors a known risk and then takes specific actions to minimize the likelihood of the risk occurring and/or reduce the severity of the consequences.

Risk Documentation

The recording, maintaining, and reporting of all risk assessment results, risk-handling analysis, and risk monitoring results.

Risk Handling

A process that identifies, evaluates, selects, and implements risk-handling options that reduce risk to acceptable levels with the best cost-benefit ratio.

Risk Identification

A process to examine each program area and critical technical process to identify the associated risks.

Risk Management

All plans and actions taken to identify, assess, mitigate, and continuously track, control, and document program risks.

Risk Management Plan (RMP)

A document that records the results of the risk planning process.

Risk Monitoring

A process that systematically tracks and evaluates the performance of risk items against established metrics throughout the acquisition process and develops further risk reduction handling options as appropriate.

Risk Planning

The process of developing an organized, comprehensive, and iterative approach to identifying, assessing, mitigating, and continuously tracking, controlling, and documenting risk, which is tailored for each program and compatible with the DoD acquisition management.

Risk Rating Scheme

A logical, controlled, documented, and verifiable method of assigning risk levels to a system, system element, or critical acquisition process, which is based on the probability of occurrence and the consequence of failing to achieve the desired outcome.

Risk Transfer

1. A risk-handling option that reallocates system requirements or design specifications between different system elements in order to reduce overall system risk, system element risk, or process risk; 2. A risk-handling option that shares selected program risks between the government and the prime system contractors by means of various contractual arrangements; 3. A risk-handling option that shares select program risks between government agencies involved in the acquisition process by means of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) or similar Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs).

Robust Design

The design of a system such that its performance is insensitive to variations in manufacturing tolerances, or its operational environment (including maintenance, transportation, and storage), or to component drift due to aging.

Rollaway Costs

See Flyaway Costs.

S

Safety

Freedom from conditions that can cause death, injury, occupational illness, damage/loss of equipment or property, or damage to the environment.

Sailaway Costs

See Flyaway Costs.

Schedule

Series of things to be done in sequence of events within given period; a timetable.

Scheduled Maintenance

Preventive maintenance performed at prescribed points in the item's life.

Schedule Risk

The risk that a program will not meet its acquisition strategy schedule objectives or major milestones established by the acquisition authority.

Schedule Variance (SV)

The difference between the Budgeted Cost of Work Performed (BCWP) and the Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS) (Schedule Variance (SV) = BCWP – BCWS).

Scheduling

The prescribing of when and where each operation necessary to the manufacture of a product is to be performed.

Science and Technology (S&T) Program

Consists of projects in basic research, applied research, and Advanced Technology Development (ATD).

Sealed Bidding

This term replaces formal advertising. See Two-Step Sealed Bids.

Secondary Damage Effect

See Damage Effects.

Second Source

Execution of established acquisition strategy to qualify two producers for the part or system. Sometimes called dual sourcing.

Security Assistance

Materiel and services provided by the United States to eligible allies as specified by the Congress. This broad term includes the Military Assistance Program (MAP) authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, and the Foreign Military Sales Program (FMSP) authorized by the FAA of 1961.

Segment

A grouping of elements that are closely related and often physically interface. It consists of Configuration Items (CIs) produced by several contractors and integrated by one contractor.

Selected Acquisition Report (SAR)

Standard, comprehensive, summary status report of a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) (Acquisition Category (ACAT) I) required for periodic submission to Congress. It includes key cost, schedule, and technical information.

Senior Leadership Review Group (SLRG)

Senior advisory body to the Secretary of Defense on planning, programming, and budgeting matters. Conducts the combined Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)/Budget review. The Chair of the SLRG is the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Vice Chair is the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Executive Secretary of the SLRG is the Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation. Members include the following individuals:

- Secretaries of the Military Departments
- Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)
- Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
- Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)
- Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence)
- Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness).

Other principal defense staff members, such as the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration), act as observers.

Senior Procurement Executive (SPE)

The senior official responsible for management direction of the Service procurement system, including implementation of unique procurement policies, regulations, and standards (See Title 41 U.S.C. § 414, “Executive Agency Responsibilities”). The SPE for all non-Service DoD Components is the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) (See Title 10 U.S.C. §133, “Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics”).

Serviceability

A measure of the degree to which servicing of an item will be accomplished within a given time under specified conditions.

Service Acquisition Executive (SAE)

See DoD Component Acquisition Executive (CAE).

Service Contract

One that calls directly for a contractor’s time and effort rather than for a concrete end product.

Service Life

Quantifies the average or mean life of the item. There is no general formula for the computation. Often refers to the mean life between overhauls, the mandatory replacement time, or the total usefulness of the item in respect to the weapon it supports; that is, from first inception of the weapon until final phaseout.

Service Life Extension Program (SLEP)

Modification(s) to fielded systems undertaken to extend the life of the system beyond what was previously planned.

Service Supplement

Information, instructions, or lists of items of supply applicable only to one military service.

Set-up

Making ready or preparing for the performance of a job operation. It includes the tear down to return the machine or work area to its original or normal condition.

Set-up Time

The time required to arrange locating fixtures and equipment in order to begin productive work, including adjustments and take down of the original set up.

Shelf Life

The expected length of time in inventory (use) for a system, component, or subassembly.

Should Cost Estimate

An estimate of contract price that reflects reasonably achievable contractor economy and efficiency. It is accomplished by a government team of procurement, contract administration, audit and engineering representatives performing an in-depth cost analysis at the contractor's and subcontractor's plants. Its purpose is to develop a realistic price objective for negotiation purposes.

Show Stopper

An event or condition serious enough to halt or severely perturbate a program unless confronted and eliminated.

Sign Up To

Agree to, authorize, or permit to proceed on a proposal, document or program. See Chop.

Simulation

A simulation is a method for implementing a model. It is the process of conducting experiments with a model for the purpose of understanding the behavior of the system modeled under selected conditions or of evaluating various strategies for the operation of the system within the limits imposed by developmental or operational criteria. Simulation may include the use of analog or digital devices, laboratory models, or "testbed" sites. Simulations are usually programmed for solution on a computer; however, in the broadest sense, military exercises, and wargames are also simulations.

Simulation Based Acquisition (SBA)

A concept that envisions greater and more integrated use of Modeling and Simulation (M&S) in the acquisition process. DoD and industry would be enabled by robust, collaborative use of simulation technology that is integrated across acquisition programs and phases.

Simulator

A generic term used to describe equipment used to represent weapon systems in Developmental Testing (DT), Operational Testing (OT), and training, e.g., a threat simulator has one or more

characteristics that, when detected by human senses or man-made sensors, provide the appearance of an actual threat weapon system with a prescribed degree of fidelity.

Single Acquisition Management Plan (SAMP)

Obsolete — See Life Cycle Management Plan (LCMP). (Air Force)

Single Failure Point

The failure of an item that will result in failure of the entire system. Single failure points are normally compensated for by redundancy or an alternative operational procedure.

Single Process Initiative (SPI)

The process for making block changes to existing contracts to replace multiple government-unique manufacturing and management systems with common facility-wide systems so as to unify the manufacturing and management requirements of these contracts on a facility-wide basis.

Skunkworks

A separate program management operation established to operate outside the normal process, either to expedite development or because of high security classification.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (SADBU) Program

A program that embraces prime contracts, set-aside contracts, subcontracting, Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB), Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP), American Indian Program, National Industries for the Blind (NIB), National Industries for the Severely Handicapped (NISH), Puerto Rico Initiative, outreach programs, and the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program.

Small Purchase

A purchase for no more than \$100,000.

“Smart” Munitions

Munitions that “think for themselves” and have self-contained ability to search, detect, acquire, and engage targets. They will be delivered to target areas by guns, rockets, missiles, or aircraft with the carriers (platforms) delivering from one to a multitude of the munitions.

Software

See Computer Software.

Software Capability Evaluation (SCE)

A formal evaluation of a contractor’s software process maturity, typically by a government team of assessors, as part of a contract award process. The Software Capability Maturity Model (SW-CMM) is the most common reference model used in these evaluations.

Software Configuration Item (SCI)

A Software Item (SI) specifically designated and identified for configuration management purposes. See Computer Software Configuration Item (CSCI).

Software Development Plan (SDP)

A management plan usually generated by the developer outlining the software development effort.

Software Domain

A distinct functional area that can be supported by a class of software systems with similar requirements and capabilities. A domain may exist before there are software systems to support it.

Software Engineering

The application of a systematic, disciplined, quantifiable approach to the development and operations and support of software; that is, the application of systems engineering to software. Typical software engineering tasks include analyzing the system requirements allocated to the software, developing the software requirements, developing the software architecture, designing the software, implementing the software in the code, integrating the software components, and testing the software to verify that the software satisfies the specified requirements allocated to the software component of a system or subsystem. It may also include management issues such as directing program teams, scheduling, and budgeting.

Software Engineering Approaches/Development Strategies Software

Engineering is performed in the context of systems engineering. Alternative strategies for software development include waterfall, incremental, and spiral as shown below: The spiral and incremental software engineering approaches/development strategies have been adapted for use by the general acquisition community in the context of Evolutionary Acquisition (EA). See Evolutionary Acquisition.

— **Waterfall Approach:** Development activities are performed in order, with possibly minor overlap, but with little or no iteration between activities. User needs are determined, requirements are defined, and the full system is designed, built, and tested for ultimate delivery at one point in time.

— **Incremental Approach:** Determines user needs and defines the overall architecture, but then delivers the system in a series of increments (“software builds”). The first build incorporates a part of the total planned capabilities, the next build adds more capabilities, and so on, until the entire system is complete.

— **Spiral Approach:** Also develops and delivers a system in builds, but differs from the incremental approach by acknowledging that the user need is not fully formed at the beginning of development, so that all requirements are not initially defined. The initial build delivers a system based on the requirements as they are known at the time development is initiated, and then succeeding builds are delivered that meet additional requirements as they become known. (Additional needs are usually identified and requirements defined as a result of user experience with the initial build.)

Software Engineering Institute (SEI)

A federally funded Research and Development (R&D) center sponsored by the Office of Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (OUSD(AT&L))). The SEI mission

is to provide leadership in advancing the state of the practice of software engineering to improve the quality of systems that depend on software.

Software Failure

The inability, due to a fault in the software, to perform an intended logical operation in the presence of the specified/data environment.

Software-Intensive System (SIS)

A system in which software represents the largest segment in one or more of the following criteria: system development cost, system development risk, system functionality, or development time.

Software Item (SI)

An aggregation of software, such as a computer program or database, that satisfies an end use function and is designated for purposes of specification, qualification, testing, interfacing, Configuration Management (CM), or other purposes. An SI is made up of Computer Software Units (CSUs).

Software Logistics

See Software Support.

Software Maintainability

The ease with which a software system, or component, can be modified to correct faults, improve performance or other attributes.

Software Product Specification (SPS)

Detailed design and description of Software Items (SIs) comprising the product baseline. Analogous to the Item Detail Specification of a hardware Configuration Item (CI) in the product baseline of a hardware system.

Software Quality

The ability of software to satisfy its specified requirements.

Software Reliability

The probability that software will not cause a failure of a system for a specified time under specified conditions.

Software Requirement Specification (SRS)

A type of Item Performance Specification that documents the essential requirements (functions, performance, design constraints, and attributes) of a given Software Item (SI). Typically accompanied by the Interface Requirements Specification (IRS) for that SI. Analogous to the Item Performance Specification of a Configuration Item (CI) in the allocated baseline of a hardware system.

Software Reuse

The process of implementing or updating software systems using existing software assets.

Software Specification Review (SSR)

A life cycle review of the requirements specified for one or more Software Configuration Items (SCIs) to determine whether they form an adequate basis for proceeding into preliminary design of the reviewed item. See Software Requirement Specification (SRS) and Interface Requirement Specification (IRS).

Software Support

The sum of all activities that take place to ensure that implemented and fielded software continues to fully support the operational mission of the system. See Post-Deployment Software Support (PDSS).

Soldier-Machine Interface (SMI)

Systematic analysis and examination of psychophysiology of equipment designs and operational concepts to ensure they are compatible with capabilities and limitations of operators and maintainers. See Man-Machine Interface (MMI).

Sole Source Acquisition

A contract for the purchase of supplies or services that is entered into or proposed to be entered into by an agency after soliciting and negotiating with only one source.

Solicitation

In contracting, the term means to go out to prospective bidders and request their response to a proposal.

Source Code

Human-readable computer instructions and data definitions expressed in a form suitable for input to an assembler, compiler, or other translator. See Object Code.

Source Selection

The process wherein the requirements, facts, recommendations, and government policy relevant to an award decision in a competitive procurement of a system/project are examined and the decision made.

Source Selection Advisory Council (SSAC)

Senior military or government civilian personnel designated by the Source Selection Authority (SSA) to serve as staff and advisors during the source selection process. The SSA usually delegates the following duties to the SSAC — selecting/approving the Source Selection Evaluation Board (SSEB) membership, reviewing the evaluation criteria, and weighing these criteria.

Source Selection Authority (SSA)

The official designated to direct the source selection process, approve the selection plan, select the source(s), and announce contract award.

Source Selection Evaluation Board (SSEB)

A group of military and/or government civilian personnel, representing functional and technical disciplines, that is charged with evaluating proposals and developing summary facts and findings during source selection.

Source Selection Evaluation Team (SSET)

A group of military and/or government civilian personnel, representing functional and technical disciplines, that performs the duties of a Source Selection Evaluation Board and a Source Selection Advisory Council. See Source Selection Evaluation Board and Source Selection Evaluation Team.

Source Selection Plan (SSP)

Proper planning in source selection is essential to assure fairness and timely selection of the most realistic proposal. Preliminary planning activities include preparation of the Acquisition Plan (AP), draft Request for Proposal (RFP), and formal RFP, as well as the SSP. The SSP is written by the Program Office (PO) and approved by the Source Selection Authority (SSA). Typically, the SSP consists of two parts. The first part describes the organization and responsibilities of the source selection team. The second part identifies the evaluation criteria and detailed procedures for proposal evaluation.

Spare Parts

Repairable components or assemblies used for maintenance replacement purposes in major end items of equipment.

Spares

A term used to denote both spare and repair parts.

Spares Acquisition Integrated with Production (SAIP)

A procedure used to combine procurement of selected spares with procurement of identical items produced for installation on the primary system, subsystem, or equipment.

Spares Management Improvement Program (SMIP)

Reforms, breakout, and other initiatives designed to result in savings or cost avoidance in spare parts management.

Special Access Program (SAP)

Any program imposing need-to-know or access controls beyond those normally provided for access to Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret information. Examples of such controls include, but are not limited to, special clearance, adjudication, or investigative requirements; special designation of officials authorized to determine need to know; or special lists of persons determined to have a need-to-know. (DoD 5200.1-M)

Special Test Equipment (STE)

Single or multipurpose integrated test units engineered, designed, fabricated, or modified to accomplish special purpose testing.

Special Time Allowance

A temporary time value applying to an operation in addition to or in place of a standard allowance in order to compensate for a specified, temporary, nonstandard production condition.

Special Tooling (ST)

All jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, taps, gauges, other equipment and manufacturing aids, and replacements thereof, which are of specialized nature that, without substantial modification or alteration, their use is limited to the development or production of particular services.

Specialization

An agreement within an alliance wherein a member or group of members most suited by virtue of technical skills, location, or other qualifications assume(s) greater responsibility for a specific task or significant portion thereof for one or more members.

Specification

A document used in development and procurement that describes the technical requirements for items, materials, and services including the procedures by which it will be determined that the requirements have been met. Specifications may be unique to a specific program (program-peculiar) or they may be common to several applications (general in nature).

Spending Committees

Standing committees of the House and Senate with jurisdiction over legislation that permits the obligation of funds. For most programs, the Appropriations Committees are spending committees. For some programs, authorization legislation permits the obligation of funds without an appropriation, and so the authorization committees have the spending power. At times, revenue-raising committees (House Ways and Means, and Senate Finance) may also be considered to be spending committees because they write/modify legislation covering “entitlements,” that is, legislation that mandates expenditures (spending) of tax revenues on entitlement programs such as Social Security.

Spiral Development (SD)

In the context of systems acquisition, see Evolutionary Acquisition (EA). In the context of software development, see Software Engineering Approaches/Development Strategies.

Sponsor

The DoD Component, Principal Staff Assistant or domain owner responsible for all common documentation, periodic reporting, and funding actions required to support the capabilities development and acquisition process for a specific capability proposal. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Staffing

A statement of authorized personnel strength in a Program Office (PO).

Stand Alone

A system that performs its functions requiring little or no assistance from interfacing systems.

Standard

In work measurement, any established or accepted rule, model, or criterion against which comparisons are made.

Standard Cost

The normal expected cost of an operation, process, or product including labor, material, and overhead charges, computed on the basis of past performance costs, estimates, or work measurement.

Standard Data

Data that have been approved formally in accordance with the organization's data standardization procedures.

Standard Deviation

The square root of the variance. It is a measure of spread of data points about the mean.

Standard Error of Estimate

A measure of divergence in the actual values of the dependent variable from their regression estimates. (Also known as standard deviation from regression line.) The deviations of observations from the regression line are squared, summed, and divided by the number of observations.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code

An industrial classification method used to report price index changes. A code number is assigned to specific industry groups.

Standard Time Data

A compilation of all the elements that are used for performing a given class of work with standard elemental time values for each element. The data are used as a basis for determining time standards on work similar to that from which the data were determined without making actual time studies.

Standardization

The process by which DoD achieves the closest practicable cooperation among forces; the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources; and agreement to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistics procedures and criteria; common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; common or compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

Standardization Agreement

The record of an agreement among several or all the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and store; and operational, logistical, and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a NATO allied publication issued by the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) may be recorded as a Standardization Agreement (STANAG).

Standardization (North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO))

The process by which NATO nations achieve the closest practicable cooperation among their forces; facilitate the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources; and agree to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistical procedures; common, compatible or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons or equipment; common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; and common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

Statement of Objectives (SOO)

That portion of a contract that establishes a broad description of the government's required performance objectives.

Statement of Work (SOW)

That portion of a contract that establishes and defines all nonspecification requirements for contractor's efforts either directly or with the use of specific cited documents.

State of the Art

The level to which Science and Technology (S&T) at any designated cut-off time have been developed in a given industry or group of industries, as in "the missile's capabilities were determined by the state of the art at the time it went into production."

Statistical Process Control (SPC)

The use of statistical techniques, such as control charts, to analyze a process or its outputs so as to take appropriate actions to achieve and maintain a state of statistical control and to improve the process capability.

Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG)

Issued early in the planning process to provide overall policy and strategy guidance to be used in developing the defense program. It is the "precursor" to the Joint Programming Guidance (JPG). This document provides broad guidance in the form of strategic goals but sometimes addresses specific programs. Information in the SPG will also be considered by the Joint Staff and CO-COMs in finalizing the Chairman's Program Recommendation (CPR). See Joint Programming Guidance, Joint Planning Document, and Chairman's Program Recommendation.

Strawman

A working draft copy circulated for comments or suggested changes.

Streamlining

1. Allows flexibility for application of contractor's expertise, judgment, and creativity in meeting requirements. Ensures only cost-effective requirements are included in solicitation and contracts.
2. Broadly used to denote efforts to shorten acquisition process. Also see Tailoring.

Stretch Out (a program)

1. Procurement: Buying the originally intended number of end items (or close to it) over a longer period of time (e.g., 10 per year rather than 20). 2. Acquisition phase or process: taking longer to complete than originally planned, either for technical or funding reasons.

Structure

Involves the ways in which the tasks of the organization are divided (differentiated) and coordinated (integrated).

Subassembly

Two or more parts joined together to form a unit, capable of disassembly, which is only a part of a complete machine, structure, or other article.

Subcontract

A contract or contractual action entered into by a prime contractor or subcontractor for the purpose of obtaining supplies, materials, equipment, or services under a prime contract.

Subcontractor

A contractor who enters into a contract with a prime contractor.

Subsystem

A functional grouping of components that combine to perform a major function within an element such as electrical power, attitude control, and propulsion.

Sunk Costs

Costs already incurred. Because they are in the past, they are not germane to decisions about the future use of resources.

Supplemental Agreement

Bilateral written modification to a contract by which the government and the contractor settle price and/or performance adjustments to the basic contract.

Supplemental Appropriation

An appropriation enacted as an addition to a regular annual appropriation act. Supplemental appropriations provide additional Budget Authority (BA) beyond original estimates for programs or activities that are too urgent to be postponed until the next regular appropriation.

Supplementation

The publication of directives, instructions, regulations, and related documents that add to, restrict, or otherwise modify the policies or procedures of a higher authority.

Supplies

All property except land or interest in land. Includes, but is not limited to, public works, facilities, ships, aircraft, machine tools, and their parts and accessories.

Supply

The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. The Producer Phase extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the military services. The Consumer Phase extends from receipt of finished supplies by the military services through issue for use or consumption.

Supply Support

The process conducted to determine, acquire, catalog, receive, store, transfer, issue, and dispose of secondary items necessary for the support of end items and support items. This includes provisioning for initial support as well as replenishment supply support. One of the traditional Logistics Support (LS) elements.

Supply System

The organizations, offices, facilities, methods, and techniques utilized to provide supplies and equipment to authorized users including requirements computation, procurement, distribution, maintenance-in-storage, issue, and salvage of materiel.

Support Equipment (SE)

All equipment (mobile or fixed) required to support the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of a materiel system. This includes associated multiuse support items, ground-handling and maintenance equipment, tools, meteorology and calibration equipment, and manual/Automatic Test Equipment (ATE). It includes the acquisition of Logistics Support (LS) for the support equipment itself. One of the traditional LS elements.

Support Item

An item that is used to support an end item (e.g., a tool, a piece of test equipment, or a training device).

Supportability

A key component of availability. It includes design, technical support data, and maintenance procedures to facilitate detection, isolation, and timely repair and/or replacement of system anomalies. This includes factors such as diagnostics, prognostics, real time maintenance data collection, and human system integration considerations. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Supportability Analysis (SA)

An analytical tool, conducted as part of the Systems Engineering Process (SEP), to determine how to most cost-effectively support the system over its entire life cycle. It provides the basis for related design requirements that may be included in specifications.

Supporting Service

A Service designated by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), or as the result of Service initiatives, to assist the designated lead Service in the management of Multi-Service Operational Test and Evaluation (MOT&E) or a Joint Test and Evaluation (JT&E) program.

Surge

An increase in the production or repair of defense goods for a limited duration of time.

Surge Production

An increased rate of production necessary to meet demands for defense items due to a wartime or mobilization situation. This increased rate can be obtained by having excess production capacity available or by utilizing multiple shifts of normal capacity machines.

Surveillance Monitor

The individual in the Contract Administrative Office (CAO) who is responsible for coordinating Earned Value Management System (EVMS) criteria surveillance functions with other members of the CAO organization and with the auditor, to assure that the surveillance objectives are accomplished.

Surveillance (Plant)

Monitoring of contractor efforts to perform under a contract. Done by government personnel, and includes on-site inspections, checks, and reports.

Survivability

The capability of a system and its crew to avoid or withstand a manmade hostile environment without suffering an abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission.

Susceptibility

The degree to which a device, equipment, or weapon system is open to effective attack due to one or more inherent weaknesses. Susceptibility is a function of operational tactics, countermeasures, probability of enemy fielding a threat, etc. Susceptibility is considered a subset of survivability.

Sustainability

The ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational activity to achieve military objectives. Sustainability is a function of providing for and maintaining those levels of ready forces, materiel, and consumables necessary to support military effort. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Sustainment

1. The first effort of the Operations and Support (O&S) phase established and defined by DoDI 5000.2. The purpose of the Sustainment effort is to execute the support program to meet operational support performance requirements and sustain the system in the most cost-effective manner over its life cycle. Sustainment includes supply, maintenance, transportation, sustaining engineering, data management, Configuration Management (CM), manpower, personnel, training, habitability, survivability, environment, safety (including explosives safety), occupational health, protection of critical program information, anti-tamper provisions, Information Technology (IT) (including National Security Systems (NSSs)), supportability, and interoperability functions. Sustainment overlaps the Full Rate Production and Deployment (FRP&D) effort of the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase. (DoDI 5000.2) 2. The provision of personnel, training, logistics, and other support required to maintain and prolong operations or combat until successful accomplishment or revision of the mission or of the national objective. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Sustainment Engineering

Technical effort required to support an in-service system in its operational environment to ensure continued operation and maintenance of the system with managed risk, including:

- collection and evaluation of service use and maintenance data and root cause analysis of in-service problems such as operational hazards, deficiency reports, parts obsolescence, corrosion effects, reliability and maintainability trends, safety hazards, failure causes and effects, and operational usage profiles changes
- development of required design changes to resolve operational issues, introduction of new materials, and revising product, process, and test specifications
- oversight of the design configuration baselines to ensure continued certification compliance, and technical surveillance of critical safety items and approved sources for those items
- periodic review of system performance against baseline requirements, analysis of trends, and development of management options and resource requirements for resolution

Synchronization

In the context of Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), the process of coordinating the timing of the delivery of capabilities, often involving different initiatives, to ensure the evolutionary nature of these deliveries satisfies the capabilities needed at the specified time that they are needed. Synchronization is particularly critical when the method of achieving these capabilities involves a Family of Systems (FoS) or System of Systems (SoS) approach. (CJSCM 3170.01B)

System

1. The organization of hardware, software, material, facilities, personnel, data, and services needed to perform a designated function with specified results, such as the gathering of specified data, its processing, and delivery to users. 2. A combination of two or more interrelated pieces of equipment (or sets) arranged in a functional package to perform an operational function or to satisfy a requirement.

System Acquisition Management (SAM)

See Acquisition Management and Program Management.

System Acquisition Process

The sequence of acquisition activities starting from the agency's reconciliation of its mission needs, with its capabilities, priorities, and resources, and extending through the introduction of a system into operational use, or otherwise successful achievement of program objectives.

System Analysis (SA)

A management planning technique that applies scientific methods of many disciplines to major problems or decisions. The list of disciplines includes, but is not limited to, traditional military planning, economics, political science and social sciences, applied mathematics, and the physical sciences.

System Demonstration (SD)

The second effort of the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase. A program enters SD after the Program Manager (PM) has demonstrated the system in prototype articles or Engineering Development Models (EDMs). The effort is intended to demonstrate the ability of the system to operate in a useful way consistent with the approved Key Performance Parameters (KPPs). This effort ends when the system is demonstrated in its intended environment using the selected prototype; meets approved requirements; industrial capabilities are reasonably available; and the system meets or exceeds exit criteria and Milestone C entrance requirements. (DoDI 5000.2)

System Deployment

Delivery of the completed production system to the using activity.

System Development and Demonstration (SDD)

1. The third phase of the life cycle as defined and established by DoDI 5000.2. This phase consists of two efforts, System Integration (SI) and System Demonstration (SD), and begins after Milestone B. It also contains a Design Readiness Review (DRR) at the conclusion of the SI effort. A successful Milestone B can place the program in either SI or SD. A program planning to proceed into SD at the conclusion of SI will first undergo a DRR to confirm that the program is progressing satisfactorily during the phase. 2. Budget Activity (BA) 5 within a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation account. Involves mature system development, integration, and demonstration to support Milestone C decisions and the conduct of Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) and Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) of production representative articles. A logical progression of program phases and development and production funding must be evident in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) consistent with DoD's full funding policy. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Budget Activities.

System Engineering Management Plan (SEMP)

Obsolete — See Systems Engineering Plan (SEP).

System Functional Review (SFR)

A multi-disciplined technical review to ensure that a system can proceed into preliminary design, and that all system requirements and functional performance requirements derived from the Capability Development Document are defined and are consistent with program budget, schedule, risk, and other system constraints. The system functional baseline is established at the conclusion of this review. Typically accomplished during the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

System Integration

The first effort of the System Development and Demonstration (SDD) phase. A program enters System Integration (SI) when the Program Manager (PM) has a technical solution for the system, but has not yet integrated the subsystems into a complete system. The Capability Development Document (CDD) guides the effort, which typically includes demonstration of prototype articles or Engineering Development Models (EDMs). A successful Design Readiness Review (DRR) ends the SI effort. (DoDI 5000.2)

System of Systems (SoS)

A set or arrangement of interdependent systems that are related or connected to provide a given capability. The loss of any part of the system will significantly degrade the performance or capabilities of the whole. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

System Operational Concept (SOC)

A formal document that describes the intended purpose, employment, deployment, and support of a system.

System Program Office (SPO)

The office of the Program Manager (PM) and the single Point of Contact (POC) with industry, government agencies, and other activities participating in the system acquisition process. (Air Force)

System Readiness Objective (SRO)

A criterion for assessing the ability of a system to undertake and sustain a specified set of missions at planned peacetime and wartime utilization rates. System readiness measures take explicit account of the effects of Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) system design, the characteristics and performance of the support system, and the quantity and location of support resources. Examples of system readiness measures are combat sortie rate over time, peacetime mission capable rate, Operational Availability (A_o), and asset ready rate.

System Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) Parameter

A measure of reliability or maintainability in which the units of measurement are directly related to operational readiness, mission success, maintenance manpower cost, or Logistics Support (LS) cost.

System Requirements Review (SRR)

A review conducted to ascertain progress in defining system technical requirements. This review determines the direction and progress of the systems engineering effort and the degree of convergence upon a balanced and complete configuration. It is normally held during the Technology Development phase, but may be repeated after the start of System Development and Demonstration phase to clarify the contractor's understanding of redefined or new user requirements. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

System Safety

The application of engineering and management principles, criteria, and techniques to optimize safety within the constraints of Operational Effectiveness (OE), time, and cost throughout all phases of the system life cycle.

System/Subsystem Specification (SSS)

States the system-level functional and performance requirements, interfaces, adaptation requirements, security and privacy requirements, computer resource requirements, design constraints (including software architecture, data standards, programming language), software support and precedence requirements, and developmental test requirements for a given system.

Systems Commands

1. Navy materiel/developing activities: Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR); Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA); Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC); Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP); Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR); and Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM), a reporting activity under the Marine Corps Materiel Command (MARCORMATCOM). 2. Term is sometimes used as a generic reference for all Service acquisition commands/centers.

Systems Effectiveness

The measure of the extent to which a system may be expected to achieve a set of specific mission requirements. It is a function of availability, reliability, dependability, and capability.

Systems Engineering (SE)

The overarching process that a program team applies to transition from a stated capability to an operationally effective and suitable system. SE encompasses the application of SE processes across the acquisition life cycle (adapted to each and every phase) and is intended to be the integrating mechanism for balanced solutions addressing capability needs, design considerations and constraints, as well as limitations imposed by technology, budget, and schedule. The SE processes are applied early in concept definition, and then continuously throughout the total life cycle. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Systems Engineering Plan (SEP)

A description of the program's overall technical approach including processes, resources, metrics, applicable performance incentives, and the timing, conduct, and success criteria of technical reviews.

Systems View (SV)

An architecture view that identifies the kinds of systems, how to organize them, and the integration needed to achieve the desired operational capability. It will also characterize available technology and systems functionality. (CJCSM 3170.01B)

System Threat Assessment (STA)

Describes the threat to be countered and the projected threat environment. The threat information must be validated by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for programs reviewed by the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB).

System Verification Review (SVR)

A multi-disciplined technical review to ensure that the system is ready to proceed into Low-Rate Initial Production and Full-Rate Production within cost (program budget), schedule (program schedule), risk, and other system constraints. Generally this review provides an audit trail from the Critical Design Review. It is synonymous with Functional Configuration Audit. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

T

Tailoring

The manner in which certain core issues (program definition, program structure, program design, program assessments, and periodic reporting) are addressed in a particular program. The Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) seeks to minimize the time it takes to satisfy an identified need consistent with common sense, sound business management practice, applicable laws and regulations, and the time-sensitive nature of the requirement itself. Tailoring may be applied to various aspects of the acquisition process, including program documentation, acquisition phases, the time and scope of decision reviews, Supportability Analysis (SA), and decision levels consistent with all applicable statutory requirements. See Streamlining.

Task

In the context of Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), an action or activity (derived from an analysis of the mission and concept of operations) assigned to an individual or organization to provide a capability. (CJCSM 3170.01B)

Teaming

An agreement of two or more firms to form a partnership or joint venture to act as a potential prime contractor; or an agreement by a potential prime contractor to act as a subcontractor under a specified acquisition program; or an agreement for a joint proposal resulting from a normal prime contractor-subcontractor, licensee-licenser, or leader company relationship.

Technical Data (TD)

Scientific or technical information recorded in any form or medium (such as manuals and drawings) necessary to operate and maintain a defense system. Documentation of computer programs and related software are TD. Computer programs and related software are not TD. Also excluded are financial data or other information related to contract administration. One of the traditional elements of Logistics Support (LS).

Technical Data Package (TDP)

A technical description of an item adequate for supporting an acquisition strategy, production, engineering, and Logistics Support (LS). The description defines the required design configuration and procedures to ensure adequacy of item performance. It consists of all applicable TD such as drawings, associated lists, specifications, standards, performance requirements, Quality Assurance (QA) provisions, and packaging details. One of the traditional LS elements.

Technical Data Rights (TDR)

See Rights in Technical Data.

Technical Evaluation

The study, investigations, or Test and Evaluation (T&E) by a developing agency to determine the technical suitability of materiel, equipment, or a system, for use in the military services. See Development Test and Evaluation (DT&E).

Technical Information

Information including scientific, which relates to research, development, engineering, test, evaluation, production, operation, use and maintenance of munitions, and other military supplies and equipment.

Technical Management (TM)

TM is a broad term including the management of a totally integrated effort of Systems Engineering (SE) (including hardware and software), Test and Evaluation (T&E), and production and Logistics Support (LS) over the system life cycle. Its goal is timely deployment of an effective system, sustaining it, and satisfying the need at an affordable cost. TM includes, but is not limited to system/product definition process (establishing baseline); design engineering; SE (putting pieces together); computer resources; software management; Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E); Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E); Reliability, Availability and Maintainability (RAM); Product Improvements (PIs); transition from development to production; Total Quality Management (TQM); standardization and specifications; Configuration Management (CM); producibility; manufacturing process and controls; system or product disposal; and Preplanned Product Improvements (P³Is). TM involves balancing a system's cost, schedule, effectiveness, and supportability.

Technical Management Plan (TMP)

A contractor's plan for the conduct and management of the effort required to satisfy the requirements in the Request for Proposal (RFP), contract schedule, Statement of Work/Objectives (SOW/SOO), and/or specification.

Technical Manual (TM)

A publication that contains instructions for the installation, operation, maintenance, training, and support of weapon systems, weapon system components, and support equipment. TM information may be presented in any form or characteristic, including but not limited to hard copy, audio and visual displays, magnetic tape, discs, and other electronic devices. A TM normally includes operational and maintenance instructions, parts lists or parts breakdown, and related technical information or procedures exclusive of administrative procedures. Technical Orders (TOs) that meet the criteria of this definition may also be classified as TM.

Technical Performance Measurement (TPM)

Describes all the activities undertaken by the government to obtain design status beyond that treating schedule and cost. A TPM manager is defined as the product design assessment, which estimates through tests the values of essential performance parameters of the current design of Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) product elements. It forecasts the values to be achieved through the planned technical program effort, measures differences between achieved values and those allocated to the product element by the Systems Engineering Process (SEP), and determines the impact of these differences on system effectiveness.

Technical Risk

The risk that arises from activities related to technology, design and engineering, manufacturing, and the critical technical processes of test, production, and logistics.

Technical View (TV)

An architecture view that describes how to tie systems together in engineering terms. It consists of standards that define and clarify the individual systems technology and integration requirements. (CJCSM 3170.01B)

Technology Base

The development efforts in basic and applied research.

Technology Development (TD) Phase

The second phase of the Defense Acquisition Management Framework as defined and established by DoDI 5000.2. It is initiated by a successful Milestone A decision. The purpose of this phase is to reduce technology risk and to determine the appropriate set of technologies to be integrated into the full system. This effort is normally funded only for advanced development work and does not mean that a new acquisition program has been initiated. See Program Initiation.

Technology Modernization

The coupling of modernization with the implementation of advanced manufacturing technology by providing incentives for contractor (and subcontractor) capitalization.

Technology Project

A directed, incrementally funded effort designed to provide new capability in response to technological opportunities or an operational or business need (e.g., accounting or inventory cataloging). Technology projects are “presystems acquisition,” do not have an Acquisition Category (ACAT), and precede program initiation. Technology is the output of the Science and Technology (S&T) program that is used in systems acquisition. The decision authority and information necessary for decision making on each project is specified by the appropriate S&T Executive.

Technology Readiness Assessment (TRA)

A regulatory information requirement for all acquisition programs. It is a systematic, metrics-based process that establishes the maturity of critical technology elements. The TRA should be conducted concurrently with other technical reviews such as the Alternative Systems Review, System Requirements Review, or the Production Readiness Review. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Technology Transition

Process of inserting critical technology into military systems to provide an effective weapons and support system in the quantity and quality needed by the warfighter to carry out assigned missions.

Test

Any program or procedure that is designed to obtain, verify, or provide data for the evaluation of any of the following: 1) progress in accomplishing developmental objectives; 2) the performance, operational capability and suitability of systems, subsystems, components, and equipment items; and 3) the vulnerability and lethality of systems, subsystems, components, and equipment items.

Test and Evaluation (T&E)

Process by which a system or components are exercised and results analyzed to provide performance-related information. The information has many uses including risk identification and risk mitigation and empirical data to validate models and simulations. T&E enables an assessment of the attainment of technical performance, specifications, and system maturity to determine whether systems are operationally effective, suitable and survivable for intended use, and/or lethal. There are three distinct types of T&E defined in statute or regulation: Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E), Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), and Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E). See Operational Test and Evaluation, Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E), Developmental Test and Evaluation, and Live Fire Test and Evaluation.

Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP)

Documents the overall structure and objectives of the Test and Evaluation (T&E) program. It provides a framework within which to generate detailed T&E plans and documents schedule and resource implications associated with the T&E program. The TEMP identifies the necessary Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E), Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), and Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) activities. It relates program schedule, test management strategy and structure, and required resources to: Critical Operational Issues (COIs), Critical Technical Parameters (CTPs), objectives and thresholds documented in the Capability Development Document (CDD), evaluation criteria, and milestone decision points. For multi-Service or joint programs, a single integrated TEMP is required. Component-unique content requirements, particularly evaluation criteria associated with COIs, can be addressed in a Component-prepared annex to the basic TEMP. See Capstone TEMP).

Test and Evaluation Strategy (TES)

An early test and evaluation planning document that describes test and evaluation activities starting with Technology Development and continuing through System Development and Demonstration into Production and Deployment. The TES describes how component technologies being developed will be demonstrated in a relevant environment to support the program's transition into the System Development and Demonstration Phase. Over time, the scope of this document will expand and evolve into the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) due at Milestone B. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Testbed

A system representation consisting of actual hardware and/or software and computer models or prototype hardware and/or software.

Test Criteria

Standards by which test results and outcome are judged.

Test Integration Working Group (TIWG)/Test Planning Working Group (TPWG)

A cross-functional group that facilitates the integration of test requirements through close coordination between material developer, combat developer, logistician, and developmental and operational testers in order to minimize development time and cost and preclude duplication between

Developmental Testing (DT) and Operational Testing (OT). This team produces the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) for the Program Manager (PM).

Test Readiness Review (TRR)

A multi-disciplined technical review to ensure that a subsystem or system is ready to proceed into formal test. The TRR assesses test objectives, test methods and procedures, scope of tests, and safety, and confirms that required test resources have been properly identified and coordinated to support planned tests. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook).

Test Report

Formally documents the results, conclusions, and recommendations as a result of each phase of Developmental Testing (DT)/Operational Testing (OT).

Tester

The agency responsible for the Developmental Testing (DT) or Operational Testing (OT) of systems or components.

Testing

An element of inspection. Generally denotes the determination by technical means of the properties or elements of supplies, or components thereof, including functional operation, and involves the application of established scientific principles and procedures.

Test Readiness Review (TRR)

A multi-disciplined technical review to ensure that a subsystem or system is ready to proceed into formal test. The TRR assesses test objectives, test methods and procedures, scope of tests, and safety, and confirms that required test resources have been properly identified and coordinated to support planned tests. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook).

Test Report

Formally documents the results, conclusions, and recommendations as a result of each phase of Developmental Testing (DT)/Operational Testing (OT).

Then-Year Dollars

See Current-Year (CY) Dollars or Escalated Dollars.

Theory of Constraints

A factory scheduling and inventory control philosophy developed by Dr. Eli Goldratt that aims to improve factory flow and reduce inventory levels by recognizing the probabilistic nature of interdependent work stations.

Third Generation Language (3GL)

See Higher Order Language (HOL).

Threat

The sum of the potential strengths, capabilities, and strategic objectives of any adversary that can limit or negate U.S. mission accomplishment or reduce force, system, or equipment effectiveness.

Three-Star Group

Leads the review of the Program Objectives Memoranda (POMs) submitted by the military departments and defense agencies, and screens and develops issues for presentation to the Senior Leadership Review Group. The Chair of the Three-Star Group is the Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation. The group's members include the following individuals:

- Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
- Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)
- Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)
- Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management Policy)
- Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
- Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration)
- Director of Operational Test and Evaluation
- Army Deputy Chief of Staff (G-8)
- Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Resources, Warfare Requirements & Assessments)
- Marine Corps Deputy Commandant (Programs and Resources)
- Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans & Programs)
- Joint Staff Director for Force Structure, Resources & Assessment (J-8)

Threshold

A minimum acceptable operational value below which the utility of the system becomes questionable. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Tiering

Formerly, specifications and standards referenced in a contract that, within themselves, reference other documents that reference still more documents, etc. This practice was formally stopped by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) in a 1994 memorandum.

Time Line

A schedule line showing key dates and planned events.

Time Study

The procedure by which the actual elapsed time for performing an operation, or subdivisions or elements thereof, is determined by the use of a suitable timing device and recorded.

Tolerance

A measure of the accuracy of the dimensions of a part, or the electrical characteristics of an assembly or function.

Tooling Costs

Costs incurred by the contractor in establishing certain functions of the manufacturing process to produce an end item.

Top Line

Fiscal guidance promulgated for programming purposes — the maximum dollar amount the DoD, the Services, or other activities can expect to receive. Represents core plus marginal programs.

Total Allocated Budget (TAB)

The sum of all budgets allocated to the contract. TAB consists of the performance measurement baseline and all management reserve.

Total Asset Visibility (TAV)

The ability to gather information at any time about the quantity, location, and condition of assets anywhere in the DoD logistics system.

Total Obligation Authority (TOA)

A DoD financial term that expresses the value of the direct program for a given Fiscal Year (FY). It is based on the congressionally approved Budget Authority (BA) for the program, plus or minus financing and receipts or other adjustments.

Total Ownership Cost (TOC)

A concept designed to determine the true cost of design, development, ownership, and support of DoD weapons systems. At the DoD level, TOC is comprised of the costs to research, develop, acquire, own, operate, and dispose of defense systems, other equipment, and real property; the costs to recruit, retain, separate, and otherwise support military and civilian personnel; and all other costs of the business operations of the DoD. At the individual program level, TOC is synonymous with the Life Cycle Cost (LCC) of the system. See Life Cycle Cost.

Total Quality Management (TQM)

A management philosophy committed to a focus on continuous improvements of product and services with the involvement of the entire workforce.

Total Risk Assessing Cost Estimate (TRACE)

A management system based on scientific methods, set procedures, and effective controls used in the development of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) program and budget requirements to arrive at cost estimates that more closely approach the eventual actual system costs.

Touch Labor

Defined as production labor that can be reasonably and consistently related directly to a unit of work being manufactured, processed, or tested. Hands-on labor effort.

Trade-Off

Selection among alternatives with the intent of obtaining the optimal, achievable system configuration. Often a decision is made to opt for less of one parameter in order to achieve a more favorable overall system result.

Training

The level of learning required to adequately perform the responsibilities designated to the function and accomplish the mission assigned to the system.

Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) System Manager (TSM)

An individual in TRADOC responsible for coordinating the combat developer, user, and trainer efforts in the life cycle management of the assigned system; and for doctrinal and organizational standardization or interoperability with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies. (Army)

Training and Training Support

The processes, procedures, techniques, training devices, and equipment used to train civilian and active duty and reserve military personnel to operate and support a materiel system. This includes individual and crew training; new equipment training; initial, formal, and On-The-Job Training (OJT); and Logistics Support (LS) planning for training equipment and training device acquisitions and installations. A traditional element of LS.

Transition to Production

The period during which the program shifts (passes) from development to production. It is not an exact point, but is a process consisting of disciplined engineering and logistics management to ensure the system is ready for manufacture.

Transportability

The capability of materiel to be moved by towing, self-propulsion, or carrier through any means, such as railways, highways, waterways, pipelines, oceans, and airways. (Full consideration of available and projected transportation assets, mobility plans and schedules, and the impact of system equipment and support items on the strategic mobility of operating military forces is required to achieve this capability.)

Trigger Based Item Management (TBIM)

Management approach that relies on predetermined indicators (“triggers”) to inform management of the need to take corrective action prior to a situation deteriorating to a crisis point.

Turn Around Time (TAT)

Time required to return an item to use between missions or after removal from use.

Two-Step Sealed Bids

A method of procurement that combines competitive procedures in order to obtain the benefits of sealed bidding when adequate specifications are not available. In step one, firms are allowed to submit technical (not price) proposals to satisfy a requirement. In step two, each firm with a sat-

isfactory technical approach is then allowed to submit a sealed bid (price), which uses that firm's approach as the contract specification. Award goes to the low responsive and responsible bidder. Formerly called Two Step Formal Advertising.

Two-Way Street

Philosophy encouraging the United States to buy arms from, in addition to selling arms to, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other friendly nations.

Two-Year Budget

Beginning with the President's Budget (PB) submitted in January 1987, the DoD portion was for a 2-year period (Fiscal Year (FY) 88/89). The intent was for the Congress to authorize and appropriate for DoD for a 2-year period, providing program stability among other positive effects. This was requested by Congress on behalf of DoD. The even years (1986, etc.) are "On-Years," the odd ones "Off-Years." To date, DoD has not received a 2-year appropriation. See On-Year and Off-Year.

Type Classification (TC)

Process that identifies the life cycle status of a materiel system after a production decision by the assignment of a type classification designation. The process records the status of a materiel system as a guide to procurement, authorization, logistical support, asset, and readiness reporting. Satisfies DoD requirement to designate when a system is approved for Service use. (Army)

U

Unavoidable Delay

A production delay the operator cannot prevent.

Uncertainty

A condition, event, outcome, or circumstance of which the extent, value, or consequence is not predictable. State of knowledge about outcomes in a decision such that it is not possible to assign probabilities in advance. Some techniques for coping with this problem are a fortiori analysis (making use of conclusions inferred from another reasoned conclusion or recognized fact), contingency analysis, and sensitivity analysis.

Undefinitized Contract Action (UCA)

Any contract action for which the terms, specifications, or price are not agreed upon before performance is begun under the action. Examples are letter contracts, orders under basic ordering agreements, and provisioned item orders, for which the price has not been agreed upon before performance has begun. Letter contracts await negotiation to definitize prices. (DFARS 217.7401(d))

Undelivered Orders

Any document, meeting the criteria of an obligation, issued for material or services that have not yet been received by the activity that ordered them. Includes material requisitions applicable

to reimbursable orders issued for material requisitions applicable to reimbursable orders issued for material to be delivered from a stock funded inventory, and purchase orders issued that cite annual appropriations.

Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L))

The USD(AT&L) has policy and procedural authority for the defense acquisition system, is the principal acquisition official of the Department, and is the acquisition advisor to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). In this capacity the USD(AT&L) serves as the Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE), the Defense Senior Procurement Executive, and the National Armaments Director — the last regarding matters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). For acquisition matters, the USD(AT&L) takes precedence over the Secretaries of the Services after the SECDEF and Deputy SECDEF. The USD(AT&L) authority ranges from directing the Services and Defense agencies on acquisition matters, to establishing the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), and chairing the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB) for Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) reviews.

Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)); Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (OUSD(AT&L))

The OUSD(AT&L) is organized around services, Research and Development (R&D), and materiel acquisition. Several organizational elements report directly to the USD(AT&L) including the Principal Deputy USD (PDUSD(AT&L)); the Director, Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E); the Deputy USD (Logistics and Materiel Readiness) (DUSD(L&MR)); and the Director, Missile Defense Agency. Also, reporting to staff elements within OUSD(AT&L) are a number of Defense agencies such as the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).

Undistributed Budget

Budget applicable to contract effort that has not yet been distributed to the cost accounts.

Unexpended Balance

The amount of Budget Authority (BA) previously granted to an agency but still unspent and available for future payments.

Unfilled Order

Any document issued for goods or services that meets the criteria of an obligation, and has not yet been received.

Uniform Procurement System (UPS)

An interagency group of senior procurement officials, known as the Council on the Uniform Procurement System (CUPS), chaired by the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP).

Unique Identification (UID)

Unique identification is the set of data that uniquely marks any tangible asset, for example, an item, component, sub-system, or system. UID data are globally unique and unambiguous, ensure

data integrity and data quality throughout the life of the item, and support multifaceted business applications and users.

Unit Cost Curve

A plot of the cost of each unit of a given quantity. The total cost for the given quantity is the sum of the cost of each individual unit.

United States Code (U.S.C.)

A consolidation and codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States arranged according to subject matter under 50 title headings, in alphabetical order to a large degree. Sets out the current status of the laws, as amended. Title 10 governs the Armed Forces.

Unknown-Unknowns (UNK/UNK(s))

Future situation impossible to plan, predict, or even know what to look for.

Unlimited Rights

Rights to use, modify, reproduce, display, release, or disclose Technical Data (TD) in whole or in part, in any manner, and for any purpose whatsoever, and to have or authorize others to do so.

Unobligated Balance

The amount of Budget Authority (BA), previously granted to an agency but not yet committed, that continues to be available for commitment in the future.

Unplanned Stimuli

Thermal, impact, or shock inputs that munitions are designed to withstand.

Unscheduled Maintenance

Corrective maintenance required by item conditions.

Unsolicited Proposal

A written proposal that is submitted to an agency on the submitter's initiative for the purpose of obtaining a contract with the government, and which is not in response to a formal or informal request.

Up Front

See Front End.

User

An operational command or agency that receives or will receive benefit from the acquired system. Combatant Commanders (COCOMs) and their Service Component commands are the users. There may be more than one user for a system. Because the Service Component commands are required to organize, equip, and train forces for the COCOMs, they are seen as users for systems. The Chiefs of Services and heads of other DoD Components are validation and approval authorities and are not viewed as users. (CJCSI 3170.01E) See Validation Authority.

User Friendly

Primarily a term used in Automated Data Processing (ADP), it connotes a machine (hardware) or program (software) that is compatible with a person's ability to operate it successfully and easily.

User Representative

A command or agency that has been formally designated by proper authority to represent single or multiple users in the capabilities and acquisition process. The Services and the Service Components of the Combatant Commanders (COCOMs) are normally the user representatives. There should only be one user representative for a system. (CJCSI 3170.01E)

Utility

The state or quality of being useful militarily or operationally. Designed for or possessing a number of useful or practical purposes rather than a single, specialized one.

V

Validation

1. The review of documentation by an operational authority other than the user to confirm the operational capability. Validation is the precursor to approval. (CJCSI 3170.01E) 2. The process by which the contractor (or as otherwise directed by the DoD Component procuring activity) tests a publication/Technical Manual (TM) for technical accuracy and adequacy. 3. The process of evaluating a system or software component during, or at the end of, the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified requirements.

Validation Authority

The individual within the DoD Components charged with overall capability definition and validation. The Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS), in his role as Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), is the Validation Authority for all potential Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs). The Validation Authority for Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) issues for other programs is dependent upon the Joint Potential Designator (JPD) of the program. (CJCSI 3170.01E) See Joint Potential Designator.

Value Engineering (VE)

VE is a functional analysis methodology that identifies and selects the best value alternative for designs, materials, processes, systems, and program documentation. VE applies to hardware and software; development, production, and manufacturing; specifications, standards, contract requirements, and other acquisition program documentation; facilities design and construction; and management or organizational systems and processes to improve the resulting product.

Value Engineering Change Proposal (VECP)

Submitted by the contractor for review as to its Value Engineering (VE) applicability. If accepted by the government, normally the contractor is compensated for saving the government money.

Variable Cost (VC)

A cost that changes with the production quantity or the performance of services. This contrasts with fixed costs that do not change with production quantity or services performed.

Variance (Statistical)

A measure of the degree of spread among a set of values; a measure of the tendency of individual values to vary from the mean value. It is computed by subtracting the mean value from each value, squaring each of these differences, summing these results, and dividing this sum by the number of values in order to obtain the arithmetic mean of these squares.

Variance (Earned Value)

See Cost Variance (CV) and Schedule Variance (SV).

Vendor

An individual, partnership, corporation, or other activity that sells property, goods, or services. A vendor may supply a government contractor. Vendors may be manufacturers, that is, actually produce the product or service they sell, or not. For example, a company that buys personal computers from a computer manufacturer under a contract name and then sells them to the government is a vendor (to the government) but not a manufacturer.

Verification

Confirms that a system element meets design-to or build-to specifications. Throughout the system's life cycle, design solutions at all levels of the physical architecture are verified through a cost-effective combination of analysis, examination, demonstration, and testing, all of which can be aided by modeling and simulation. (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)

Vulnerability

The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (loss or reduction of capability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain (defined) level of effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment. Vulnerability is considered a subset of survivability.

W

Waiver

1. Specifications. A written authorization to accept a Configuration Item (CI) or other designated item, which, during production, or after having been submitted for inspection, is found to depart from specified requirements, but nevertheless is considered suitable "as is" or after rework by an approved method. 2. Decision to not require certain criteria to be met for certain reasons, such as national security.

Warrant

1. An official document issued by the Secretary of the Treasury (SOT) and countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States by which monies are authorized to be withdrawn from the Treasury. Warrants are issued after appropriations and similar congressional authority has been enacted. 2. An official document (Standard Form 1402) designating an individual as a Contracting Officer (CO). The warrant will state as reference the limits of the CO's authority.

Warranty

A promise or affirmation given by a contractor to the government regarding the nature, usefulness, or condition of the supplies or performance of services furnished under a contract.

Waterfall Development

See Software Engineering Approaches/Development Strategies.

Weapon System

Items that can be used directly by the Armed Forces to carry out combat missions.

Weapon System Cost

Equal to the sum of the procurement cost for prime mission equipment and the procurement cost for support items.

Weighted Guidelines

A government technique for developing fee and profit negotiation objectives, within percentage ranges established by regulation.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

A composite index of wholesale prices of a representative group of commodities.

Win-Win

A philosophy whereby all parties in a defense acquisition scenario come away gaining some or most of what they wanted (i.e., everyone "wins" something, even though it may not be 100 percent of the goal); the ideal outcome.

Withdrawal

The action taken by a Service to remove its resources (personnel and funds) before the program is completed.

Wooden Round

A munitions item designed specifically to require little or no maintenance, inspection, or testing throughout the life cycle. A wooden round has a predictable and acceptable level of reliability over its shelf life. Periodic assessment of a statistical sample is normally required to confirm shelf life, reliability, and capability predictions. At the end of its shelf life, a wooden round is demilitarized unless a modification is performed or its shelf life is extended based upon the results of stockpile reliability assessments.

Work Aid

A device such as a pattern, template, or sketch used to enhance a worker's ability to learn and perform a task efficiently.

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

An organized method to break down a project into logical subdivisions or subprojects at lower and lower levels of details. It is very useful in organizing a project. See Military Handbook (MIL-HDBK) 881 for examples of WBSs.

Work Cycle

A pattern of motions and/or processes that is repeated with negligible variation each time an operation is performed.

Work Measurement (Labor Standards)

A method to determine how long it should take an employee to perform the work and to identify opportunities for improvement.

Work Package Budgets

Resources that are formally assigned by the contractor to accomplish a work package expressed in dollars, hours, standards, or other definitive units.

Work Packages

Detailed short-span jobs, or material items, identified by the contractor for accomplishing work required to complete the contract. Characteristics of the work package: it represents units of work at levels where work is performed; it is clearly distinguished from all other work packages; it is assignable to a single organizational element; and it has scheduled start and completion dates, as applicable, and interim milestones — all of which are representative of physical accomplishment.

Work Performed

Includes completed work packages and the completed portion of work packages begun and not yet completed.

Work Sampling Study

A statistical sampling technique employed to determine the proportion of delays or other classifications of activity present in the total work cycle.

Workaround

A procedure developed for taking into account shortcomings or other problems in a program and devising workable solutions to get around the problems.

Working Capital Fund (WCF)

Revolving funds within DoD that finance organizations that are intended to operate like commercial businesses. WCF business units finance their operations with cash from the revolving fund; the revolving fund is then replenished by payments from the business units' customers.

Working-Level Integrated Product Team (WIPT)

Team of representatives from all appropriate functional disciplines working together to build successful and balanced programs, identify and resolve issues, and make sound and timely decisions. WIPTs are usually chaired by the Program Manager (PM) or the PM's representative. Acquisition Category (ACAT) I programs normally establish, at a minimum, a Cost Performance Integrated Product Team (CPIPT) and a Test and Evaluation (T&E) WIPT. Industry representation on WIPTs, consistent with statute and at the appropriate time, may also be considered.

Workload

1. The amount of work in terms of predetermined work units that organizations or individuals perform or are responsible for performing. 2. A quantitative expression of human tasks, usually identified as standard hours of work or a corresponding number of units.

Worst Case Scenario

In planning, to examine the worst possible environment or outcome and evaluate results around which to formulate next step.

Worth

The measure of value received for the resources expended. It is directly proportional to the cost to a foe (damage, neutralization, deception, and/or counteraction) and indirectly proportional to the system cost.

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