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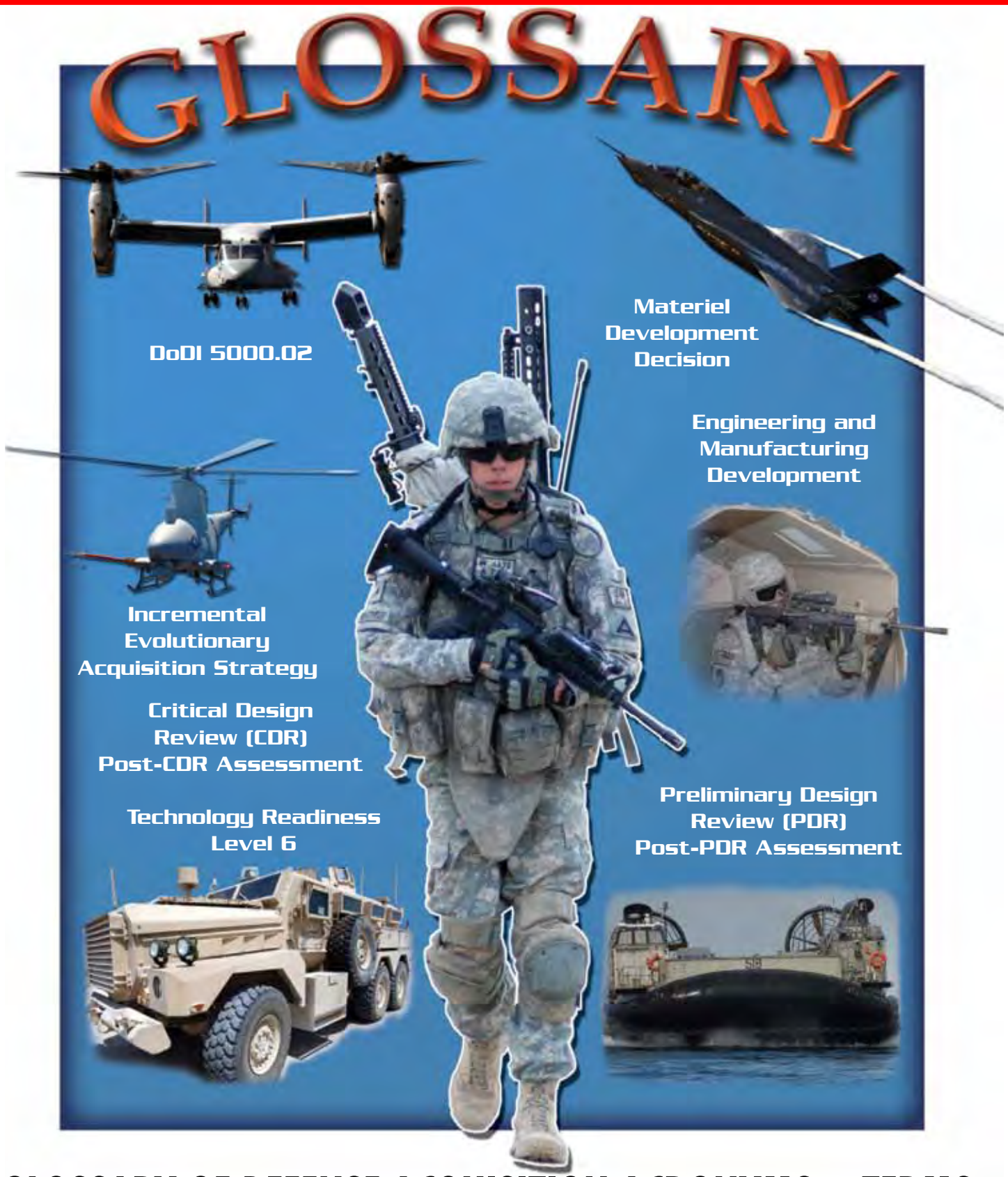

GLOSSARY OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION ACRONYMS & TERMS

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GLOSSARY

DEFENSE ACQUISITION ACRONYMS AND TERMS

Thirteenth Edition
November 2009

Department of Defense
Defense Acquisition University
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Center for Acquisition and Program Management
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PREFACE

This is the Thirteenth 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 revised 5000 Series and changes in the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process and the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS).

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 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 (HQ) staffs, program managers of the Department of Defense, and defense contractors.

Acronyms and abbreviations are generally capitalized for ease of reference. That 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 Acquisition and Program Management, Learning Capabilities Integration Center, DAU, 9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565.

Bradford Brown
Director, Center for Acquisition
and Program Management

Gary Hagan
Course Manager
PMT 352

Lawrence Leggett
Performance Learning Director,
PM Certification Courses

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
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
ACSN	Advance Change Study Notice
ACTD	Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (Obsolete—See JCTD (Joint Capability Technology Demonstration))
ACWP	Actual Cost of Work Performed
ADA	Anti-Deficiency Act
ADLT	Administrative and Logistics Delay Time
ADM	Acquisition Decision Memorandum
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADPE	Automated Data Processing Equipment
ADR	Alternate Dispute Resolution; Alternative Dispute Resolution
AECA	Arms Export Control Act (1976)
AECB	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 (Obsolete—See Defense Acquisition Portal (DAP))
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	Air Mobility Command; Army Materiel 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
AOTR	Assessment of Operational Test Readiness
AP	Acquisition Plan; Advance 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
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
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	Acquisition Strategy Report; Alternative Systems Review
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))
AV	All Views
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System (Air Force)
AWE	Advanced Warfighting Experiment

B

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

BITE	Built In Test Equipment
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
BPA	Blanket Purchase Agreement
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
C3ISR	Command, Control, Communication, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
C4	Command, Control, Communications, and Computers
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence
C4ISR	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
CA	Contract Award; Control Account
CAAC	Civilian Agency Acquisition Council
CAD	Capabilities and Acquisition Division (J-8–Joint Staff); Computer-Aided Design
CADD	Computer-Aided Design and Drafting
CAE	Component Acquisition Executive; Computer-Aided Engineering
CAIG	Cost Analysis Improvement Group
CAIV	Cost as an Independent Variable
CALS	Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support; Continuous Acquisition and Life-cycle Support
CAM	Computer-Aided Manufacturing
CAO	Contract Administration Office
CAP	Contractor Acquired Property; Critical Acquisition Position
CAPE	Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (Office of the Secretary of Defense–Director, CAPE)
CAR	Command Assessment Review (Air Force); Configuration Audit Review
CARD	Cost Analysis Requirements Description

CARS	Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (Obsolete—See DAMIR (Defense Acquisition Management Information Retrieval))
CAS	Contract Administration Services; Cost Accounting Standard
CASB	Cost Accounting Standards Board
CASE	Computer-Aided Software Engineering; Computer-Aided System 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	Chemical Biological Defense; Commerce Business Daily (Obsolete—See FedBizOpps (Federal Business Opportunities System))
CBM+	Condition-Based Maintenance +
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
CBR	Chemical, Biological, Radiological; Concurrent Budget Resolution
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CBS	Cost Breakdown Structure
CBTDEV	Combat Development (Army/Marine Corps)
CCA	Clinger-Cohen Act; Component Cost Analysis (Obsolete—See CCE (Component Cost Estimate))
CCASS	Construction Contract Appraisal Support System
CCB	Configuration Control Board
CCD	Category Code Directory; Contract Completion Date
CCDR	Combatant Commander; Contractor Cost Data Report(s) Reporting
CCE	Component Cost Estimate
CCJO	Capstone Concept for Joint Operations
CCN	Configuration Change Notice; Contract Change Notice
CCP	Consolidated Cryptologic Program; Contract Change Proposal
CCPO	Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office
CDD	Capability Development Document
CDR	Contractual Data Requirement; Critical Design Review
CDRL	Contract Data Requirements List
CE	Cost Estimate; Current 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
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
CFM	Contractor Financial Management; Contractor-Furnished Material
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations; Contractor Funds Report
CFSR	Contract Funds Status Report
CG	Commanding General
CI	Commercial Item; 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	Contingent Liability Report or Record; Customer Liaison Representative
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 Integration
CMO	Contract Management Office
CMP	Configuration Management Plan
CNA	Center for Naval Analysis
CNAD	Conference of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Armaments Directors
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CO	Change Order; Commanding Officer; Contracting 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 Command
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
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
COTS	Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CP	Change Proposal; Critical Path
CPA	Chairman's Program Assessment (Chairman of the 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	Consumer Price Index; Cost Performance Index; Critical Program Information
CPIF	Cost Plus Incentive-Fee
CPIPT	Cost Performance Integrated Product Team
CPM	Contractor Performance Measurement; Critical Path Method
CPO	Civilian Personnel Office
CPPC	Cost Plus Percentage-of-Cost
CPR	Chairman's Program Recommendation; Contract Performance Report
CPS	Competitive Prototyping Strategy
CPSR	Contractor Procurement/Purchasing System Review
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CQC	Construction Quality Control
CR	Change Request; Continuing Resolution; Cost Reimbursement
CRA	Continuing Resolution Authority
CRADA	Cooperative Research and Development Agreement
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
CSB	Configuration Steering Board
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
CSP	Critical Safety Process
CSS	Contractor Support Services
C/SSR	Cost/Schedule Status Report (Obsolete—See CPR (Contract Performance Report))
CSU	Computer Software Unit
CTE	Critical Technology Element
CTEA	Cost and Training Effectiveness Analysis (Army)
CTEMP	Capstone Test and Evaluation Master Plan
CTO	Chief Technology Officer
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

DA	Department of the Army; Design Activity; Developing Agency or 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
DAMIR	Defense Acquisition Management Information Retrieval (system)
DAMS	Defense Acquisition Management System
DAP	Defense Acquisition Portal
DAR	Defense Acquisition Regulations
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DASC	Department of the Army Systems Coordinator
DASD	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
DAU	Defense Acquisition University
DAWG	Deputy Secretary's Advisory Working Group (Deputy Secretary of Defense)
DAWIA	Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act
DBDD	Data Base Design Document
DBSMC	Defense Business Systems Management Committee

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
DCR	DOTMLPF (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities) Change Recommendation
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff
DCS(I&L)	Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics (Marine Corps)
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
DIACAP	Department of Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process
DIB	Defense Industrial Base
DID	Data Item Description
DIEA	Defense Information Enterprise Architecture
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	Department of Defense (DoD) Information Technology Security Certification and Accreditation Program (Obsolete—See DIACAP (Department of Defense (DoD) Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process))
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
D Level	Depot Level of Maintenance
DMEA	Damage Mode and Effects Analysis
DML	Depot Maintenance Level
DMS	Data Management Strategy; Defense Materials System; Defense Messaging System
DMSMS	Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages
DoC	Department of Commerce
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDAF	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 (Department of Defense)
DPA	Defense Production Act (of 1950)
DPAP	Defense Procurement, Acquisition Policy and Strategic Sourcing
DPAS	Defense Priorities and Allocations System
DPESO	Defense Product Engineering Services Office
DPD	Distributed Product Description
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
DSAA	Defense Security Assistance Agency
DSB	Defense Science Board
DSD	Deputy Secretary of Defense
DSLC	Defense Senior Leadership Conference
DSMC	Defense Systems Management College
DSN	Defense Services Network; Defense Switched 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	Economic Analysis; Electronic Attack; Environmental Assessment; Evolutionary Acquisition; Executive Agent
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
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
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDM	Engineering Development Model
EDP/E	Electronic Data Processing/Equipment
EEIC	Element of Expense Investment Code
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EEPROM	Electronically 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
EISP	Enhanced Information Support Plan
ELINT	Electronic Intelligence
ELP	Estimated Launch Point
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMD	Engineering and Manufacturing Development (phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System)
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	Economic Price Adjustment; Environmental Protection Agency
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, and Function
F3I	Form, Fit, and Function Interface
FA/A	Functional Analysis/Allocation
FAA	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	Factory Acceptance Test; First Article Testing
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 System

FFF	Form, Fit, and 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	Flotilla; Forward Line of Troops
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	Flexible Machining System; Foreign Military Sales
FMSA	Foreign Military Sales Act
FMSP	Foreign Military Sales Program
FOC	Full and Open Competition; Full Operational Capability
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FoLC	Fact-of-Life Change
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
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 Target)
FPIC	Fixed Price Incentive Contract
FPIS	Fixed Price Incentive (Successive Target)
FPO	Functional Process Owner
FPR	Final Proposal Revision
FQR	Functional/Formal Qualification Review
FR	Federal Register; Foreign Releasable
FRACAS	Failure Reporting, Analysis and Corrective Action System
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 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 (date)
FUSL	Full-Up System-Level
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Future Years Defense Program

G

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
GDF	Guidance for Development of the Force
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Government Estimate
GEF	Guidance for Employment of the Force
GES	Global Information Grid (GIG) Enterprise Services
GESP	GIG (Global Information Grid) Enterprise Service Profiles
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)
GOTS	Government Off-The-Shelf
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
GTG	Global Information Grid Technical Guidance
GWOT	Global War on Terror

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
HBCU/MI	Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Minority Institutions
HCA	Head of Contracting Activity (or Agency)
HCI	Hardness Critical Item; Human-Computer Interface
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-Order Language; Higher-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
HUBZones	Historically Underutilized Business Zones
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; Intelligence Community Directive; Interface Control Drawing or Document
ICE	Independent Cost Estimate
ICEP	Information Certification Evaluation Plan
ICG	Interactive Computerized Graphic
ICP	Inventory Control Point
ICPG	Intelligence Community Policy Guidance
ICS	Interim Contractor Support
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
ILSMT	Integrated Logistics Support Management Team
IM	Item Manager
IMP	Integrated Master Plan
IMS	Integrated Master Schedule
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
IRB	Investment Review Board
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
ISD	Integrated System Design (effort of the Engineering Manufacturing Development phase)
ISO	International Standards Organization
ISP	Information Support Plan; Internet Service Provider
ISR	In-Service Review
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 Networks and Information Integration Overarching Integrated Product Team (NII OIPT))
ITOPS	International Test Operations Procedures
ITP	Integrated Test Plan
ITR	Initial Technical Review
ITS	Information Technology System
ITWA	Initial Threat Warning Assessment
IUID	Item-Unique Identification
IV&V	Independent Verification and Validation
IW	Information Warfare
IWL	Interoperability Watch List
IWN	Immediate Warfighter Need
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
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JCTD	Joint Capability Technology Demonstration
JEDMICS	Joint Engineering Data Management Information Control System
JFC	Joint Force Commander; Joint Functional Concept
JFCOM	Joint Forces Command
JG-PP	Joint Group on Pollution Prevention
JIAB	Joint Intelligence Acquisition Board
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	Job Order Contract; Joint Operating Concept
JON	Job Order Number
JOP	Joint Operating Procedures
JOpsC	Joint Operations Concepts
JPD	Joint Potential Designator
JPG	Joint Programming Guidance
JPO	Joint Program Office
JRAC	Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JROCM	Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandum
JSC	Joint Spectrum Center
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
JSR	Joint Strategy Review (Joint Chiefs of Staff)
JTD	Joint Test Director
JUON	Joint Urgent Operational Need
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
KSA	Key System Attribute

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
LCL	Life Cycle Logistics
LCM	Life Cycle Management
LCMP	Life Cycle Management Plan (Air Force)
LCSP	Life Cycle Sustainment Plan
LCSS	Life Cycle Software Support
LD	Liquidated Damages
LEM	Logistics Element Manager
LFP	Logistics Funding Profile
LFT&E	Live Fire Test and Evaluation
LL	Legislative Liaison; Long Lead
LLI	Long Lead Item
LLT	Long Lead Time
LM	Logistics Management
LMI	Logistics Management Information; Logistics Management Institute
LOA	Letter of Authorization; Letter of Offer and Acceptance
LOB	Line of Balance
LOC	Letter of Credit; Line(s) of Code; 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	Military Construction Plan; Mission Coordinating Paper
MCTL	Military Critical Technologies List
MDA	Milestone Decision Authority; Missile Defense Agency
MDAP	Major Defense Acquisition Program
MDD	Materiel Development Decision (of the Defense Acquisition Management System)
MDEB	Missile Defense Executive Board
MDR	Milestone Decision Review
MDT	Mean Down Time
MFHBF	Mean Flight Hours Between Failure
MFP	Major Force Program; Materiel Fielding Plan (Army)
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	Manufacturing Methods Technology; Mean Maintenance Time
M&O	Maintenance and Overhaul
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOD	Ministry of Defence (Allied); Modification
MOE	Measure of Effectiveness
MOP	Measure of Performance
MOR	Military Occupational Requirement; Military Operational Requirement
MOS	Measure of Suitability
MOSA	Modular Open Systems Approach
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
MSA	Materiel Solution Analysis (phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System)
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
MUA	Military Utility Assessment
MYP	Multiyear Procurement

N

NAC	Naval Avionics Center; North Atlantic Council
NAE	Navy Acquisition Executive
NAF	Naval Air Facility; Non-Appropriated Fund; Numbered Air Force
NAFI	Navy-Air Force Interface
NAICS	North American Industry Class System
NAPR	NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) 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 (Obsolete—See CBR (Chemical, Biological, Radiological))
NBCC	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination (Obsolete—See CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear) Contamination)

NCA	National Command Authority
NCC	Negotiated Contract Cost
NCCA	Naval Center for Cost Analysis
NCES	Net-Centric Enterprise Services
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NDI	Non-Developmental 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
NIAB	National Intelligence Acquisition Board
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
NIP	National Intelligence Program
NIPRNET	Nonclassifed or Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
NITF	National Imagery Transmission Format
NMS	National Military Strategy
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPV	Net Present Value
NRC	Non-Recurring 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 Strategy; National Security System
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 Center; Nuclear Weapons Council
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
OPTEVFOR	Operational Test and Evaluation Force (Navy)
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	Open Systems; Operational Suitability
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
OUA	Operational Utility Assessment
OUSD	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense
OUSD(AT&L)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)
OV	Operational Views

P

P^3I	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
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; Performance-Based Agreement
PBBE	Performance-Based Business Environment (Air Force)
PBC	Performance-Based Contracting
PBD	Program Budget Decision
PBL	Performance-Based Life-Cycle Product Support; Performance-Based Logistics
PBSA	Performance-Based Services Acquisition
PBWS	Performance-Based Work Statement
PCA	Physical Configuration Audit
P-CMM	Personnel Capability Maturity Model
P-CDR	Post Critical Design Review (Assessment)
PCO	Procuring Contracting Officer
PCR	Procurement Center Representative; Program Change Request

P&D	Production and Deployment (phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System)
PD	Program Director (Air Force)
PDM	Program Decision Meeting (Navy, Marine Corps); Program Decision Memorandum (Office of the Secretary of Defense)
PDP	Procurement Data Package; Program Development Plan
PDR	Post-Deployment Review; Preliminary Design Review; Program Deviation Report
PDSS	Post-Deployment Software Support
PDUSD	Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
PE	Planning Estimate; Procurement Executive; Program Element
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 (Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (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	Procurement Lead Time; Production Lead Time
PM	Product Manager; Program Manager; Project Manager
PMA	Program Management Agreement
PMB	Performance Measurement Baseline
PMD	Program Management Directive (Air Force); Program Management Document
PMJEG	Performance Measurement Joint Executive Group
PMO	Program Management Office
PMP	Program Management Plan
PMR	Program Management Review
PO	Program Office; Project Order; Purchase 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)
POR	Program of Record
PPBE	Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution (process)
P-PDR	Post-Preliminary Design Review (Assessment)
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
PPSS	Post-Production Software Support
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
PSI	Product Support Integrator
PSM	Professional Staff Member (Congress); Practical Software Measurement (Office of the Secretary of Defense)
PSR	Program Support Review
P&T	Personnel and Training
PTAP	Procurement Technical Assistance Program
PTD	Provisioning Technical Documentation
PTTI	Precise Time and Time Interval
PUC	Procurement Unit Cost (Also see Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC) and Average Unit Procurement Cost (AUPC))
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

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 Report; 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; Requirements and Acquisition Division (of Joint Staff/J-8); Resource Allocation Display (Navy)
RAM	Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability
RAM-C	Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability Cost (Rationale Report)
RAP	Resource Allocation Process
RBL	Reliability-Based Logistics
RC	Reserve Component
RCM	Reliability-Centered Maintenance; 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
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Quotation
RIW	Reliability Improvement Warranty
R&M	Reliability and Maintainability
RM	Requirements Manager
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; Supportability Analysis; System 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
SAP	Simplified Acquisition Procedures; Special Access Program
SAR	Safety Assessment Report; Selected Acquisition Report; Special Access Required
SASC	Senate Armed Services Committee
SAT	Simplified Acquisition Threshold
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SBA	Simulation Based Acquisition; Small Business Administration
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)
SBP	Small Business Program
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	Ship Characteristics and Improvement Board (Navy)
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SCMP	Software Configuration Management Plan

SC&MPD	System Capability and Manufacturing Process Demonstration (effort of the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase)
SCN	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (Appropriation); Software Change Notice; Specification Change Notice
SCP	Service Cost Position
SD	Spiral Development
SDB	Small Disadvantaged Business
SDBUP	Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization Program
SDCE	Software Development Capability Evaluation
SDD	System Development and Demonstration (Budget Activity (BA) 5 within an Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) Appropriate category)
SDF	Software Development File
SDL	Software Development Library/Laboratory
SDP	Software Development Plan
SDR	Software Design Review
SE	Support Equipment; Systems Engineering
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SECNAV	Secretary of the Navy
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SEI	Software Engineering Institute
SEM	Systems Engineering Management
SEMP	Systems Engineering Management Plan
SEP	Systems Engineering Plan; System(s) Engineering Process
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	Software Item (also called CSCI (Computer Software Configuration Item)); Special Intelligence
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 Leader 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
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
SPA	Special Priorities Assistance
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 (Obsolete—See Guidance for Development of the Force (GDF))
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	Shop Replaceable Unit; Subassembly Repairable Unit
SSA	Software Support Agency; Source Selection Authority
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 (NATO))
STA&P	System Threat Assessment and Projections
STAR	System Threat Assessment Report
STCC	Special Termination Cost Clause
STD	Standard; Software Test Description
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	Schedule Variance;
SV	Systems Views
SVR	System Verification Review
SW or S/W	Software
SWARF	Senior Warfighter Forum
SWCI	Software Configuration Item
SW-CMM	Software Capability Maturity Model
SYSCOM	Systems Command (Navy)

T

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
TAFT	Test, Analyze, Fix, and Test
TAMD	Theater, Air, and Missile Defense
TAT	Turn-Around Time
TAV	Total Asset Visibility
TBM	Tactical Ballistic Missile; Theater Ballistic Missile; Theater Battle Management
TBD	To be Determined or Developed
TBIM	Trigger-Based Item Management
TC	Type Classification (Army)
TCO	Termination Contracting Officer

TCM	Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Capability Manager
TD	Technical Data; Technical Director; Technology Development (phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System); Test Director
TDP	Technical Data Package; Test Design Plan
TDR	Technical Data Rights
TDS	Technology Development Strategy
T&E	Test and Evaluation
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
TIM	Technical Interchange Meeting
TINA	Truth in Negotiations Act
TISP	Tailored Information Support Plan
TIWG	Test Integration Working Group (Army)
TL	Termination Liability
TLCSM	Total Life Cycle Systems Management
TLS	Time Line Sheet
TM	Technical Management; Technical Manual
TMDE	Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment
TMP	Technical Management Plan
TO	Technical Order
TOA	Table of Allowance; Total Obligation Authority
TOC	Tactical Operations Center; Task Order Contract; Total Ownership Cost
TPM	Technical Performance Measurement
TPS	Test Package Set; Test Program Set
TPWG	Test Planning Working Group (Air Force)
TQM	Total Quality Management
TRA	Technology Readiness Assessment
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)—(Obsolete—See TCM (Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Capability Manager))
TSPR	Total System Performance Responsibility

TTP	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
TV	Technical Standards Views
TY	Then Year

U

UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UCA	Undefinitized Contract Action
UCC	Unified Combatant Command
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
UII	Unique Item Identification/Unique Item Identifier
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 for 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

VAMOSC	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)
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

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	Work Package
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

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 = MTBM/(MTBM + MMT). See Mean Time Between Maintenance (MTBM), Mean Logistics Delay Time (MLDT), and Mean Maintenance Time (MMT).

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.

ACAT I programs are Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs). An MDAP is a program estimated by the Under Secretary of Defense for 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 MDAPs. ACAT I programs may also be those designated by the USD(AT&L) as special interest programs. 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 (MAIS). A MAIS is a DoD acquisition program for an automated information system (AIS) that is either designated by the MDA as a MAIS, or estimated to exceed:

- $32 million (FY 2000 constant dollars), for all increments, regardless of appropriation or fund source, directly related to the AIS definition, design, development, and deployment, and incurred in any single FY; or
- $126 million (FY 2000 constant dollars), for all expenditures, for all increments, regardless of appropriation or fund source, directly related to the AIS definition, design, development, and deployment, and incurred from the beginning of the Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) Phase through deployment at all sites; or
- $378 million (FY 2000 constant dollars) for all expenditures, for all increments, regardless of appropriation or fund source, directly related to the AIS definition, design, development, deployment, operations and maintenance (O&M), and incurred from the beginning of the MSA phase through sustainment for the estimated useful life of the system.

AIS do not include computer resources that are an integral part of a weapon or weapon system; used for highly sensitive classified programs (as determined by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)); used for other highly sensitive information technology (IT) programs (as determined by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration) (ASD(NII))/Department of Defense Chief Information Officer (DoD CIO)); or determined by the USD(AT&L) or designee to be better overseen as a non-AIS program.

ACAT IA programs have two sub-categories:

1.) ***ACAT IAM*** for which the MDA is the USD(AT&L). The USD(AT&L) may delegate MDA authority to the ASD(NII)/DoD CIO), or other designee. The "M" (in ACAT IAM) refers to MAIS.

2.) ***ACAT IAC*** which the MDA (USD(AT&L), ASD(NII/DoD CIO, or other designee) has delegated to the head of the DoD component or, if delegated, the CAE. The "C" (in ACAT IAC) refers to component.

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 II. The MDA is designated by the CAE. 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 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. The 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
See Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS).

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 of Services
Advisory and assistance services, including information technology (IT), that are acquired from private sector entities, by and for the DoD, to support research and development (R&D) or construction activities or an acquisition program that has already achieved full operational capability (FOC), if those services were not subject to previous milestone reviews (DoDI 5000.02).

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. See Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS).

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 5000.01) See Acquisition Category (ACAT).

Acquisition Program Baseline (APB)
Baseline that reflects the threshold and objective values for the minimum number of cost, schedule, and performance attributes that describe the program over its life cycle. Cost values reflect the life cycle cost estimate (LCCE); scheduled dates include key activities such as milestones and the Initial Operational Capability (IOC); and performance attributes reflect the operational performance required for the fielded system. Key Performance Parameters (KPPs) from the Capability Development Document (CDD) and Capability Production Document (CPD) are copied verbatim into the APB. The Key System Attributes (KSAs) from the CDD and CPD that support the Sustainment KPP are also reflected in the APB. Other significant performance parameters may be added by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA). See Key Performance Parameters (KPPs), Key System Attributes (KSAs), and Initial Operational Capability (IOC). (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook* and *JCIDS Manual*)

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, post-production 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 (AP).

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 checkout time for the system.

Activity
A task or measurable amount of work to complete a job or part of a project. See Task definition 2.

Actual Cost of Work Performed (ACWP)
The costs actually incurred and recorded in accomplishing the work performed within a given time period.

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

Administrative and Logistics Delay Time (ALDT)
See Mean Logistics Delay Time (MLDT).

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 is actually for the next FY. Advance funding is generally 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) before that in which the related end item is procured. 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 (LLT) requires early purchase 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 and must be part of the President's Budget (PB) request.

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 (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs).

Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD)
Obsolete—See Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD).

Advanced Development
Research and Development (R&D) category 03 under Major Force Program (MFP) 6 of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Includes all efforts that have moved into development and integration of hardware for field experiments and tests. Projects in this category have a direct relevance to identified military needs. Advanced Development is system specific (particularly for major platforms such as aircraft, ships, missiles, tanks, etc.), and includes advanced technology development that is used to demonstrate the general military utility or cost reduction potential of technology when applied to different types of military equipment or techniques. These efforts also include evaluation of synthetic environment and proof-of-principle demonstrations in field exercises to evaluate system upgrades or provide new operational capabilities. Projects in this category do not necessarily have to lead to subsequent development or procurement phases. However, program/budget justification must identify rough order of magnitude estimates of potential additional development and production costs consistent with DoD's full funding policy. See Research and Development (R&D) Categories.

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 6212.01E)

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. ATDs are funded with ATD funds. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs).

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 (AV)
Architecture views that provides summary and overview information, and an integrated dictionary. They describe the scope and context (vocabulary) of the architecture. (CJCSI 3170.01E and DoDAF)

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. (FAR, section 31.201)

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.

Allowable Cost
Several factors are considered when deciding whether a cost is allowable on a government contract. These factors include reasonableness; allocability; standards promulgated by the Cost Accounting Standards Board (CASB), if applicable, otherwise, generally accepted accounting principles and practices; and terms of the contract. (FAR, section 31.201) See Allocable Cost and Reasonable Cost.

Allowance
A time increment included in the standard time for an operation to compensate the worker for production lost as a result of 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 (TD) phase. The ASR should be completed 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 AoA assesses potential materiel solutions to satisfy the capability need documented in the approved Initial Capabilities Document (ICD). It focuses on identification and analysis of alternatives, measures of effectiveness (MOEs), cost, schedule, concepts of operations, and overall risk, including the sensitivity of each alternative to possible changes in key assumptions or variables. The AoA also assesses critical technology elements (CTEs) associated with each proposed materiel solution, including technology maturity, integration risk, manufacturing feasibility, and, where necessary, technology maturation and demonstration needs. The AoA is normally conducted during the Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS), is a key input to the Capability Development Document (CDD), and supports the materiel solution decision at Milestone A. (DoDI 5000.02 and *JCIDS Manual*)

Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) Study Guidance

For potential and designated Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and IA programs, the Director for Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) prepares study guidance for Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) review and approval at the Materiel Development Decision (MDD). The MDA provides the AoA study guidance to the DoD component or principal staff assistant responsible for developing the AoA Plan and completing the AoA. For Acquisition Category (ACAT) II and III programs component AoA procedures apply. See Analysis of Alternatives (AoA), Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) Phase, and Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) Study Plan.

Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) Study Plan

For Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and IA programs, the AoA Study Plan is developed from the AoA Guidance approved by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) at the Materiel Development Decision (MDD). Following the MDD, the organization responsible for conducting the AoA develops the AoA Study Plan, coordinates it with the MDA, and submits it to the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) for approval prior to the start of the AoA. It details the approach to be followed in conducting the AoA during the Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) phase. See Analysis of Alternatives (AoA).

Anti-Deficiency Act (ADA)

The salient features of this Act are 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, test, 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 funded under this BA typically involve pre-Milestone B efforts. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs).

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
A distribution made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of amounts available for obligation in an appropriation or fund account into amounts available for specified time periods, programs, activities, projects, objects, or any combinations of these. The apportioned amount limits the obligations that may be incurred. An apportionment may be further subdivided by an agency into allotments, suballotments, and allocations. (OMB Circular A-11)

Appropriation
Statutory authority provided 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 (BA)). 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) including 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 JCIDS process. (*JCIDS Manual*)

Approved Programs
The technical and operational, schedule, and quantity requirements reflected in the latest approved Under Secretary of Defense for 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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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)
Obsolete—See Defense Acquisition Portal (DAP).

Attribute
A quantitative or qualitative characteristic of an element or its actions. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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 5000.01 and the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

Authorization
An act of Congress that 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 Work
Effort that has been definitized and is on contract, plus that for which definitized contract costs have not been agreed but for which written authorization has been received.

Authorizers (Authorization Committees)
The standing committees of Congress that 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)
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 an integral part of a weapons system; used for highly sensitive classified program as determined by the Secretary of Defense; used for other highly sensitive information technology (IT) programs as determined by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration) (ASD(NII)); determined by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L))or designee to be better overseen as a non-AIS program (e.g., a program with a low ratio of research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) funding to total program acquisition costs or that requires significant hardware development). (DoDI 5000.02)

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 (A_O).

Availability Key Performance Parameter (KPP)
Consists of two components: Materiel Availability and Operational Availability (A_O). These components provide availability percentages from a corporate, fleet-wide perspective and an operational unit perspective, respectively. (*JCIDS Manual*)

— **Materiel Availability**: Percentage of the total inventory of a system operationally capable (ready for asking) of performing an assigned mission at a given time, based on materiel condition. Development of the Materiel Availability metric is a program manager (PM) responsibility.
— **Operational Availability (A_O):** Percentage of time that a system or group of systems within a unit are operationally capable of performing an assigned mission and can be expressed as uptime/(uptime + downtime). A_O can also be expressed in terms of logistics parameters. Development of the A_O metric is a requirements manager responsibility. See 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.

Award Fee
See Contract, Cost Plus Award Fee (CPAF).

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 Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS) 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, and 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 that sets forth negotiated contract clauses that will be applicable to future procurements 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. (FAR, subpart 16.703)

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 (PEs) funded under the BA typically involve pre-Milestone A efforts. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs).

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

Beyond Low Rate Initial Production (BLRIP) Report
To meet the statutory requirements of Title 10 U.S.C. § 2399, the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) analyzes the results of Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) conducted for each Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP). At the conclusion of IOT&E, the Director prepares a report stating the opinion of the Director as to: Whether the test and evaluation (T&E) performed were adequate; and whether the results of such T&E confirm that the items or components actually tested are effective and suitable for combat, and additional information on the operational capabilities of the items or components that the Director considers appropriate based on the testing conducted.

The Director submits BLRIP reports to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)), and the congressional defense committees. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

Biennial Budget
The Fiscal Year (FY) 1986 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) required the submission of 2-year budgets for DoD beginning with FY 1988/1989. A biennial budget, as currently structured, represents program budget estimates for a 2-year period in which FY requirements remain separate and distinct. Regardless, the Congress only appropriates Budget Authority (BA) on an annual basis.

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 it 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 facilitization to compare potential costs of establishing a second source with potential savings resulting from 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., Revenues = Variable Costs + 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 in which 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.

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)
Categories 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 (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs).

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 the 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) process. See On-Year and Off-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) (FY) for which funding is requested in the budget submission. 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 2010 President's Budget (PB) requested DoD funds for FYs 2010 and 2011). When the budget request occurs in an odd-numbered year, DoD requests funds only for that year (e.g., the FY 2011 PB requested DoD funds only for FY 2011). Regardless of the DoD submission, Congress only appropriates money for one 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 Rate
The monthly rate at which a contractor's funds are expended during the period of the contract.

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

Business Case Analysis (BCA)
An expanded cost/benefit analysis created with the intent of determining a best-value solution for product support. Alternatives weigh total cost against total benefits to arrive at the optimum solution.

Business, Cost Estimating, and Financial Management (BCEFM)
1.) Functions include management of acquisition funds such as: 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 and budget execution (paying bills).

Buy
The number of end items to be procured either over a certain period or in total.

Buy American Act (BAA)
Provides that the U.S. government 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.

C

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 Account or Appropriation.

Capabilities-Based Assessment (CBA)
The Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System analysis process. It answers several key questions that support the development of Initial Capabilities Documents (ICDs) and/or Joint DOTMLPF (doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities) Change Recommendations (DCRs): defines the mission; identifies capabilities required; determines attributes/standards of capabilities required; identifies gaps; assesses operational risk associated with gaps; prioritizes gaps; identifies and assesses non-materiel solutions; and provides recommendations for addressing the gaps. (*JCIDS Manual*)

Capability
The ability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions through combinations of means and ways across doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) to perform a set of tasks to execute a specified course of action. It is defined by an operational user and expressed in broad operational terms in the format of an Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) or a joint DOTMLPF Change Recommendation (DCR). In the case of materiel proposals/documents, the definition will progressively evolve to DOTMLPF performance attributes identified in the Capability Development Document (CDD) and the Capability Production Document (CPD). (CJCSI 3170.01G)

Capability Development Document (CDD)
A document that captures the information necessary to develop a proposed program(s), normally using an evolutionary acquisition (EA) strategy. The CDD outlines an affordable increment of militarily useful, logistically supportable, and technically mature capability. The CDD may define multiple increments if there is sufficient definition of the performance attributes (key performance parameters (KPPs), key system attributes (KSAs), and other attributes) to allow approval of multiple increments. The CDD supports a Milestone B decision review. The CDD format is in the *Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) Manual*, available online. (DoD 5000.02 and CJCSI 3170.01G)

Capability Gaps
The inability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions through combinations of means and ways to perform a set of tasks. The gaps may be the result of no existing capability, lack of proficiency or sufficiency in existing capability, or the need to recapitalize an existing capability. (CJCSI 3170.01G)

Capability Maturity Model (CMM)
Originally developed by DoD's Software Engineering Institute (SEI), the Software CMM (SW-CMM) was extensively used for disciplined software process improvement efforts. While references to it are still encountered, a more comprehensive and integrated process model—the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI)—has replaced the SW-CMM. The SW-CMM

was retired effective Dec. 31, 2005, and all SW-CMM ratings expired Dec. 31, 2007. See Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI).

Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI)
Derived from the now-retired Software Capability Maturity Model (SW-CMM), the CMMI integrates a number of disciplines into a unified model useful for process improvement. Three domain variations (so-called "CMMI constellations") of the CMMI exist: one for development organizations (CMMI-DEV), one for acquisition organizations (CMMI-ACQ), and one for service-type organizations (CMMI-SVC). All the models share a common set of core processes with additional processes added as appropriate for the domain. While the CMMI models can provide ratings on a numerical scale (5 being the highest), DoD's preference is to use them primarily in a process improvement role, de-emphasizing numerical ratings. The Software Engineering Institute (SEI) manages the three CMMI product suites.

Capability Need
A capability defined through the Capability-Based Assessment (CBA) process, which requires performance of a task within specified conditions to a required level of performance. (CJCSI 3170.01G)

Capability Production Document (CPD)
A document that addresses the production elements specific to a single increment of an acquisition program. The CPD defines an increment of militarily useful, logistically supportable, and technically mature capability that is ready for a production decision. The CPD must be validated and approved prior to a Milestone C decision review. The CPD format is in the *Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) Manual*, available online. (DoD 5000.02 and CJCSI 3170.01G)

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

Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO)
Describes the vision for how Joint Forces circa 2016-2028 will operate in response to a wide variety of security challenges. It proposes that future Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) combine and adapt some combination of the four basic categories of military activity—combat, security, engagement, and relief and reconstruction—in accordance with the unique requirements of each operational situation. (*JCIDS Manual*) See Joint Functional Concept (JFC), Joint Integrating Concept (JIC), and Joint Operating Concept (JOC).

Capstone Test and Evaluation Master Plan (CTEMP)
A TEMP that 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 for these funds are controlled at the OSD and component headquarters (HQ) staff levels.

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 (SECDEF). 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' (CCDRs') 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 under the provisions of the Changes clause.

Change Proposal (CP)
As used in the Fiscal Year ((FY) 2009-2013 DoD Integrated Program and Budget Review, a proposed change to the FY 2009-2013 defense program that is a fact-of-life adjustment, the programmatic resource offsets to fund a fact-of-life adjustment, and a limited number of other issues.

Charter (Joint Program Manager's (PM's))
Formal document prepared by the lead Service with approval of the participating Services that delineates the 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 (CO). It also defines the PM's line of authority and reporting channels.

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Compatibility
The capability of a system to be operated, maintained, and re-supplied 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 the Capability Production Document (CPD).

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Contamination
The deposit and/or absorption of residual radioactive material or biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. Chemical 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. Biological contamination is micro-organisms and toxins that cause disease in man, plants, or animals, or cause the deterioration of materiel. Radiological 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.

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Contamination Survivability
The capability of a system to withstand chemical, biological, or radiological contaminated environments, decontaminants, and decontamination processes without losing the ability to accomplish the assigned mission. A CBR-contaminated survivable system is hardened against chemical or biological agent(s) or radiological contamination and decontaminants. It can be decontaminated and is compatible with individual protective equipment. CBR contamination survivability may be accomplished by hardening, timely resupply, redundancy, mitigation techniques (including operational techniques), or a combination thereof. The three elements of CBR contamination survivability are CBR hardness, CBR compatibility, and CBR decontaminability.

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontaminability
The ability of a system to be rapidly and effectively decontaminated to reduce the hazard to personnel operating, maintaining, and re-supplying it.

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontamination
The process of making materiel safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, rendering harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents and radiological contamination. This definition is for

reference only; CBR decontamination is not one of the three elements of CBR contamination survivability.

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Environment
The environment created by chemical, biological, or radiological contamination.

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Hardness
The capability of materiel to withstand the materiel-damaging effects of CBR contamination and relevant decontaminations.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Mission Critical
That subset of mission-critical systems with operational concepts requiring employment and survivability in a chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) environment or a nuclear environment.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Survivability
The capability of a system to avoid, withstand, or operate during and/or after exposure to a chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) environment (and relevant decontamination) or a nuclear environment without losing the ability to accomplish the assigned mission. CBRN survivability is divided into CBR survivability, which is 1.) concerned with CBR contamination, including fallout; and 2.) nuclear survivability, which covers initial nuclear weapon effects, including blast, electromagnetic pulse (EMP) and other initial radiation and shockwave effects.

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 Council (CAAC)
One of two councils authorized to make changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The chairperson of the CAAC is the representative of the Administrator of General Services. The other members of this council are a representative (one per department) from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, and Treasury; and also a representative (one per organization) from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Social Security Administration (SSA), Small Business Administration (SBA), and Department of Veterans Affairs. See Defense Acquisition Regulations (DAR) 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 U.S. Code. See Federal Acquisition Reform Act (FARA) and Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA).

Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA) Confirmation
Requirement for all programs that acquire information technology (IT), including national security systems (NSS), that the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) not initiate a program or an increment of a program, or approve entry into any phase of the acquisition process, or that the DoD component not award a contract until the sponsoring DoD component or program manager (PM) has satisfied the requirements of Title 40/CCA. The DoD component chief information officer (CIO), or designee, confirms Title 40/CCA compliance; for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and Major Automated Information System (MAIS) programs only; the DoD CIO confirms Title 40/CCA compliance.

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)
Obsolete—See Federal Business Opportunities System (FedBizOpps).

Commercial Item (CI)
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 CI 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. (FAR, subpart 2.101)

Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf (COTS)
A commercial item (CI) sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace and offered to the government under a contract or subcontract at any tier, without modification, in the same form in which it was sold in the marketplace. This definition does not include bulk cargo such as agricultural products or petroleum. (FAR, subpart 2.101)

Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS)
See Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf.

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.

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/or 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 Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) 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 that incorporates a comparative side-by-side test.

Compiler
A computer program that translates programs (source code) expressed in a high-order language (HOL) 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 DoD. Includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the military departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), the combatant commands (COCOMs), the Office of the Inspector General (IG) of the DoD, the defense agencies, DoD field activities, and all other organizational entities within DoD.

Component Acquisition Executive (CAE)
See DoD Component Acquisition Executive (CAE).

Component Breakout
See Breakout.

Component Cost Analysis (CCA)
Obsolete—See Component Cost Estimate (CCE).

Component Cost Estimate (CCE)
The generic term "DoD Component Cost Estimate" is used to provide considerable latitude to each military service or defense agency as to the actual responsibility for this cost estimate. In some cases, a military service assigns the responsibility to the program office (PO), which then provides a Program Office Life-Cycle Cost Estimate (PLCCE). In other cases, the DoD component may adopt a more corporate approach in which an initial program office (PO) cost estimate is subject to considerable review and possible adjustment as determined by the Service Cost Center or defense agency equivalent. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

Component Cost Position
For all Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) at milestone reviews, each DoD component will establish a DoD component-level cost position. To support the department's full funding policy for acquisition programs as well as specific statutory certifications and regulatory requirements, the DoD component is expected to fully fund the program to this cost position in the current President's Budget (PB) Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) or commit to full funding of the cost position in the next PB FYDP, with identification of specific offsets to address any funding shortfalls that may exist in the current FYDP. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

Component Program
A Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) (Acquisition Category (ACAT) IC) 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 as a result of 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 (CM) and treated as a single entity in the CM 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, that 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)
Obsolete—See Materiel Development Decision (MDD).

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 3170.01G)

Concept Refinement (CR) Phase
Obsolete—See Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) Phase.

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 Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD)) 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 U.S. President, setting forth or revising the congressional budget for the U.S. government. Scheduled to be adopted by 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.

Configuration Steering Board (CSB)
Established by component acquisition executives (CAEs) to review all requirements and significant technical configuration changes that have potential to impact cost and schedule of Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and IA programs. Generally, changes will be rejected and deferred to future increments. Required by DoDI 5000.02 for ACAT I and IA; required by public law (Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 NDAA, section 814) for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs).

Consequence
The outcome of a future occurrence expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage, or gain. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition) See Risk.

Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (CARS)
Obsolete—See Defense Acquisition Management Information Retrieval (DAMIR) system.

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, which is 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 tolls, or any item not specifically identified as controlled equipage 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 in which 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.

Contract
A mutually binding legal relationship obligating the seller to furnish supplies or services (including construction) and the buyer to pay for them.

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 closeout.

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

Contract Administration Services (CAS)
All 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 (PMs), 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 (CO) 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, as a result of 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, select technical approaches, identify high-risk areas, and 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 Award Fee (CPAF)
A cost reimbursement type contract suitable for level of effort contracts where mission feasibility is established but measurement of achievement must be by subjective evaluation rather than objective measurement. A CPAF contract may not be used to avoid establishing a Contract, Cost Plus Fixed Fee (CPFF) contract when the criteria for CPFF contracts apply or developing objective targets so a Contract, Cost Plus Incentive Fee (CPIF) contract can be used.

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 (CO). 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 Target (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 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 U.S. government.

Contractor
An entity in private industry that 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 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 (CLS). See Performance-Based Logistics (PBL).

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 (CLS) and Interim Contractor Support (ICS).

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 (CIs) furnished by a prime contractor as part of a larger assembly.

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).

Control Account (CA)
A management control point at which budgets (resource plans) and actual costs are accumulated and compared to earned value for management and control purposes. A control account is a natural management point for planning and control because it represents the work assigned to one responsible organizational element on one program work breakdown structure (WBS) element. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

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 Logistics Supply Support
The logistics support (LS) provided a foreign government or agency through participating in the 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 early during DoD's formal review process.

Cooperative Programs (1)

1.) Cooperative programs composed 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 United States-developed weapons 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, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) of defense articles (including co-operative upgrade or other modification of a United States-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 United States 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 U.S. government 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 U.S. government 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 established to conduct independent cost estimates for major defense acquisition programs (MDAPs) and to serve as the principal advisor to the appropriate Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) on matters of program life-cycle cost (LCC). Reports to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Director for Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE).

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 Estimate (CCE), 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.

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 (MTBF) 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 Benefit Analysis (CBA)
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 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/bottom 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 Integrated Product Team (CPIPT)
An IPT established to perform cost performance tradeoffs. This IPT is normally required for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs).

Cost Performance Report
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 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 (PMB). 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.

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/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.

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 non-value-added work done or required by either party.

Covered System
DoD term that is intended to include all categories of systems or programs requiring Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E). A covered system means a system that the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E), acting for the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), has designated for LFT&E oversight. These include, but are not limited to, the following categories:

- Any major system within the meaning of that term in Title 10 U.S.C. § 2302(5) that is user-occupied and designed to provide some degree of protection to its occupants in combat; or
- A conventional munitions program or missile program; or a conventional munitions program for which more than one million rounds are planned to be acquired (regardless of whether or not it is a major system); or

- A modification to a covered system that is likely to affect significantly the survivability or lethality of such a system.

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 Cost Growth Threshold
A 25 percent increase over the Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC) or Program Acquisition Unit Cost (PAUC) in the current Baseline Estimate (BE) for the program or at least a 50 percent increase over the APUC or PAUC in the original BE for the program. See Unit Cost Report (UCR).

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 (CI) in the system's product baseline, and ensures that each CI in the product baseline has been captured in the detailed design documentation. Normally conducted during the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook* and DoDI 5000.02) See Product Baseline.

Critical Design Review (CDR) Report
Formal documentation of the outcome of the CDR provided by the program manager (PM) to the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) that provides an overall assessment of design maturity and a summary of the system-level CDR results. The CDR Report shall include, but is not limited to the following:

— The names, organizations, and areas of expertise of independent subject matter expert participants and CDR chair;
— A description of the product baseline for the system and the percentage of build-to packages completed for this baseline;
— A summary of the issues and actions identified at the review together with their closure plans;

— An assessment of risk by the participants against the exit criteria for the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase;
— Identification of those issues/risks that could result in a breach to the program baseline or substantively impact cost, schedule, or performance.

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, or technical and other aspects 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 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 broken down into a set of Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) and/or Measures of Performance (MOP), and Measures of Suitability (MOS). See Measure of Effectiveness (MOE), Measure of Performance (MOP), and Measure of Suitability (MOS).

Critical Path (CP)
A sequence of discrete work packages and planning packages (or lower-level tasks/activities) in the network that has the longest total duration through an end point that is calculated by the schedule software application. Discrete work packages and planning packages (or lower-level tasks/activities) along the CP have the least amount of float/slack (scheduling flexibility) and cannot be delayed without delaying the finish time of the end point effort. Essentially, CP has the same definition as Program CP with the exception that the end point can be a milestone or other point of interest in the schedule. For example, a CP could be run to Preliminary Design Review (PDR), Critical Design Review (CDR), and/or First Flight within a contract. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

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 that, when delayed, have an impact on the total project schedule are critical and said to be on the critical path (CP).

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 Technology Element (CTE)
New or novel technology that a platform or system depends on to achieve successful development or production or to successfully meet a system operational threshold requirement. (Technology Readiness Assessment Deskbook)

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 program manager's (PM's) most recent estimate of the program's parameters; this usually reflects the current President's Budget (PB) as adjusted by fact-of-life changes (i.e., fact-of-life meaning things that have already happened or were 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).

DAB Program
Requires an Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) decision at each milestone or decision review point.

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:

— **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 the 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 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).

Data Management Strategy (DMS)
Addresses all forms of recorded information, regardless of the method of recording, and includes both government and contractor-created data. The DMS must be approved and integrated in the Acquisition Strategy and integrated with other life cycle sustainment planning prior to issuing a contract solicitation. Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and II programs must submit a DMS prior to each milestone review as part of the Acquisition Strategy. (DoDI 5000.02)

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.

Decision Points

As defined and established by DoDI 5000.02, there are four decision points contained in the Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS) of phases, milestones and decision points. The decision points are:

- **Materiel Development Decision (MDD)**: MDD review is the formal entry point into the acquisition process and is mandatory for all programs. A successful MDD may approve entry into the acquisition management system at any point consistent with phase-specific entrance criteria and statutory requirements but will normally be followed by a Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) phase.
- **Post-Preliminary Design Review (PDR) Assessment**: Formal assessment of the results of the Preliminary Design Review (PDR), PDR Report, and program manager's (PM's) assessment by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) to determine whether remedial action is necessary to achieve Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) objectives. A Post-PDR Assessment is required if a PDR is not conducted prior to Milestone B. See Preliminary Design Review (PDR), Preliminary Design Review (PDR) Report, and Acquisition Program Baseline (APB).
- **Post-Critical Design Review (CDR) Assessment**: Formal review of the results of the CDR and Post-CDR Report submitted by the PM to the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) that provides an overall assessment of design maturity and a summary of the system-level CDR results. Ends the Integrated System Design (ISD) effort and allows continuation of the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase into the System Capability and Manufacturing Process Demonstration effort. See Critical Design Review (CDR) and Critical Design Review (CDR) Report.
- **Full-Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR)**: Conducted at the end of the Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) effort of the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase that authorizes Full-Rate Production (FRP) and approves deployment of the system to the field or fleet.

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 for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) on critical decisions concerning Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID programs, and selected ACAT IAM programs that meet major defense acquisition program (MDAP) dollar thresholds. The DAB is composed of the DoD's senior executives. The Board is chaired by the USD(AT&L). Other executive members of the Board include:

- Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS)
- 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)
— Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) (also executive secretary of the DAB)
— Secretary of the Army (SA)
— Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV)
— Secretary of the Air Force (SAF)

The DAB Chairman is also routinely supported by senior advisors such as the DoD component acquisition executives and Director of Defense Procurement, Acquisition Policy and Strategic Sourcing (DPAP). 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 of Defense (SECDEF) and the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF). (DoDD 5000.01). See Under Secretary of Defense for 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 for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) each calendar quarter.

Defense Acquisition Guidebook (DAG)
Provides staff expectation, notional document formats (e.g., the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP)), best practices, and lessons learned.

Defense Acquisition Management Information Retrieval (DAMIR) system
A personal computer-based data entry and reporting system combining common and unique Defense Acquisition Executive Summary (DAES), Selected Acquisition Report (SAR), and Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) components into a unified database from which DAES and SAR reports and APB documents can be printed. Access is restricted to DoD users that have a DAMIR account. Selected program manager/program executive officer/service acquisition executive (PM/PEO/SAE) users can create, edit, and review APB, DAES, and SAR data. Other users with an account may review and print.

Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS)
The life of an acquisition program consists of phases, each preceded by a milestone or decision point, during which a system goes through research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E); production; fielding or deployment; sustainment; and disposal. Currently, the five phases are: 1.) Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA); 2.) Technology Development (TD); 3.) Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD); 4.) Production and Deployment (P&D); and 5.) Operations and Support (O&S). (DoDI 5000.02) See Milestone and Decision Points.

Defense Acquisition Portal (DAP)
Successor to the Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (AT&L) Knowledge Sharing System (AKSS). It serves as the central point of access for all AT&L resources and information and also serves to communicate acquisition policy and best practices and provides a link to education and training resources. As the primary reference tool for the Defense Acquisition Workforce, it provides a means to link together information and reference assets from various disciplines into an integrated, but decentralized information source.

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

Defense Acquisition System
Management process by which DoD provides effective, affordable, and timely systems to the users. (DoDD 5000.01)

Defense Acquisition University (DAU)
Authorized by Title 10, U.S.C. § 1746, and chartered by DoD Directive 5000.57, the DAU provides practitioner training, career management, and services to enable the Defense Acquisition Workforce to make smart business decisions and deliver timely and affordable capabilities to the warfighter. DAU provides a full range of basic, intermediate, and advanced curricula training, as well as assignment-specific and continuous learning courses to support the career goals and professional development of DoD.

Defense Business System
An information system, other than a national security system (NSS), operated by, for, or on behalf of DoD, including financial systems, mixed systems, financial feeder systems, and information technology (IT) and information assurance (IA) infrastructure. Defense business systems support business activities such as acquisition, financial management, logistics, strategic planning and budgeting, installations and environment, and human resource management. (DoDI 5000.02)

Defense Business Systems Management Committee (DBSMC)
Organization that provides oversight of defense business systems. The Chair of the DBSMC is the final approval authority for all defense business system certification requests. See Defense Business System and Investment Review Board (IRB).

Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)
Independent combat support agency within the DoD 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 Contract Management Agency (DCMA) Contract Management Office (CMO)
An organizational unit within DCMA that provides contract administrative and oversight functions. Normally co-located with or near major acquisition commands and customers, to include international customers.

Defense Cooperation
Defense cooperation is a generic term for the range of activity undertaken by 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. (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 Enterprise Architecture (DIEA)
Provides a common foundation to support accelerated DoD transformation to network-centric operations and establishes priorities to address critical barriers to its realization. The Defense Information Enterprise comprises the information, information resources, assets, and processes required to achieve an information advantage and share information across DoD and with mission partners. DIEA describes the integrated Defense Information Enterprise and the rules for the information assets and resources that enable it.

Defense Information Technology Standards Registry (DISR)
An online repository for a minimal set of primarily commercial information technology (IT) standards. These standards are used as the building codes for all systems being procured by the DoD. 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 network-centric capabilities. Access to DISR is via a web-enabled interface (DISR-online) that consists of a collection of web-based applications that support all aspects of standards development and compliance.

Defense Priorities and Allocations System (DPAS)
A regulation administered by the Department of Commerce (DoC) that implements the priorities and allocations authority (Title 1) contained in the Defense Production Act (DPA) of 1950 with respect to industrial resources. The purpose of DPAS is to ensure the timely availability of industrial resources to meet national defense and emergency preparedness requirements. Certain national defense, energy, and homeland security programs are approved for priorities and allocations support. The DoC has delegated authority to DoD to place priority ratings on its contracts in accordance with DPAS and DoD issues approximately 300,000 rated orders annually. DoD uses two priority ratings: DX and DO. DX rated programs and their orders are of the highest national defense urgency and are approved by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) or Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF). DO rated orders are of lower priority than DX rated orders but take precedence over unrated orders. DPAS cannot be used to prioritize food, energy, health, water, or civil transportation resources. See Defense Production Act (DPA) of 1950.

Defense Production Act (DPA) of 1950
Title 1 of this act is the statutory basis for the Defense Priorities and Allocations System (DPAS). Title 1 is also one of the non-permanent provisions of the DPA that needs to be periodically reauthorized, which Congress has done in the past for periods of 1 to 5 years. The DPA provides the President with the authority to require acceptance and priority performance on contracts and orders, and to allocate materials, services, and facilities to support national defense and emergency preparedness requirements. The President has delegated his priority and allocation authority to the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and Energy according to resource required.

Defense Senior Leadership Conference (DSLC)
One of the principal integrated civilian-military governance bodies of DoD. Meets at least semi-annually to address broad, cross-cutting issues affecting the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the military departments, the combatant commands (COCOMs), and interagency efforts. The DSLC shall provide advice and assistance to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) on the strategic direction of the department. (DoDD 5105.79)

Defense Systems Management College (DSMC)
An organizational element of the Defense Acquisition University (DAU) at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the Defense Systems Management College–School of Program Managers (DSMC–SPM) 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 affect a policy in lieu of one established by law or for any other reason. Deferrals must be communicated to 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, subpart 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.

Demilitarization
The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive capability inherent in certain types of equipment or materiel. The term includes mutilation, dumping at sea, scrapping, melting, burning, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment and materiel for its originally intended military or lethal purpose. It applies equally to materiel in unserviceable or serviceable condition that has been screened through an Inventory Control Point (ICP) and declared excess or foreign excess.

Demonstration Validation
Research and Development (R&D) category 04 under Major Force Program (MFP) 6 of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Includes all efforts necessary to evaluate integrated technologies in as realistic an operating environment as possible to assess the performance or cost reduction potential of advanced technology. This category is system specific and also includes advanced technology demonstrations (ATDs) that help expedite technology transition from the laboratory to operational use. A logical progression of program phases and funding (development and/or production) must be evident. See Research and Development (R&D) Categories.

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 four related views of architecture: operational views (OV), systems views (SV), technical standards views (TV), and all views (AV). 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 (DISA), 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 (GIG).

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.

Deputy Secretary's Advisory Working Group (DAWG)
One of the principal integrated civilian-military governance bodies of DoD. Meets at the discretion of the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF) to provide advice and assistance to the deputy on matters pertaining to DoD enterprise management, business transformation, and operations; and strategic-level coordination and integration of planning, programming, budgeting, execution, and assessment activities within the department. (DoDD 5105.79)

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 (IA) requirements and the design. Derived requirements are definitized through requirements analysis as part of the overall systems engineering process (SEP) 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)
Obsolete—See Critical Design Review (CDR).

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. It is based on a stated production quantity, rate, and time frame.

Detailed Cost Estimate
See Engineering Cost Estimate.

Determination and Findings (D&F)
A special form of written approval by authorized officials required by statute or regulation as a 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 Configuration
Includes the set of technical baselines (Functional, Allocated, Product) that pertain to a system under development. The developing activity may iteratively design, release, prototype, and test a design solution until the configuration items (CIs) satisfy all Functional and Allocated baselines requirements. Configuration control of the evolving design remains with the developer. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook* and Military Handbook 61-A)

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. 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.

Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS)
The loss, or impending loss, of manufacturers of items or suppliers of items or of raw materials. This can be caused by many factors including new or evolving science, detection limits, toxicity values, and regulations related to chemicals and materials resulting in significant impact on DoD's supply chain and industrial base (IB). This situation may cause shortages that endanger the life cycle support and capability of the weapon system or equipment. (DoD 4140.1-R)

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. The word disbursement is often used interchangeably with the term outlay. See Outlays.

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

Discrete Effort
In the context of Earned Value Management (EVM), a work package or planning package (or lower level task/activity) that is related to the completion of a specific end product or service which can be directly planned and measured. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

Disposal
1.) The second effort of the Operations and Support (O&S) phase as established and defined by DoDI 5000.02. At the end of its useful life, a system shall be demilitarized and disposed of in accordance with all legal and regulatory requirements and policy relating to safety (including explosives safety), security, and the environment. 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 5000.02. 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 5000.01 and DoDI 5000.02. See DoD Directive 5000.01 and DoD Instruction 5000.02.

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 for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology (ASA(AL&T)); the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition (ASN(RD&A)); and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for 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 (SOCOM) 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 the Joint Staff (JS); the combatant commands (COCOMs); the Office of the Inspector General (IG) of the DoD; the defense agencies; DoD field activities; and all other organization entities within DoD.

DoD Directive (DoDD) 5000.01, *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: flexibility, responsiveness, innovation, discipline, and streamlined and effective management.

DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5000.02, *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
Possible non-materiel solutions identified as a result of a capabilities-based assessment (CBA) to satisfy a capability gap. (CJCSI 3170.01G)

DOTMLPF (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities) Change Recommendation (DCR)
See Joint DOTMLPF (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities) Change Recommendation (DCR).

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 early in an acquisition program, often on subsystems and early prototype equipment, to forecast and evaluate the potential operational effectiveness and suitability of the system during development. EOAs also assist in determining any system-unique test assets for future developmental and operational tests.

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), which 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 byproducts.

Effective Competition
A marketplace condition that results when two or more sources are acting (competing) 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 System (DAMS) as established and defined by DoDI 5000.02. There are two major efforts for each of three phases, with six in total. The efforts of the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase are Integrated System Design (ISD) and System Capability and Manufacturing Process Demonstration (SC&MPD); 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 Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) and Technology Development (TD) phases are not divided into efforts. See Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS). (DoDI 5000.02)

Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)
The impact of the electromagnetic environment upon the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems, and platforms. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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 ensure friendly effective use of the electromagnetic, optical, and acoustic spectra despite the enemy's use of EW, to include high-power microwave techniques.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)
The exchange of standardized information between business partners typically communicated electronically between computers. It is DoD policy that DoD component EDI applications shall conform to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 standard.

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 standalone 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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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). (The phases of the DoD RAP are: Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process, Enactment, Apportionment, and Execution.)

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

Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD)
The third phase of the life cycle as defined and established by DoDI 5000.02. This phase consists of two efforts—Integrated System Design (ISD) and System Capability and Manufacturing Process Demonstration (SC&MPD)—and begins after Milestone B. It also contains a Post-Critical Design Review (CDR) Assessment at the conclusion of the ISD effort. A program planning to proceed into SC&MPD at the conclusion of ISD will first undergo a Post-CDR Assessment to confirm design maturity and the initial product baseline.

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
Research and Development (R&D) category 05 under Major Force Program (MFP) 6 of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Includes those projects in engineering and manufacturing development (EMD) for Service use that have not yet received approval for full-rate production (FRP). [Note: The Army refers to this as "type classified."] This area is characterized by major line-item projects. Engineering Development includes engineering and manufacturing development projects. See Research and Development (R&D) Categories.

Engineering Development Model (EDM)
A system acquired during the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) Phase that is built from approved Critical Design Review (CDR) drawings. EDMs may be used for development and operational testing to demonstrate maturing performance during the latter stages of development and to finalize proposed production specifications and drawings. Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) required by statute or regulation for Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and II programs to support 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. For other systems, or systems that do not have an LRIP, for which Milestone C is the full-rate production (FRP) decision, production representative EDMs may be used as test articles. See Production Representative System and Production Configuration System.

Enhanced Information Support Plan (EISP)
A desktop software application that provides a standard methodology for discovery, analysis, and management of an acquisition program's information dependencies. It facilitates the development of standard Information Support Plan (ISP) and Tailored Information Support Plan (TISP) formats and assists programs in risk mitigation. (CJCSI 6212.01E)

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

Environment
1.) Air, water, land, living things, built infrastructure cultural resources, and the interrelationships that exist among them. (*JCIDS Manual*) 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/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 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 ensure 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 because of 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 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 as a result of 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. An evolutionary approach delivers capability in increments, recognizing upfront the need for future capability improvements. Each increment is a militarily useful and supportable operational capability that can be developed, produced, deployed, and sustained. Block upgrades, preplanned product improvements (P^3Is), and similar efforts that provide a significant increase in operational capability and meet an acquisition category (ACAT) threshold as specified by DoDI 5000.02 are managed as separate increments. (DoDI 5000.02)

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 licenser. A non-exclusive license is a license as described as above, except that competition may be permitted with other licensees and/or the licenser.

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 U.S. 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 issued by the President, National Security Directives (NSD) 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 for 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
An actual disbursement of funds in return for goods or services. Frequently used interchangeably with the term outlay.

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 Account or Appropriation
Appropriation or fund account in which the balances no longer are available for incurring new obligations because the time period available for incurring such obligations has ended. However, the account remains available for 5 years to process disbursements, collections, and within scope adjustments of original obligations. See Cancelled Appropriation.

Exploratory Development
Research and Development (R&D) category 02 under Major Force Program (MFP) 6 of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Attempts to translate promising basic research into solutions for broadly defined military needs but short of major development projects. This type of effort may vary from fairly fundamental applied research to sophisticated hardware, study, programming, and planning efforts that establish the initial feasibility and practicality of proposed solutions to technological challenges. It includes studies, investigations, and non-system specific development efforts. The dominant characteristic of this category of effort is that it is pointed toward specific military needs with a view toward developing and evaluating the feasibility, practicality, and parameters of proposed solutions. Exploratory Development precedes system specific research. See Research and Development (R&D) Categories.

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. As a program begins to identify its future facilities requirements, it should define the 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 Fiscal Year (FY) 2009-2013 DoD Integrated Program and Budget Review, changes to the defense program based on pricing or congressional action. More far-reaching changes to the defense program are addressed via Change Proposals (CPs). See Change Proposal (CP).

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)
See Failure Modes and Effects Criticality Analysis (FMECA).

Failure Modes and Effects Criticality Analysis (FMECA)
Procedure by which each potential failure mode is analyzed to determine its effects on the system and then classified according to its severity. It further attempts to identify all single points of failure; that is, those points where failure of the component can cause failure of the entire system.

Fallback Position
Alternative (second choice) position.

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 manned or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) 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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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 (CI) 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 DoD, the military departments, the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The DoD supplement is called the DFARS (Defense FAR Supplement).

Federal Business Opportunities System (FedBizOpps)
Electronic interface designed to be a single point of entry for federal buyers to publish, and for vendors to find posted, federal business opportunities across departments and agencies. This capability provides an easy data exchange interface between FedBizOpps and each buyer agency's electronic procurement system.

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 (HQ) 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 Guidance for Development of the Force (GDF) 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 (JS) in reviewing proposed programs.

Fiscal Year (FY)
For the U.S. government, the period covering October 1 through September 30 (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 tradeoffs 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 (RBL) and Trigger-Based Item Management (TBIM).

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 un-commanded 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 (HQ) of a major command) the principal point of contact 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) Program
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 Comparative Testing Office, Office of the Director, Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E). 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 Arms 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 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 U.S. government.

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.) The practice of funding the total cost of major procurement and construction projects in the fiscal year (FY) in which they will be initiated. The full funding policy requires the total estimated cost of a complete, military useable end item or construction project funded in the year in which the item is procured. If a future year's appropriation is required for delivery of an end

item, the end item is not fully funded. It prevents funding programs incrementally and provides a disciplined approach for program managers (PMs) to execute their programs within cost. (DoD 7000.14-R) 2.) A DoDI 5000.02 requirement for program initiation of an acquisition program. In this sense, full funding means having the dollars and manpower needed for all current and future efforts to carry out the acquisition strategy in the budget and out-year program as part of the entrance criteria for the transition into the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase. For Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) at Milestone B, the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) must certify in writing to the Congress that the program is fully funded through the period covered by the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), relative to reasonable cost and schedule estimates, and also meets other criteria (Title 10 U.S.C. § 2366b). For all acquisition programs, the MDA normally assesses full funding at all major decision points.

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

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 5000.02. 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.

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 (P&D) phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS).

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
See Joint Capability Area (JCA) and Functional Capabilities Board (FCB).

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 joint capability area. (*JCIDS Manual*)

Functional Configuration Audit (FCA)
Verifies that all item or subsystem requirements established in the functional and allocated baselines, specifications, and test plans have been tested successfully, and corrective action has been initiated, as necessary. (Electronic Industries Association Standard 632)

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 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 Process Owner (FPO)
Joint Staff (JS) directorates that have the responsibility for the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF)-selected joint processes as follows: Joint Doctrine–J-7; Joint Organizations–J-8 (with J-1 and J-5 support); Joint Training–J-7; Joint Materiel–J-8; Joint Leadership and Education–J-7; Joint Personnel–J-1; Joint Facilities–J-4. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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).

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.

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).

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 (NDS). FLE is composed of six initiatives:

— **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 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 skillsets 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 (CCDRs), 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 CCDRs 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 commercially available 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 Root Cause

The reason, which if eliminated or corrected, would prevent a potential consequence from occurring. It is the most basic reason for the presence of risk. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition) See Risk.

Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)

A 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 force programs (strategic forces, mobility forces, research and development (R&D), etc.). The FYDP allows a “crosswalk” between DoD’s internal system of accounting via 11 major force 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) (USD(C)) and Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CASE). See Major Force Program (MFP).

G

Gantt Chart

A graphic portrayal of a project that 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 Joint Staff (JS) Deputy Director for Requirements, J-8, serves as the Gatekeeper for the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process. This individual makes the initial joint potential designation of JCIDS documents and determines lead and supporting Functional Capabilities Boards (FCB) for capability documents. The Gatekeeper is supported in these functions by FCB working group leads and the JS/J-6. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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 for a particular 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 6212.01E)

Global Information Grid (GIG) Technical Guidance (GTG)
An evolving web-enabled capability providing the technical guidance necessary for an interoperable and supportable GIG built on network-centric principles. (CJCSI 6212.01E)

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 and 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 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-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-Owned Contractor Operated (GOCO)
A manufacturing plant that is owned by the government and operated by a civilian organization under contract to the government.

Government-Owned Government Operated (GOGO)
A manufacturing plant that is both owned and operated by the government.

Gross Federal Debt
Also called the national debt, it represents the total accumulated debt of the U.S. government 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.

Guidance for Development of the Force (GDF)
Establishes DoD's force development planning and resource priorities needed to meet future contingencies. The GDF is issued early in the planning process to provide overall policy and strategy guidance to be used in developing the defense program. It provides Secretary of Defense's (SECDEF's) politico-military guidance to inform development of the Joint Programming Guidance (JPG) and Program Objective Memorandum (POM), and is informed by the National Defense Strategy (NDS) and National Military Strategy (NMS). (CJCSI 3100.01B)

Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF)
Provides comprehensive, near-term planning guidance. The GEF and Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) are companion documents. Provides Presidential and Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) politico-military guidance. The President approves the contingency planning guidance contained in the GEF and approves the Secretary's issuance of the GEF. The GEF is informed by the Unified Command Plan and National Defense Strategy (NDS); and it informs strategic policy guidance, campaign plans, and the JSCP. (CJCSI 3100.01B)

H

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

Hardness
See Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) 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 for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)); the Director of Defense Procurement, Acquisition Policy and Strategic Sourcing; 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 (CCDR) 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) that is addressed to the chairperson of the next committee scheduled to mark up the budget request. Also, any specific negative reaction to a proposal.

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 component acquisition executive (CAE); and the CAE reports to the defense acquisition executive (DAE) who is at the top of the organizational structure.

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 Integration
In the context of Earned Value Management (EVM), demonstrates that work is planned in a logical sequence considering the interdependencies among work packages and planning packages (or lower-level tasks/activities), ensures that the overall schedule is rational, and provides methodology to evaluate the impact of current schedule status on subsequent work packages and planning packages (or lower-level tasks/activities) and milestones. Horizontal integration depicts schedule dependencies and constraints and focuses on relationships within the same scheduling level, including those between different program elements such as hand-offs of products between Integrated Product Teams (IPT). (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

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 Factors Engineering
The systematic application of relevant information about human abilities, characteristics, behavior, motivation, and performance to provide for effective human-machine interfaces and to meet Human Systems Integration (HSI) requirements. Where practicable and cost effective, system designs should shall minimize or eliminate system characteristics that requires excessive cognitive, physical, or sensory skills; entail extensive training or workload-intensive tasks; result in mission-critical errors; or produce safety or health hazards. (DoDI 5000.02) See Human Systems Integration (HSI).

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 and assessment of requirements, concepts and resources for system manpower, personnel, training, safety and occupational health, habitability, personnel survivability, and human factors engineering. (DoDI 5000.02 and *JCIDS Manual*) See Human Factors Engineering.

Human-Computer Interface (HCI)
See Man-Machine Interface (MMI).

I

Idle Time
A time interval during which a worker, equipment, or both do not perform useful work.

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

Immediate Warfighter Need (IWN)
A subset of Joint Urgent Operational Needs (JUONs), so designated as IWNs by the Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell (JRAC), and has a materiel or logistics solution that must be resolved within 120 days or less. (CJCSI 3470.01) See Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON) and Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell (JRAC).

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.

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 of Congress 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.

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 set by the user. (*JCIDS Manual*) See Threshold Value and Objective Value.

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

Incremental Funding
The phasing of total funding of programs or projects over two or more fiscal years (FYs) based upon levels and timing of obligational requirements for the funds. Differs from full-funding concept in which total funds for an end item, program, or project are provided in the FY of program or project initiation, regardless of the obligational requirement for the funds.

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 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
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. (Joint Publication 3-13)

Information Operations
The integrated employment of the core capabilities of electronic warfare (EW), computer network operations, psychological operations, military deception, and operations security, in concert with specified supporting and related capabilities, to influence disrupt, corrupt, or usurp adversarial human or automated decision making while protecting our own. (Joint Publication 3-13)

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
The operational advantage derived from the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. (Joint Publication 3-13)

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. It identifies and documents information needs, infrastructure support, and IT and NSS interface requirements and dependencies focusing on net-centric, interoperability, supportability and sufficiency concerns. The ISP is summarized in the Acquisition Strategy and reviewed at Milestones B and C. (DoDI 5000.02 and CJCSI 6212.01E) See Enhanced Information Support Plan (EISP) and Tailored Information Support Plan (TISP).

Information System
See Automated Information System (AIS).

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 (NSS). It does not include any equipment that is acquired by a federal contractor incidental to a federal contract. (CJCSI 6212.01E) See National Security System (NSS).

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 Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) similar to that performed by the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB) for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs). May be delegated to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration (ASD(NII)) or other designee by the USD(AT&L). See Acquisition Category (ACAT).

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 Resources 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 (NSS); 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 (CCA).

Information Technology Management Strategic Plan
Plan that provides overall direction and guidance for the use and management of information resources across DoD.

Information Technology System
See Information Technology (IT).

Infrastructure
Generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces.

Inherent Availability (A_I)
Availability of a system with respect only to operating time and corrective maintenance. A_I 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_I = MTBF/(MTBF + 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)
Summarizes a capabilities-based assessment (CBA) and recommends materiel or non-materiel approaches or a combination of materiel and non-materiel approaches to satisfy specific capability gaps. It identifies required capabilities and defines capability gap(s) in terms of the joint capability area, the relevant range of military operations; desired effects; time; doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF); and policy implications and constraints. The ICD summarizes the results of DOTMLPF and policy analysis and the DOTMLPF approaches that may deliver the required capability. The outcome of an ICD could be one or more Joint DOTMLPF Change Recommendations (DCRs) or recommendations to pursue materiel solutions. (CJCSI 3170.01G and *JCIDS Manual*)

Initial Operational Capability (IOC)
In general, attained when some units and/or organizations in the force structure scheduled to receive a system have received it and 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 to support a Full-Rate Production (FRP) decision.

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 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 Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) 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*)

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.

Insensitive Munitions
Munitions that minimize the probability of inadvertent initiation and the severity of subsequent collateral damage as a result of unplanned, external stimuli.

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

In-Service Review (ISR)
A multi-disciplined product and process assessment to ensure the system under review is operationally employed with well-understood and managed risk. This review is intended to characterize in-service technical and operational health of the deployed system. It provides an assessment of risk, readiness, technical status, and trends in a measurable form. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

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
See Defense Information Enterprise Architecture (DIEA).

Integrated Baseline Review
Review of a contractor's Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB). It is conducted by program managers (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. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

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 Logistics Support (ILS)
A unified and iterative approach to the management and technical activities needed to influence operational and materiel requirements and design specifications, define the support requirements best related to system design and to each other, develop and acquire the required support, provide required operational support at lowest cost, seek readiness and life cycle cost (LCC) improvements in the materiel system and support systems during the operational life cycle, and repeatedly examine support requirements throughout the service life of the system.

Integrated Master Plan (IMP)
An event-driven plan that documents the significant accomplishments necessary to complete the work and ties each accomplishment to a key program event.

Integrated Master Schedule (IMS)
An integrated and networked multi-layered schedule of program tasks required to complete the work effort captured in a related Integrated Master Plan (IMP). The IMS should include all IMP events and accomplishments and support each accomplishment closure criteria.

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 Requirement 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. Information technology (IT) and National Security System (NSS) interoperability includes both the technical exchange of information and the operational effectiveness of that exchanged information as required for mission accomplishment. (CJCSI 6212.01E)

Interoperability Watch List (IWL)
Information technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS) with significant interoperability deficiencies (as determined by the offices of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)); the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration (ASD(NII)); the Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff (CJCS); and Commander, U.S. Joint Forces Command (JFCOM)) are placed on the IWL to ensure that sufficient attention is given to achieving and maintaining interoperability objectives, and to provide DoD oversight for those IT and NSS activities for which interoperability is deemed critical to mission effectiveness, but interoperability issues are not being adequately addressed. IT and NSS considered for the IWL may be pre-acquisition programs, acquisition programs (any Acquisition Category (ACAT)), already-fielded systems, or combatant commander-unique procurements. (CJCSI 6212.01E)

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.

Investment Review Board (IRB)
Certification authorities for defense business systems are required to establish and charter an IRB to provide oversight of investment review processes for business systems supporting activities under their designated area of responsibility. IRBs include representatives from combatant commands (COCOMs); the components; and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), who will participate as appropriate based on the types of business activities and system modernizations being reviewed

and certified. The IRB review of business systems also functions as the Overarching Integrated Product Team (OIPT) review in support of an acquisition milestone decision review (MDR) for Acquisition Category (ACAT) IAM business systems.

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 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.

Item-Unique Identification (IUID)
A DoD program to identify and track government-furnished property (GFP) through the use of Unique Item Identification (UII) in transaction-derived data from electronic business transactions. IUID applies to all items for which the government’s unit acquisition cost is $5,000 or more; items for which the government’s unit acquisition cost is less than $5,000, when identified by the requiring activity as DoD serially managed, mission essential or controlled inventory;

when the government's unit acquisition cost is less than $5,000 and the requiring activity determines that permanent identification is required; regardless of value for (a) any DoD serially managed subassembly, component, or part embedded within an item and, (b) the parent item that contains the embedded subassembly, component or part. (DoDI 8320.04). See Unique Item Identification (UII).

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 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
Any acquisition system, subsystem, component, or technology program with a strategy that includes funding by more than one DoD component during any phase of a system's life cycle. The Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) decides whether to place the program under joint acquisition management. The MDA should make this decision and, if appropriate, designate the lead executive DoD component as early as possible in the acquisition process. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

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) change recommendation (DCR) documents prior to their submission to the JROC. The JCB is chaired by the Joint Staff 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); and
— Director, Programs Division (P&R) (Marine Corps). (*JCIDS Manual*)

Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)

There are three key processes in DoD that must work in concert to deliver the capabilities required by the warfighter: the requirements process; the acquisition process; and the Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution (PPBE) process. JCIDS implements the requirements process. 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 joint capability areas to accomplish the mission. (CJCSI 3170.01G and *JCIDS Manual*)

Joint Capability Area (JCA)

Collections of like DoD capabilities functionally grouped to support capability analysis, strategy development, investment decision making, capability portfolio management, and capabilities-based force development and operational planning. (*JCIDS Manual)*

Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD)

JCTDs fill the gap between science and technology (S&T) and acquisition for the combatant commands (COCOMs). JCTDs are not acquisition programs, nor are they science projects. JCTDs bridge S&T and acquisition and are the COCOM transition instrument. JCTDs focus on resolving the joint, combined, coalition, and interagency warfighting and operational problems of the COCOMs within a 1- to 3-year timeline. JCTDs resolve problems primarily by conducting technology and operational demonstrations and operational utility assessments (OUA) of mature technology/solutions (Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 5-7) and transitioning them to the acquisition community for post-JCTD development, production, fielding, and operation and maintenance (O&M). See Operational Utility Assessment (OUA). (*JCIDS Manual*)

Joint DOTMLPF (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel and Facilities) Change Recommendation (DCR)

A recommendation for changes to existing joint resources when such changes are not associated with a new defense acquisition program as follows:

— **Joint Doctrine**: Fundamental principles that guide the employment of U.S. military forces in coordinated action toward a common objective. Though neither policy nor strategy, joint doctrine serves to make U.S. policy and strategy effective in the application of U.S. military power. Joint doctrine is based on extant capabilities. Joint doctrine is authoritative guidance and will be followed except when, in the judgment of the commander, exceptional circumstances dictate otherwise.
— **Joint Organization**: A joint unit or element with varied functions enabled by a structure through which individuals cooperate systematically to accomplish a common mission and directly provide or support joint warfighting capabilities. Subordinate

units and elements coordinate with other units and elements and, as a whole, enable the higher-level joint unit or element to accomplish its mission. This includes the joint staffing (military, civilian and contractor support) required to operate, sustain and reconstitute joint warfighting capabilities.

— **Joint Training**: Training, including mission rehearsals, of individuals, units, and staffs using joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures to prepare joint forces or joint staffs to respond to strategic, operational, or tactical requirements considered necessary by the combatant commanders to execute their assigned or anticipated missions.

— **Joint Materiel**: All items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support joint military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes.

— **Joint Leadership and Education**: Professional development of the joint commander is the product of a learning continuum that comprises training, experience, education, and self-improvement. The role of professional military education and joint professional military education is to provide the education needed to complement training, experience, and self-improvement to produce the most professionally competent individual possible.

— **Joint Personnel**: The personnel component primarily ensures that qualified personnel exist to support joint capabilities. This is accomplished through synchronized efforts of Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) and Service components to optimize personnel support to the joint force to ensure success of ongoing peacetime, contingency, and wartime operations.

— **Joint Facilities**: Real property consisting of one or more of the following: a building, a structure, a utility system, pavement, and underlying land. Key facilities are selected command installations and industrial facilities of primary importance to the support of military operations or military production programs. A key facilities list is prepared under the policy direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). (*JCIDS Manual*)

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 (JFC). (CJCSI 3170.01G)

Joint Functional Concept (JFC)

An articulation of how a future Joint Force Commander (JFC) 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. A JFC applies elements of the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO) solution to describe how the Joint Force, 8 to 20 years into the future, will perform an enduring military function across the full range of military operations. It identifies the operational-level capabilities required to support range of military operations and the key attributes necessary to compare capability or solution alternatives. JFCs also determine

any additional military capabilities required to create the effects identified in Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs). JFCs provide functional context for Joint Operating Concept (JOC) and Joint Integrating Concept (JIC) development. (CJCSI 3010.02B)

Joint Impact
See Joint Potential Designator (JPD).

Joint Information
See Joint Potential Designator (JPD).

Joint Integrating Concept (JIC)
An operational-level description of how a Joint Force Commander (JFC), 8 to 20 years into the future, will perform a specific operation or function derived from a Joint Operating Concept (JOC) and/or a Joint Functional Concept (JFC). JICs are narrowly scoped to identify, describe, and apply specific military capabilities, breaking them down into fundamental tasks, conditions, and standards. Further analysis and expansion of tasks, conditions, and standards is accomplished after JIC completion in order to effectively execute a capabilities-based assessment (CBA). Additionally, a JIC contains illustrative vignettes to facilitate understanding of the concept. (CJCSI 3010.02B) See Joint Operating Concept (JOC) and Joint Functional Concept (JFC).

Joint Intelligence Acquisition Board (JIAB)
Term used to describe the National Intelligence Acquisition Board (NIAB) whenever the acquisition is a joint program. The Director of National Intelligence chairs the JIAB and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) co-chairs the JIAB for National Intelligence Programs (NIPs) executed within DoD. (DoDI 5000.02 and Intelligence Community Directive (ICD) 105, and Intelligence Community Policy Guidance (ICPG) 105.1)

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 (Installations and Logistics) (DCS(I&L)), Marine Corps; Commander, Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC); and Director, DLA.

Joint Operating Concept (JOC)
A description of how a Joint Force Commander (JFC), 8 to 20 years into the future, is expected to conduct operations within a military campaign. It identifies the operational level effects considered essential for achieving the end states envisioned by the concept. It focuses on the associated broad military capabilities necessary to create those effects. A JOC contains illustrative vignettes to facilitate understanding of the concept. Additionally, JOCs provide the operational context for Joint Functional Concept (JFC) and Joint Integrating Concept (JIC) development. (CJCSI 3010.02B)

Joint Operations Concepts (JOpsC)
Family of joint future concepts consisting of a Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO), Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs), Joint Functional Concepts (JFCs), and Joint Integrating Concepts (JICs). They are a visualization of future operations and describe how a commander, using military art and science, might employ capabilities necessary to successfully meet challenges 8 to 20 years in the future, and provides the conceptual basis for joint experimentation and capabilities-based assessments (CBAs). (*JCIDS Manual*)

Joint Potential Designator (JPD)
A designation assigned by the Gatekeeper to specify Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) validation and approval process and the potential requirement for certifications or endorsements. According to the *JCIDS Manual*, there are five Joint Potential Designators:

— **JROC (Joint Requirements Oversight Council) Interest**: Applicable to all potential and designated Acquisition Category (ACAT) I/IA programs and capabilities that have a potentially significant impact on interoperability in allied and coalition operations. All joint doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) change recommendations (DCRs) will also be designated as JROC interest. These documents will receive all applicable certifications, including a weapons safety endorsement when appropriate, and be staffed through the JROC for validation and approval. An exception may be made for ACAT IAM programs without significant impact on joint warfighting (i.e., business-oriented systems). These programs may be designated Joint Integration, Joint Information, or Independent.

— **Joint Capabilities Board (JCB) Interest**: Applicable to all Acquisition Category (ACAT) II and below programs where the capabilities and/or systems associated with the document affect the Joint Force and an expanded joint review is required. These documents will receive all applicable certifications, including a weapon safety endorsement when appropriate, and be staff through the JCB for validation and approval.

— **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 (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS) interoperability and supportability, and/or intelligence), and for a weapon safety endorsement, when appropriate. Joint Integration proposals are validated and approved by the sponsoring component.

— **Joint Information**: Applicable to Acquisition Category (ACAT) II and below programs that have interest or potential impact across Services or agencies but do not have significant impact on the Joint Force and do not reach the threshold for JROC Interest. No certifications or endorsements are required. Once designated Joint Information, staffing is required for informational purposes only and the Functional Capabilities Board (FCB) may review the document. Joint Information documents 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 (FCB) may review the document. Independent documents are validated and approved by the sponsoring component.

Joint Program
See Joint Acquisition Program.

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 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 Guidance for Development of the Force (GDF) and recommendations contained in the Chairman's Program Recommendation. The JPG is more specific than the GDF and addresses specific programs and dollar thresholds.

Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell (JRAC)
Located within the office of the Director, Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E), the JRAC is composed of a core group with representatives from Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)); Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (USD(C)); DoD General Council; and the Joint Staff (JS) and an advisory group with representatives from Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) (USD(I)); Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) (USD(P&R)); Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE); combatant commanders (CCDRs); military services; and the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E). The advisory group supports the core group based on the specific immediate warfighter need request and functions in a manner similar to an overarching integrated product team (OIPT). (CJCSI 3470.01) See Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON) and Immediate Warfighter Need (IWN).

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 and defense strategies, and in considering alternatives to any acquisition program that has been identified to meet military capabilities by evaluating the cost, schedule, and performance criteria of the program and of the identified alternatives. The Council oversees the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), and supports the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB) by validating key performance parameters (KPPs) prior to each DAB review of Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) (including, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), highly sensitive classified programs). The CJCS is the chairman of the JROC. The functions of the JROC Chairman are delegated to the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS) . Other members of the JROC are officers in the grade of general or admiral from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Service representatives are

recommended by their military department secretary and approved by the Chairman after consultation with the SECDEF. (CJCSI 5123.01D) See Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) and Defense Acquisition Board (DAB).

Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON)
An urgent operational need identified by a combatant commander (CCDR) involved in an ongoing named operation. A JUON's main purpose is to identify and subsequently gain Joint Staff (JS) validation and resourcing for a solution, usually within days or weeks, to meet a specific high-priority CCDR need. (CJCSI 3470.01) See Immediate Warfighter Need (IWN).

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 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 that make a significant contribution to the characteristics of the future joint force. A KPP normally has a threshold representing the minimum acceptable value achievable at low-to-moderate risk, and an objective, representing the desired operational goal but at higher risk in cost, schedule, and performance. KPPs are contained in the Capability Development Document (CDD) and the Capability Production Document (CPD) and are included verbatim in the Acquisition Program Baseline (APB). Certain KPPs may be mandatory or selectively applied, depending on the system. See Acquisition Program Baseline (APB), Validation Authority, Capability Development Document (CDD), Capability Production Document (CPD), Mandatory Key Performance Parameters (KPPs), Selectively Applied Key Performance Parameters (KPPs), Threshold Value, Objective Value, and Joint Potential Designator (JPD).

Key System Attributes (KSAs)
System attributes considered most critical or essential for an effective military capability but not selected as Key Performance Parameters (KPPs). KSAs provide decision makers with an additional level of capability prioritization below the KPP but with senior sponsor leadership control (generally four star, defense agency commander, or principal staff assistant). See Mandatory Key System Attributes (KSAs). KSAs do not apply to the net-ready KPP (NR-KPP).

Known Unknowns
Future situations in which 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)

Lead Component/Service
The DoD component responsible for management of a joint acquisition program involving two or more DoD components.

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.)

Lean Six Sigma
A set of tools used to optimize processes by eliminating waste and reducing variation.

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/Legislative Liaison (LA/LL)
The interaction between DoD (the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Services, and agencies) and 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 (Congress) are overseen by the "congressional defense committees," meaning the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC), the House Armed Services Committee (HASC), and the Senate and House Appropriations Committees (SAC and HAC, respectively). (Title 10 U.S.C. § 101(a)(16)). Others having legislative oversight of defense activities include the congressional staff, individual members of 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
An offer and acceptance that is specific and definitive enough to show the purpose and scope of the final contract to be executed. When accepted in writing by the contractor, documentary evidence exists to support the recording of an obligation. See Undefinitized Contract 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 Repair/Analysis (LOR/A)
An analytical methodology used to assist in developing maintenance concepts and establishing the maintenance level at which components will be replaced, repaired, or discarded based on economic/non-economic constraints and operational readiness requirements. Also known as an Optimum Repair Level Analysis (ORLA).

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 United States origin based on transfer of technical information under commercial arrangements between a U.S. manufacturer and a foreign government or producer. U.S. government involvement is limited to issuance of an export license.

Life Cycle Cost (LCC)
For a defense acquisition program, LCC consists of research and development (R&D) costs, investment costs, operating and support costs, and disposal costs over the entire life cycle. These costs include not only the direct costs of the acquisition program, but also include indirect costs that would be logically attributed to the program. In this way, all costs that are logically attributed to the program are included, regardless of funding source or management control. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*) See Total Ownership Cost (TOC).

Life Cycle Logistics (LCL)
Translates force provider capability and performance requirements into tailored product support to achieve specified and evolving life cycle product support availability, reliability, and affordability parameters. Includes life cycle sustainment planning and execution, seamlessly spanning a system's entire life cycle, from Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) to disposal.

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)
Integrated acquisition and sustainment strategy for the life of the system. The LCMP fulfills the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS), and Air Force FAR Supplement (AFFARS) requirements of the acquisition plan and the DoDI 5000.02 requirements of the acquisition strategy, which includes the Life Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP). (Air Force)

Life Cycle Sustainment
Translates force provider capability and performance requirements into tailored product support to achieve specified and evolving life cycle product support availability, reliability, and affordability parameters. Life cycle sustainment considerations include supply; maintenance; transportation; sustainment engineering; data management; configuration management; human systems integration (HSI); environment, safety (including explosives), and occupational health; protection of critical program information and anti-tamper provisions, supportability, and interoperability. Initially begun during Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) phase and matured during the Technology Development (TD) phase, life cycle sustainment planning spans a system's entire life cycle from MSA phase to disposal. (DoDI 5000.02)

Life Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP)
Initially prepared for Milestone B and updated for Milestone C and the Full-Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR). It contains the results of life cycle sustainment planning accomplished during the Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) phase and the Technology Development (TD) phase and spans the system's entire life cycle from MSA to disposal. The LCSP addresses how the program manager (PM) and other organizations will acquire and maintain oversight of the fielded system. It is part of the acquisition strategy. (DoDI 5000.02)

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 data 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., F-22 aircraft).

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 are arranged in the order in which they are used in the process (layout by product) regardless of the operations they perform.

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 that provides a timely assessment of the vulnerability and/or lethality of a conventional weapon or conventional weapon system as it progresses through its design and development. 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 (LRIP). See Covered System.

Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) Report
1. 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 (LRIP). Prepared within 45 days of receiving the component LFT&E Report 2. Report prepared by the component on the results of survivability and lethality testing. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) Strategy
The strategy for conduct of a LFT&E program. LFT&E strategy should be structured and scheduled so that any design changes resulting from the testing and analysis, described in the LFT&E Strategy, may be incorporated before proceeding Beyond Low-Rate Initial Production (BLRIP). Part of the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP). (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) Waiver
The LFT&E statute (Title 10 U.S.C § 2366) requires a LFT&E program to include Full Up System Level (FUSL) testing unless a waiver from FUSL is granted with a certification by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) or the DoD component acquisition executive (CAE) that FUSL testing would be unreasonably expensive and impractical. A waiver package must be sent to the congressional defense committees prior to Milestone B; or, in the case of a system or program initiated at Milestone B, as soon as practicable after Milestone B; or if initiated at Milestone C, as soon as practicable after Milestone C. Typically, this should occur at the time of Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) approval. The waiver package must include a Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) approved alternative plan for LFT&E of components, subassemblies, or subsystems; and, as appropriate, additional design analyses, modeling and simulation (M&S), and combat data analyses. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

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 Demonstration
A part of developmental test and evaluation (DT&E) used to evaluate the adequacy of the system support package and ensure the user unit has the logistical capability to achieve initial operational capability (IOC). A logistics demonstration includes the nondestructive disassembly and

reassembly of a production representative system using its related peculiar test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE); tools; training devices; technical publications; and support equipment.

Logistics Funding Profile (LFP)
That portion of the program budget necessary to execute the acquisition logistics plan.

Logistics Management Information (LMI)
The documentation associated with Supportability Analysis (SA) efforts.

Logistics Support (LS)
Encompasses the logistics services, materiel, and transportation required to support the continental U.S.-based and worldwide-deployed forces. (*JCIDS Manual*) See Logistics Support (LS) 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. This effort is intended to result in completion of manufacturing development in order to ensure adequate and efficient manufacturing capability and to produce the minimum quantity necessary to provide production or production-representative articles for Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E); establish an initial production base for the system; and permit an orderly increase in the production rate for the system, sufficient to lead to full-rate production (FRP) upon successful completion of operational (and live-fire, where applicable) testing. 2.) At Milestone B, the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) determines the LRIP quantity for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and major systems. The LRIP quantity for an MDAP (with rationale for quantities exceeding 10 percent of the total production quantity documented in the acquisition strategy) shall be included in the first Selected Acquisition Report (SAR) after its determination. The LRIP quantity shall not be less than one unit. The Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E), following consultation with the program manager (PM), determines the number of production or production-representative test articles required for live-fire test and evaluation (LFT&E) and IOT&E of programs on the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) Oversight List. For a system that is not on the Oversight List, the operational test agency (OTA), following consultation with the PM, shall determine the number of test articles required for IOT&E. (DoDI 5000.02 and *Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

M

M-Day
The day on which mobilization is to begin.

Machine Element
A work cycle subdivision that is distinct, describable, and measurable. The time is entirely con-trolled by a machine, and therefore, not influenced by the skill or effort of the worker.

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.

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.

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 typically are a family of maintenance plans covering each major subsystem, e.g., the radar subsystem and hydraulic subsystem. 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 Program (OSD) 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 for 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)
In the context of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), a MFP is an aggregation of program elements 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 composed of 11 major programs. Those considered combat forces programs are marked by an asterisk. (DoD 7045.7-H) See Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

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 Fiscal Year (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 and Support
Research and Development (R&D) category 06 under Major Force Program (MFP) 6 of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Includes R&D efforts directed toward support of installations or operations required for general R&D use. Test ranges, military construction and maintenance support of laboratories, operations and maintenance of test aircraft and ships, and studies and analyses in support of a R&D program are included in this category. Costs of laboratory personnel, either in-house or contractor-operated, would be assigned to appropriate projects or as a line item in the Research, Exploratory Development, or Advanced Development categories as appropriate. See Research and Development (R&D) Categories.

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 5000.02 provide adequate control techniques to achieve control objectives.

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 (MR)

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.

Mandatory Key Performance Parameters (KPPs)

There are up to five mandatory KPPs depending on the program. **Survivability** and **Force Protection** KPPs are required for manned systems employed in an asymmetric threat environment. **Sustainability (Availability)** KPP is required for all Acquisition Category (ACAT) I programs requiring a materiel solution; for ACAT II and below programs, the sponsor will determine the applicability of this KPP. Availability KPP has two components, Materiel Availability and Operational Availability (A_O). A **Net-Ready KPP (NR-KPP)** is required for all information technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS) that process, store, display, or transmit DoD information. **KPPs traceable to capability definitions in the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD), and to joint functions identified in Joint Publication 3-0, *Joint Operations***, are required for systems with a primary mission or missions or other attributes that contribute significantly to the capabilities in the ICD or the joint functions in Joint Publication 3-0.

Mandatory Key System Attributes (KSAs)

For those programs for which a Sustainability Key Performance Parameter (KPP) is applicable, the Sustainability KPP is defined and characterized by three factors: a mandatory Availability KPP and two mandatory KSAs: a Reliability KSA and an Ownership Cost KSA. The development of the Reliability KSA is a responsibility of the requirements manager. The development of the Ownership Cost KSA is the responsibility of the program manager (PM). (*JCIDS Manual*) See Availability Key Performance Parameter (KPP), Reliability Key System Attribute (KSA), Ownership Key System Attribute (KSA).

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 wartime rates. One of the traditional elements of logistics support (LS).

Manpower Estimate
An estimate of the most effective mix of DoD manpower and contract support for an acquisition program. Includes the number of personnel required to operate, maintain, support, and train for the acquisition upon full operational deployment. Once the Manpower Estimate is approved by the component manpower authority, it serves as the authoritative source for reporting manpower in other program documentation. 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
Obsolete—See Tactical Market Research.

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: strategic market research and tactical market research.

Market Surveillance
Obsolete—See Strategic Market Research.

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.

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 Availability
Percentage of the total inventory of a system operationally capable (ready for tasking) of performing an assigned mission at a given time, based on materiel condition. Development of the Materiel Availability metric is a program manager (PM) responsibility. See Availability Key Performance Parameter (KPP) and Mandatory Key Performance Parameters (KPPs).

Materiel Developer
A command or agency responsible for research and development (R&D), production, and fielding of a new materiel system. (Primarily Army; however, also used in various DoD-level publications as a descriptive term for acquisition commands, agencies, and program offices (POs).)

Materiel Development Decision (MDD)
A review that is the formal entry point into the acquisition process and is mandatory for all programs. A successful MDD may approve entry into the acquisition management system at any point consistent with phase-specific entrance criteria and statutory requirements but will normally be followed by a Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) phase. The principal documents at this decision point are the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) and study guidance for the Analysis of Alternatives (AoA). A successful MDD normally does not mean that a new acquisition program has been initiated. (DoDI 5000.02) See Program Initiation.

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 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.

Materiel Reliability
See Reliability and Mandatory Key System Attributes (KSAs).

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. In the case of Family of Systems (FoS) or System of Systems (SoS) approaches, an individual materiel solution may not fully satisfy a necessary capability gap on its own. (CJCSI 3170.01G)

Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) Phase
The first phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS) as defined and established by DoDI 5000.02. The purpose of this phase is to analyze and recommend materiel solutions for the capability need identified in the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD). During this phase, an Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) will be conducted and a Technology Development

Strategy (TDS) will be formulated. A draft Capability Development Document (CDD) may also be formulated depending on program circumstances. See Analysis of Alternatives (AoA), Initial Capabilities Document (ICD), and Technology Development Strategy (TDS).

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 locating parts and tools; locating, setting up, or calibrating test equipment; dispatching personnel; reviewing technical manuals; complying with supply procedures; and awaiting transportation. The MLDT is largely dependent upon the logistics support (LS) 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 (R&D) 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 (R&D) 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. MOEs may be further divided into Measures of Performance (MOPs) and Measures of Suitability (MOEs). See Operational Effectiveness (OE), Measure of Performance (MOP), Operational Suitability (OS), and Measure of Suitability (MOS).

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 (MOSs) may be related to the achievement of a particular Measure of Effectiveness (MOE). See Measure of Suitability (MOS), Operational Suitability (OS), and Measure of Effectiveness (MOE).

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 (MOPs) may be related to the achievement of a particular Measure of Effectiveness (MOE). See Measure of Effectiveness (MOE) and Operational Suitability (OS).

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 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 the President's original budget proposal by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and submitted to Congress by July 15. 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)
1.) 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 5000.02 are: Milestone A that approves entry into the Technology Development (TD) phase; Milestone B that approves entry into the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase; and Milestone C that approves entry into the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase. See Decision Points. 2.) In the context of scheduling, a specific definable accomplishment in the contract network that is recognizable at a particular point in time. Milestones have zero duration, do not consume resources, and have defined entry and exit criteria. A milestone may mark the start and/or finish of an interim step, event, or program phase. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

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 5000.01)

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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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)
See Capability Need.

Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR)
An order issued by one military service to another to procure services, supplies, or equipment for the requiring service. The MIPR (DD Form 448) may be accepted on a direct citation or reimbursable basis.

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 (CI). It does not include government material, special test equipment, special tooling, or facilities.

Military Utility Assessment (MUA)
An assessment of operational utility completed at the end of a Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD). May be a suitable replacement for the required analysis used as a basis for preparation of an Initial Capabilities Document (ICD). (*JCIDS Manual*) See Operational Utility Assessment (OUA).

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.

Missile Defense Executive Board (MDEB)
Purpose of the MDEB is to recommend and oversee implementation of strategic policies and plans, program priorities, and investment options to protect the United States and its allies from missile attack; and to promote continued improvement of a ballistic missile defense (BMD) capability. Chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)). Director, Missile Defense Agency (MDA) provides the executive secretary.

Mission
The objective or task, together with the purpose, which clearly indicates the action to be taken.

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 Equipment
Any item that is a functional part of a system or subsystem and is required to perform mission operations.

Mission Need
See Capability Need.

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.

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 definitions 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 (CCDR), or designee. (DoDI 5000.02)

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-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 (CCDR), or designee. (DoDI 5000.02)

Mission-Essential Information Technology System
See Mission-Essential Information System.

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 of 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 Congress.

N

National Defense Strategy (NDS)
Issued by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) in response to the National Security Strategy (NSS). It provides guidance for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) 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 12333.

National Military Strategy (NMS)
Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) document developed by the Joint Staff (JS). Provides the advice of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), in consultation with the other members of the JCS and the combatant commanders (CCDRs), 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 DoD and the function, operation, or use of which involves intelligence activities; cryptologic activities related to national security; the command and control of military forces; equipment that is an integral part of a weapons system; or criticality to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions, which does not include procurement of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) or services to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications). (CJSCI 3170.01G)

Near-Critical Path (CP)
In the context of Earned Value Management (EVM), the lowest float/slack paths of discrete work packages and planning packages (or lower-level tasks/activities) in the network that have the longest total duration nearest to the CP. Using nearest paths, vice a set value, allows the near CP to range over different float values based on the latest status of the schedule, i.e., the float/slack values associated with near-CPs may differ from schedule update to schedule update depending on the status of the schedule. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

Negligible Contamination Level
That level of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) contamination 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 (IA), 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 composed of the following elements: (CJCSI 6212.01E and *JCIDS Manual*)

- Compliant solutions architectures in accordance with the DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF) and Defense Information Enterprise Architecture (DIEA).
- DoD Net-Centric Data and Services Strategy that makes program services and data visible, accessible, and understandable to all Global Information Grid (GIG) users and complies with DoDD 8320.02, *Data Sharing in a Net-centric Department of Defense*.
- Compliance with applicable technical standards and interfaces through the GIG Technical Guidance (GTG), e.g., DoD Information Technology Standards Registry (DISR) mandatory GIG net-centric information technology (IT) standards, program characterization questionnaire, and compliance tables related to GIG Enterprise Service Profiles (GESPs) that are applicable to interoperability and supportability certification.
- Verification of compliance with the DoD Information Assurance and Critical Infrastructure Protection requirements as detailed by the DoD Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (DIACAP).
- Compliance with DoD Supportability Requirements: Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3) control and Spectrum Supportability Policy to include spectrum analysis, selective anti-spoofing module, tactical data link (TDL) implementations, and the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS).

Network Schedule

A schedule format in which the activities and milestones are represented along with the interdependencies between work packages and planning packages (or lower-level tasks/activities). It expresses the logic (i.e., predecessors and successors) of how the program will be accomplished. Network schedules are the basis for critical path (CP) analysis, a method for identification and assessment of schedule priorities and impacts. At a minimum, all discrete work is included in the network. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

Networks and Information Integration Overarching Integrated Product Team (NII OIPT)

An IPT led by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (DASD) (C3ISR (Command, Control, Communication, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance) and IT (Information Technology) Acquisition) from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration (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) and Joint Staff (JS) members involved in the oversight and review of a particular Acquisition Category (ACAT) IAM 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 materiel 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 U.S. Treasury.

Non-Developmental Item (NDI)
1.) 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. 2.) Any item described in item 1 that requires only minor modifications or modifications of the type customarily available in the commercial marketplace in order to meet the requirements of the procuring department or agency. 3.) Any item of supply being produced that does not meet the requirements of items 1 or 2 solely because the item is not yet in use. (FAR 2.101) See Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf (COTS).

Non-Major Defense Acquisition Program
A program other than a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP), i.e., Acquisition Category (ACAT) II, III and IV programs. See Acquisition Category (ACAT).

Non-Materiel Solution
Changes in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities (DOTMLPF), or policy (including all human systems integrations domains) to satisfy identified functional capabilities. The materiel portion is restricted to commercial or non-developmental items (NDIs), which may be purchased commercially or by purchasing systems from an existing materiel program. The materiel portion must comply with all acquisition policies. (CJCSI 3170.01G)

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
See Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) Compatibility.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination (NBCC)
See Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Contamination.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination (NBCC) Survivability
See Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Contamination Survivability.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Decontamination
See Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontamination.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Hardness
See Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Hardness.

Nuclear Hardening
The employment of any design or manufacturing technique applied to an item/system that allows it to resist malfunction (temporary or permanent) and/or degraded performance induced by nuclear weapon effects. Such systems are considered to be nuclear hardened. (DoDI 3150.09)

Nuclear Survivability
The capability of a system to withstand exposure to a nuclear environment without suffering loss of ability to accomplish its designated mission throughout its life cycle. Nuclear survivability may be accomplished by hardening, timely re-supply, redundancy, mitigation techniques (including operational techniques), or a combination thereof. (DoDI 3150.09)

Numerical Control
Computer-controlled machine operation that provides high repeatability for multiple process steps.

Nunn-McCurdy Breach
Refers to Title 10, U.S.C. § 2433, Unit Cost Reports (UCRs). This amendment to Title 10 was introduced by Senator Sam Nunn and Congressman Dave McCurdy in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 1982. Requires that Acquisition Category I (ACAT I) program managers (PMs) maintain current estimates of Program Acquisition Unit Cost (PAUC) and Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC). If the PAUC or APUC increases by 25 percent or more over the current Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) objective, or 50 percent or more over the original APB objective, the program must be terminated unless the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) certifies to Congress that the program is essential to national security. (DoDI

5000.02 and *Defense Acquisition Guidebook*, Chapter 10) See Unit Cost Report (UCR) and Acquisition Program Baseline (APB).

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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

Obligated Balance
The amount of Budget Authority (BA) committed for specific purposes but not actually spent.

Obligation
1.) Binding agreement that will result in outlays immediately or in the future. 2.) Amount representing orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions during an accounting period that will require payment during the same, or a future, period. Includes payments for which obligations previously have not been recorded and adjustments for differences between obligations previously recorded and actual payments to liquidate those obligations. The amount of obligations incurred is segregated into undelivered orders and accrued expenditures—paid or unpaid. For purposes of matching a disbursement to its proper obligation, the term obligation refers to each separate obligation amount identified by a separate line of accounting. (DoD 7000.14-R)

Obligation Authority (OA)
The sum of budget authority provided for a given fiscal year (FY), balances of amounts brought forward from prior years that remain available for obligation, and amounts authorized to be credited to a specific fund or account during that year, including transfers between funds or accounts. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Budget Authority (BA).

Obsolescence
A lack of availability of an item or raw material resulting from statutory and process changes, as well as new designs. Obsolescence deals with the process or condition by which a piece of equipment becomes no longer useful, or a form and function no longer current or available for production or repair. Implementation of new technology causes older technology to become less supportable because of the diminished availability of parts and suppliers. Mitigation practices include reviewing proposed parts lists for obsolescence and being proactive in the engineering design process prior to production. (DoD 4140.1-R)

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.

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (OUSD(AT&L))
The OUSD(AT&L) is organized to meet the Under Secretary's statutory and regulatory responsibilities. Several organizational elements report directly to the USD(AT&L) including the Deputy USD for Acquisition and Technology (DUSD(A&T)); the Director, Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E); the Deputy USD for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (DUSD(L&MR)); the Deputy USD for Business Transformation; the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological (ATSD(NCB)) Defense Programs; Deputy USD for Installations and Environment (DUSD(I&E)); and the Director, Missile Defense Agency (MDA). 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). See Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)).

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, 2013. Typically, during an Off-Year, the Guidance for Development of the Force (GDF) 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) (USD(C))and the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE). 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, 2012. During the On-Year cycle starting in 2012, PPBE products will include Guidance for Development of the Force (GDF) and Joint Programming Guidance (JPG) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-2019, approved Program Objectives Memoranda (POMs) covering FY 2014-2019, and the DoD portion of the President's Budget (PB) for FYs 2014 and 2015. See Off-Year.

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 (OE) and operational suitability (OS) 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 (MLDT). A_O may be calculated by dividing Mean Time Between Maintenance (MTBM) by the sum of the MTBM, Mean Maintenance Time (MMT), and MLDT, that is, A_O = MTBM/(MTBM + MMT + MLDT). It is the quantitative link between readiness objectives and supportability. See Mean Time Between Maintenance (MTBM), Mean Maintenance Time (MMT), and Mean Logistics Delay Time (MLDT).

Operational Capability
The measure of the results of the mission, given the condition of the systems during the mission (dependability).

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 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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

Operational Environment
An environment that addresses all operational requirements and specifications required of the final system, to include its platform and packaging.

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 performance requirements from the Capability Development Document (CDD) and Capability Production Document (CPD) form the foundation for weapon system technical specifications and contract requirements. See Capability Need.

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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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 the 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 (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs).

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 to 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 that one OTRR may be conducted prior to IOT&E. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

Operational Utility Assessment (OUA)
The OUA report describes how a Joint Capability Technology Demonstration's (JCTD's) products affect the resolution of an Operational Problem (OP) and fulfill operational Desired Capabilities (DC). It declares the level of operational utility according to the Concept of Operations (CONOPs) and tactics, techniques, and procedure (TTPs); and provides post-JCTD transition, CONOPs and TTP, and doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) recommendations. The OUA report and applicable Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) [if required in lieu of OUA Report] and/or Capability Development Document (CDD) are needed to meet the requirements of the Joint Staff (JS) Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process. Referred to as a "Military Utility Assessment (MUA)" by the *JCIDS Manual*. See Military Utility Assessment (MUA).

Operational Views (OV)
Description of tasks and activities, operational elements, and information exchanges required to accomplish DoD missions. DoD missions include both warfighting missions and business processes. The OV contains graphical and textual products that comprise an identification of the operational nodes and elements, assigned tasks and activities, and information flows between nodes. It defines the type of information exchanged, the frequency of exchange, which tasks and activities are supported by the information exchanges, and the nature of information exchanges (DoDAF and CJCSI 6212.01.01E)

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 5000.02 after Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA), Technology Development (TD), Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD), and Production and Deployment (P&D). This phase consists of two efforts, Life Cycle 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 Life Cycle Sustainment effort of this phase. The Life Cycle 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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

Optimum Repair Level Analysis (ORLA)
See 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).

Out of Hide
Means of funding a 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).

Outfitting
See Provisioning.

Outlays
The amount of checks issued or other payments made (including advances to others), net of refunds and reimbursements. Outlays are net of amounts that are adjustments to obligational authority. The terms "expenditure" and "net disbursement" are frequently used interchangeably with the term "outlay." Gross outlays are disbursements and net outlays are disbursements (net of refunds) minus reimbursements collected. See Expenditure.

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 Deputy Secretary's Advisory Working Group (DAWG). 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) 2014–2015 is being prepared, out-years are FY 2016 and beyond. Also used to refer to years beyond the current Program Objectives Memorandum (POM). For example, the out-years of POM 2014–2019 are 2020 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 and Joint Staff (JS) members involved in the oversight and review of a particular Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID or ACAT IAM program.

Overhead
See Indirect Costs.

Oversight
Review activity by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff (JS), DoD Components, and congressional committees of DoD programs to determine current status, ascertain if the law or other desires of Congress are being followed, or as a basis for possible future legislation.

Ownership Cost Key System Attribute (KSA)
Provides balance to the sustainment solution by ensuring that operations and support (O&S) costs associated with availability are considered in making decisions. The Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) O&E Cost Estimating Structure will be used to support this key system attribute. At a minimum the following cost elements are required: energy (fuel (fully burdened cost), petroleum, lubricants, and electricity), maintenance, sustaining support (except for system-specific training), and continuing system improvements. All applicable costs, regardless of funding source, are to be included. Development of the Ownership Cost metric is a program manager (PM) responsibility. (*JCIDS Manual*)

P

Packaging
The process and procedures used to protect materiel. 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.

Peer Reviews
Independent management reviews of supplies and services contracts. Pre-award reviews are conducted on supplies and services contracts; post-award reviews are conducted on services contracts. The Director, Defense Procurement, Acquisition Policy and Strategic Sourcing (DPAP), in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (OUSD(AT&L)), conducts peer reviews for contracts with an estimated value of $1 billion or more (including options). DoD components conduct peer reviews for contracts valued at less than $1 billion.

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 Measurement Baseline (PMB)
See Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS).

Performance Threshold
See Threshold.

Performance-Based Logistics/Performance-Based Life Cycle Product Support (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. DoDI 5000.02 introduced the term "Product-Based Life Cycle Product Support" as the latest evolution of Performance-Based Logistics and stated that both terms can be referred to as "PBL."

PERT
See Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT).

PERT Chart
A graphic portrayal of milestones, activities, and their dependency upon other activities for completion and depiction of the critical path (CP).

Phase
See Acquisition Phase, Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS), 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, that 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 Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) or Production and Deployment (P&D) phases to test new manufacturing methods and procedures. Normally funded by research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) until the line is proven.

Planning Package
In the context of Earned Value Management (EVM), a holding account (within a control account) for budget for future work that is not yet practicable to plan at the work package level. The planning package budget is time-phased in accordance with known schedule requirements (due dates) for resource planning and plans are refined as detail requirements become clearer and time to begin work draws nearer. A company may elect to break the work assigned to a control account into smaller groupings of tasks/activities, i.e., multiple planning packages, for internal planning and control reasons. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

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 which in the On-Year produces Guidance for Development of the Force (GDF), 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) (USD(C)) and the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE). See On-Year and Off-Year.

Point of Contact (POC)
Person serving as coordinator, action officer, or focal point for an activity.

Post-Critical Design Review (CDR) Assessment
Formal review of the results of the Critical Design Review (CDR) and CDR Report submitted by the program manager (PM) to the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) that provides an overall assessment of design maturity and a summary of the system-level CDR results. Ends the Integrated System Design (ISD) effort and allows continuation of the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase into the System Capability and Manufacturing Process Demonstration (SC&MPD) effort. See Critical Design Review (CDR), Critical Design Review (CDR) Report, and Decision Points.

Post-Deployment Review (PDR)
Conducted by DoD components beginning at Initial Operational Capability (IOC) and then nominally every 3 to 5 years or when precipitated by changes in requirements/design or performance problems. These periodic assessments verify whether the fielded system continues to meet or exceed thresholds and objectives for cost, performance, and support parameters approved at the full-rate production (FRP) decision. In addition to comparing actual versus expected levels of performance and support, the reviews should at minimum include Product Support Integrator/ Product Support Provider's performance, including effectiveness of sustained materiel readiness implementation, product improvements incorporated, and configuration control. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

Post-Deployment Software Support (PDSS)
Those software support activities that occur after the deployment of the system.

Post-Preliminary Design Review (PDR) Assessment
Formal assessment of the results of the PDR, PDR Report, and program manager's (PM's) assessment by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) to determine whether remedial action is necessary to achieve Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) objectives. It may be conducted as part of Milestone B if the PDR and PDR Report are completed during the Technology Development (TD) phase, or soon after Milestone B. See Preliminary Design Review (PDR), Preliminary Design Review (PDR) Report, Acquisition Program Baseline (APB), and Decision Points.

Post-Production Software Support (PPSS)
Those software support activities that occur after the production of the system has been completed. (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 (CI) in the system (allocated baseline), and ensures that each function in the functional baseline has been allocated to one or more system CIs. Normally conducted during the Technology Development

(TD) phase, but may also be conducted early in the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase. (DoDI 5000.02) See Functional Baseline and Allocated Baseline.

Preliminary Design Review (PDR) Report
Formal documentation of the outcome of the PDR provided to the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA). The report should include recommended requirements trades, as appropriate, and an assessment of cost, schedule, and performance risk associated with the system design.

Preplanned Product Improvement (P^3I)
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.

Pre-Production 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, and held to promote uniform interpretation of work statements and specifications by all prospective contractors.

President's Budget (PB)
The budget for a particular fiscal year (FY) transmitted to the Congress by the President (no later than the first Monday in February) in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. Some elements of the budget, such as the estimates for the legislative branch and the judiciary, are required to be included without review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) or approval by the President. (DoD 7000.14-R)

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; the Inspector General (IG) of the Department of Defense; the Assistants to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF); and the OSD Directors or equivalents, who report directly to the SECDEF or the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF).

Privity
A direct contractual relationship between the parties. A prime contractor has privity with an agent of United States and also with its subcontractors that are under contract to it. The government does not have privity with the prime contractor's subcontractors by virtue of its contract with the prime contractor. See Prime Contract and Prime Contractor.

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 destroy 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 that 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 (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 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 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, 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 form, fit, and function (F3) characteristics of a CI; the selected functional characteristics selected for production acceptance testing; and 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.

Product Support Integrator (PSI)
Individual who performs as a formally bound agent (e.g., under a contract, Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Service-Level Agreement (SLA)) charged with integrating all sources of support, public and private, defined within the scope of Performance-Based Logistics (PBL) agreements to achieve the documented outcomes.

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 5000.02. 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 Configuration System
A system that has been manufactured using the production equipment and techniques. It may be either a Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) or Full-Rate Production (FRP) item.

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, post-production 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 Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase. Under some circumstances a PRR may also be appropriate in the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

Production Representative System
A system that accurately represents the production configuration system for both hardware and software, such as a mature Engineering Development Model (EDM), but not produced on a final production line, e.g., hand tooled, although some components may be from production tooling. System-Level Critical Design Review (CDR), qualification testing, all Functional Configuration Audits (FCAs) for major configuration items (CIs), and System Verification Review (SVR) 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 representative articles must be demonstrated in their intended environment during the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS). Production, or production representative, articles also must be used for the dedicated phase of initial operational test and evaluation (IOT&E) that supports the full-rate production

(FRP) decision (or for Acquisition Category (ACAT) IA or other programs, the full-deployment decision).

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 (Excess)
Profit over and above an established dollar or percentage limit.

Profit Center
A discrete, organizationally independent segment of a company that has been charged by management with profit and loss responsibilities.

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.

See Unit Cost Report (UCR), Significant Cost Growth Threshold, and Critical Cost Growth Threshold.

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 for 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. See Unit Cost Report (UCR), Significant Cost Growth Threshold, and Critical Cost Growth Threshold.

Program Baseline
See Acquisition Program Baseline (APB).

Program Budget Decision (PBD)
A budget decision document issued during the joint review of Service budget submissions by analysts of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). PBDs reflect the decisions of the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) as to appropriate program and funding to be included in the annual defense budget request which, in turn, is included in the President's Budget (PB). (DoD 7000.14-R)

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 Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) 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 (P^3Is), 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 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 Critical Path

A sequence of discrete work packages and planning packages (or lower level tasks/activities) in the network that has the longest total duration through the contract or project that is calculated by the schedule software application. Discrete work packages and planning packages (or lower-level tasks/activities) along the critical path (CP) have the least amount of float/slack (scheduling flexibility) and cannot be delayed without delaying the finish time of the entire work effort. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

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)

A document containing the decisions by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) reflecting broad strategic trades related to the program and resource levels identified in the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM). (DoD 7000.14-R)

Program Deviation Report (PDR)

A report describing acquisition program baseline (APB) deviations (also called “breaches”) to the defense acquisition executive (DAE) and component acquisition executives (CAEs).

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 (HQ), 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 normally 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 5000.02, 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. The Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) is typically funded only for phase accomplishment and thus does not constitute program initiation of a new acquisition program in the sense of DoDI 5000.02. This term is often confused with the financial management term "new start." See New Start and Technology Development (TD) Phase.

Program Instability
The condition imposed on a program as a result of problems and/or changes in requirements, technology, and funding.

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 Agreement (PMA)
PMAs establish achievable and measurable annual plans that are fully resourced and reflect the approved program. PMAs must be prepared for Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and II programs after DoD makes the investment decision to pursue a new program and the program manager (PM) has been assigned. The PM, the component acquisition executive (CAE), and the requirements and, where applicable, resource authorities sign the agreement. PMAs are updated annually or more

frequently if the conditions that formed the basis for the agreement (e.g., requirements, funding, or execution plans) have changed. (DoDI 5000.02)

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 5000.01)

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

Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)
The final product of the programming process within DoD, a component's POM displays the resource allocation decisions of the military department in response to, and in accordance with, the Guidance for Development of the Force (GDF) and Joint Programming Guidance (JPG). The POM shows programmed needs 6 years hence (i.e., in FY 2008, POM 2010-2015 was submitted). (DoD 7000.14-R)

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 of Record (POR)
Program as recorded in the current Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) or as updated from the last FYDP by approved program documentation (e.g., Acquisition Program Baseline (APB), acquisition strategy, or Selected Acquisition Report (SAR)). If program documentation conflicts with latest FYDP, the FYDP takes priority.

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 Programmers.

Program Stability
A stable program is experiencing few, if any, perturbations in cost, schedule, performance, support, and other associated business or technical problems.

Program Support Reviews (PSRs)
A means to inform a Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) and Program Office (PO) of the status of technical planning and management processes by identifying cost, schedule, and performance risk and recommendations to mitigate those risks. PSRs are be conducted by cross-functional and cross-organizational teams appropriate to the program and situation. PSRs for Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID and IAM programs are planned by the Director, Systems Engineering to support Overarching Integrated Product Team (OIPT) program reviews, at other times as directed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)), and in response to requests from program managers (PMs). (DoDI 5000.02)

Program Work Breakdown Structure (PWBS)
The WBS 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.

Program Year
The fiscal year (FY) in which authorization was provided and in which funds were appropriated for a particular program, regardless of the FY in which funds for that program might be obligated. (DoD 7000.14-R)

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.

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 and evaluated during the Technology Development (TD) Phase, or later in the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) Phase, or be the result of a Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD) 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 QDR Report is due to Congress concurrent with the President's Budget (PB) submission during the second year of a new presidential administration. The Report is signed by the Secretary of

Defense (SECDEF) and includes an assessment by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). See Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR).

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 during the first year of a President's administration. See Quadrennial Defense Report (QDR).

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 (QT)
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 affect 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 (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs).

Readiness
State of preparedness of forces or weapon system or systems to meet a mission or to engage in military operations. 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.

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.

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.

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.

Reappropriation
Congressional action to restore obligational availability, whether for the same or different purposes, of all or part of the unobligated portion of budget authority that has expired or would otherwise expire in an annual or multi-year account. Obligational authority in a current appropriation may also be extended by a subsequent appropriation act.

Reasonable Cost
Cost which, in its nature and amount, does not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person in the conduct of a competitive business. In determining reasonableness of a specific cost, the contracting officer (CO) shall consider: (*Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Principles Guide*)

(a) Whether it is the type of cost generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the conduct of a contractor's business or the contract performance;

(b) Generally accepted sound business practices, arm's length bargaining, and federal and state laws and regulations;
(c) The contractor's responsibilities to the government, other customers, the owners of the business, employees, and public at large; and
(d) Any significant deviation from the contractor's established practices.

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 under a prescribed set of conditions. See Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) and Mean Time Between Maintenance (MTBM).

Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) Accounting
That set of mathematical tasks that 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 ensure 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, Availability, and Maintainability Cost (RAM-C) Rationale Report
Developed by the Requirements Manager (RM) in coordination with the program manager (PM) for all Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) Interest programs to support Milestones A, B, and C and the Full-Rate Production (FRP) decision. The report contains user sustainment requirements (Materiel Availability, Operational Availability (A_O), Materiel Reliability, and Ownership Cost) status along with assessments by the RM and PM. RAM-C Rationale Report summaries are attached as enclosures to the Capability Development Document (CDD) and Capability Production Document (CPD). (*DoD RAM and Cost Rationale Report Manual*)

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.

Reliability-Centered Maintenance (RCM)
A logical, structured process used to determine the optimal failure management strategies for any system based upon system reliability characteristics and the intended operating context. RCM defines what must be done for a system to achieve the desired levels of safety, operational readiness, and environmental soundness at best cost. RCM is a continuous process that requires sustainment throughout the life cycle of a system, utilizes data from the results achieved, and feeds this data back to improve design and future maintenance.

Reliability Key System Attribute (KSA)
One of the factors that defines the Sustainment Key Performance Parameter (KPP). Other factors are the Availability KPP and Ownership Cost KSA. See Reliability, Availability Key Performance Parameter (KPP), and Ownership Cost Key System Attribute (KSA).

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.

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.

Replaced System Sustainment Plan
Prepared by the sponsoring DoD component prior to beginning development of a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) that will replace an existing system if the capability provided by the existing system will remain necessary and relevant during the fielding of, and transition to, the new system. The plan describes the budgeting requirements necessary to sustain the existing system until the new system assumes the majority of mission responsibility, the schedule for developing and fielding the new system, and an analysis of the ability of the existing system to maintain mission capability against relevant threats. (DoDI 5000.02)

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
Realignment of budget authority (BA) from the purpose for which appropriated to finance another (usually emergent, unfunded) requirement. A necessary, desirable, and timely device during execution of defense programs for achieving flexibility in the use of DoD funds provided in appropriation acts. Reprogramming is generally accomplished pursuant to consultation with and approval b, appropriate congressional committees. (DoD 7000.14-R)

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.

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 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 Manager
A military manager or DoD civilian manager charged with assessing, developing, validating, and prioritizing requirements and associated requirements products through the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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
Research and Development (R&D) category 01 under Major Force Program (MFP) 6 (R&D) 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) See Research and Development (R&D) Categories.

Research and Development (R&D) Categories
Sub-divisions of Major Force Program (MFP) 6 of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) defined by DoD 7045.7-H as follows:

— Category 01: Research
— Category 02: Exploratory Development
— Category 03: Advanced Development
— Category 04: Demonstration/Validation
— Category 05: Engineering Development
— Category 06: Management Support

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
An individual who verifies and validates that the funds cited on a commitment or obligation document are accurate and available. (DoD 7000.14-R)

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.

Revolving Fund
A fund established to finance a cycle of operations through amounts received by the fund. Within DoD, such funds include the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) as well as other working capital funds.

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 future uncertainties in achieving program performance goals and objectives within defined cost, schedule, and performance constraints. Risk can be associated with all aspects of a program (e.g., threat, technology, maturity, supplier capability, design maturation, performance against plan) as these aspects relate across the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and Integrated Master Schedule (IMS). Risks have three components: 1.) A future root cause (yet to happen), which, if eliminated or corrected, would prevent a potential consequence from occurring; 2.) a probability (or likelihood) assessed at the present time of that future root cause occurring; and 3.) a consequence (or effect) of that future occurrence. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition)

Risk Analysis
The activity that examines each identified risk to refine the description of the risk, isolate the cause, and determine the effects in setting risk mitigation priorities. It considers the likelihood of root cause occurrence; identifies possible consequences in terms of performance, schedule, and cost; and identifies the risk level in terms of high (red), medium (yellow), and low (green) on a Risk Reporting Matrix. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition) See Risk Reporting Matrix.

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 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 Identification
The activity that examines each element of the program to identify associated future root causes, begins the documentation, and sets the stage for their successful management. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition)

Risk Management
The overarching process that encompasses identification, analysis, mitigation planning, mitigation plan implementation, and tracking of future root causes and their consequences. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition)

Risk Management Planning
The activity of developing and documenting an organized, comprehensive, and interactive strategy and methods for identifying and tracking future root causes, developing risk-mitigation plans, performing continuous risk assessments to determine how risks and their root causes have changed, and assigning adequate resources. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition)

Risk Management Process Model
Includes the following key activities: risk identification, risk analysis, risk mitigation planning, risk mitigation plan implementation, and risk tracking. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition)

Risk Mitigation Plan
A document that records the results of Risk Mitigation Planning. It typically addresses topics such as descriptive title of the risks, date of the plan, points of contact for controlling identified root causes, options for mitigation, risk status, fallback approach, recommendations, approval levels, and resource requirements. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition)

Risk Mitigation Plan Implementation
The activity of executing the Risk Mitigation Plan to ensure successful risk mitigation occurs. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition)

Risk Mitigation Planning
The activity that identifies, evaluates, and selects options to set risk at acceptable levels given program constraints and objectives. It includes the specifics of what should be done, when it should be accomplished, who is responsible, and the funding required to implement the Risk Mitigation Plan. Risk mitigation options include: avoidance, control, transfer, and assumption. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition) See Risk Avoidance, Risk Control, Risk Transfer, and Risk Assumption.

Risk Reporting Matrix
A matrix that displays five levels of likelihood versus five levels of consequence with likelihood increasing along the vertical y-axis and consequence increasing along the horizontal x-axis from a common point of origin. Nominally, each level of likelihood/probability of occurrence is defined as follows: Level 1: not likely/10 percent; Level 2: low likelihood/30 percent; Level 3: likely/50 percent; Level 4: highly likely/70 percent; Level 5: near certainty/90 percent. A nominal definition of schedule consequence by level is as follows: Level 1: minimal or no impact; Level 2: able to meet key dates; Level 3: minor schedule slip; Level 4: Program Critical Path (CP) affected; Level 5: cannot meet key program milestones. Definitions of cost or performance consequence levels are devised in a similar manner, depending on the program. The intersection points of the likelihood and consequence levels for future root causes (risk events) are displayed on the Risk Reporting Matrix. For example, a future root cause assessed as Level 1 likelihood/Level 1 consequence would be rated green (low risk), while one rated Level 3 likelihood/Level 3 consequence would be rated yellow (medium risk), and one rated Level 5 likelihood/Level 5 consequence would be rated red (high risk). Assignment of a risk color to future root causes requires judgment in the context of the particular program being assessed. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition) See Risk Analysis.

Risk Tracking
The activity of systematically tracking and evaluating the performance of risk mitigation actions against established metrics throughout the acquisition process; also includes the development of further risk mitigation options or the execution of risk mitigation plans, as appropriate. (*Risk Management Guide for DoD Acquisition*, Sixth Edition)

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 as a result of 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
1.) Series of things to be done in a specific sequence within a given period of time. 2.) A timetable. 3.) A listing of activities and events organized by time.

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).

Scheduled Maintenance
Preventive maintenance performed at prescribed points in the item's life.

Scheduling
1.) The act of formulating a schedule. 2.) Prescribing when and where each operation necessary to the manufacture of a product is to be performed. See Schedule.

Science and Technology (S&T) Executives
Within DoD, senior authorities responsible for the planning and oversight of the DoD S&T program. S&T Executives include: the Director, Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E),

who is also the Chief Technology Officer (CTO) of DoD; the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Technology (DASA(R&T)), who also is the Army's Chief Scientist; the Chief of Naval Research, who is also the Assistant Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps for Science and Technology; and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Science, Technology and Engineering.

Science and Technology (S&T) Program
Consists of projects funded by the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs) of basic research, applied research, and Advanced Technology Development (ATD).

Sealed Bidding
This term replaced formal advertising. See Two-Step Sealed Bids.

Second Source
Execution of established acquisition strategy to qualify two producers for the part or system. Sometimes called dual sourcing.

Secondary Damage Effect
See Damage Effects.

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.

Selectively Applied Key Performance Parameters (KPPs)
There are up to four selectively applied KPPs, depending on the system. System Training and Energy Efficiency KPPs—application depends on sponsor analysis; Nuclear Survivability KPPs—mandatory for systems covered under DoDD S-5210.81, *U.S. Nuclear Weapons Command, Control, Safety and Security*; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) attributes—for CBRN mission-critical systems, CBRN survivability performance attribute(s) will be evaluated to determine KPP or Key System Attribute (KSA) designation.

Senior Leader Review Group (SLRG)
One of three principal integrated civilian-military governance bodies of DoD. The SLRG meets at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) to address DoD issues and priorities of the highest level. The SLRG provides advice and assistance to the SECDEF on the strategic direction of the department. The Chair of the SLRG is the SECDEF and the Vice Chair is the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). The Executive Secretary of the SLRG is the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE). (DoDD 5150.79) See Defense Senior Leadership Conference (DSLC) and Deputy Secretary's Advisory Working Group (DAWG).

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)). (Title 10 U.S.C. §133, "Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics")

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.

Serviceability
A measure of the degree to which servicing of an item will be accomplished within a given time under specified conditions.

Set-Up
Making ready or preparing for the performance of a job operation. It includes the teardown 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 disrupt a program unless confronted and eliminated.

Sign Up To
Agree to, authorize, or permit to proceed on a proposal, document, or program. See Chop.

Significant Cost Growth Threshold
A 15 percent increase over the Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC) or Program Acquisition Unit Cost (PAUC) in the current Baseline Estimate (BE) for the program, or at least a 30 percent increase over the APUC or PAUC in the original BE for the program. See Unit Cost Report (UCR).

Simplified Acquisition Threshold
Means $100,000, except for acquisitions of supplies or services that, as determined by the head of agency, are to be used to support a contingency operation or to facilitate defense or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack, in which case, the term means $250,000 for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made inside the United States; and $1,000,000, for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made outside the United States. (FAR 2.101)

Simulation
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 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 Business Program (SBP)
A program that includes the Mentor-Protégé Program, Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB), Indian Incentive Programs, Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/SBTT) Programs, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Program, Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Minority Institutions Technical Assistance Program (HBCU/MI), Comprehensive Subcontracting Plan (CSP) Test Program, and Historically Under-utilized Business Zones (HUBZone) Program.

"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 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 (O&S) of software; that is, the application of systems engineering (SE) 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/Development Approaches
Also referred to as software development paradigms, these are process models for how the various tasks related to software development can be organized. Typical approaches or paradigms encountered in DoD software development include waterfall, incremental, and spiral as described below. The incremental development approach typically forms the basis for software development within the larger systems-level of evolutionary acquisition (EA). See Evolutionary Acquisition (EA).

- **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. A document-driven approach best suited for highly precedented systems with stable requirements.
- **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**: A risk-driven controlled prototyping approach that develops prototypes early in the development process to specifically address risk areas followed by assessment of prototyping results and further determination of risk areas to prototype. Areas that are prototyped frequently include user requirements and algorithm performance. Prototyping continues until high risk areas are resolved and mitigated to an acceptable level.

Software Engineering Institute (SEI)
A federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) sponsored by the Office of Under Secretary of Defense for 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, resulting from 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, 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, or 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 (HWCI) 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 Requirement 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.

Solution Architecture
One of the five elements of the Net-Ready Key Performance Parameter (NR-KPP). Solution architectures are documented in the Information Support Plan (ISP), the Capability Development Document (CDD), and Capability Production Document (CPD). Solution architecture products include all views (AV), operational views (OV), systems views (SV), and technical standards views (TV). See All Views (AV), Operational Views (OV), Systems Views (SV), and Technical Standards Views (TV). (DoDAF, CJCSI 6212.01E, and *JCIDS Manual*)

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 (SSEB) and a Source Selection Advisory Council (SSAC). See Source Selection Evaluation Board (SSEB).

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 Priorities (SPA)

When necessary, the Department of Commerce (DoC) may take specific official actions to implement or enforce the Defense Priorities and Allocations System (DPAS) regulation. This includes issuance of Rating Authorizations, Directives, and Letters of Understanding as noted below:

— **Rating Authorization**: An official action granting specific priority rating authority that permits a person to place a priority rating on an order for an item not normally ratable under the DPAS regulation, or authorizes a person to modify a priority rating on a specific order or series of contracts or orders.

— **Directive**: An official action requiring a company to deliver an item or to take other action within a specified time frame. A company must comply with each Directive issued; however, a company may not use or extend a Directive to obtain any items from a supplier unless expressly authorized to do so in the Directive. Directives take precedence over all DX-rated orders, DO-rated orders, and unrated orders previously or subsequently received, unless a contrary instruction appears in the Directive.

— **Letter of Understanding**: An official action which may be issued in resolving SPA requests to reflect an agreement by all parties (Commerce, Agency, the supplier, and the customer). A Letter of Understanding is used to confirm production or shipping schedules which do not require modifications to other rated orders. It is not used to alter scheduling between rated orders, to authorize the use of priority ratings, to impose restrictions under the DPAS regulation, or to take other official actions. See Defense Priorities and Allocations System (DPAS) and Defense Production Act (DPA) of 1950.

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)
See Software Engineering/Development Approaches.

Sponsor
The DoD component, principal staff assistant (PSA), 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 3170.01G)

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 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 (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.

Standardization Agreement (STANAG)
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 STANAG.

State of the Art
The level to which Science and Technology (S&T) at any designated cut-off time has 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.”

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.

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 Market Research
Includes all the activities that acquisition personnel perform continuously to keep themselves abreast of technology and product developments in their areas of expertise.

Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG)
Obsolete—See Guidance for Development of the Force (GDF).

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 act appropriating funds in addition to those in an annual appropriation act. Supplemental appropriations provide additional budget authority (BA) beyond original estimates for programs or activities (including new programs authorized after the date of the original appropriation act) for which the need for funds is too urgent to be postponed until enactment of the next regular appropriation act.

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 Chain Management (SCM)
A cross-functional approach to procuring, producing, and delivering products and services to customers. The broad management scope includes subsuppliers, suppliers, internal information, and funds flow. (Joint Publication 1-02). SCM provides an intellectual and organizational approach to managing, integrating, and assuring all the elements that affect the flow of materiel to the joint force. Military SCM is the discipline that integrates acquisition, supply, maintenance, and transportation functions with the physical, financial, information, and communications networks in a results-oriented approach to satisfy joint force materiel requirements. (Joint Publication 4-09)

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. 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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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 military service designated by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), or as the result of military service initiatives, to assist the designated lead military 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 because of 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 Administration 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 as a result of 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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

Sustainment
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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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 (R&M) 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; and
- 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. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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 Deployment
Delivery of the completed production system to the using activity.

System Development and Demonstration (SDD)
1.) Formerly a phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS) governed by DoDI 5000.02, now Obsolete—See the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD).
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. (DoD 7000.14-R) See Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) Budget Activities (BAs).

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 (CDD) 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 Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

System of Systems (SoS)
A set or arrangement that results when independent and useful systems are integrated into a larger system that delivers unique capabilities. (*JCIDS Manual*)

System Program Office (SPO)
The office of the program manager (PM) and the single point of contact 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 (SE) effort and the degree of convergence upon a balanced and complete configuration. It is normally held during the Technology Development (TD) phase, but may be repeated after the start of Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) 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, time, and cost throughout all phases of the system life cycle.

System Specification
A description of the system-level requirements, constraints, and interfaces (functional, performance, and design) and the qualification conditions and procedures for their testing and acceptance. The System Specification, initially reviewed at the System Requirements Review (SRR), ultimately becomes part of the functional baseline that is confirmed at the completion of the System Functional review (SFR).

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.

System Threat Assessment (STA)
Describes the threat to be countered and the projected threat environment. The threat information must be validated by the DoD components for Acquisition Category (ACAT) II programs. (DoDI 5000.02)

System Threat Assessment Report (STAR)
Describes the threat to be countered and the projected threat environment. Must be validated by Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID programs or validated by DoD components for ACAT IC programs. Programs on the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) Oversight List require a STAR regardless of ACAT designation. (DoDI 5000.02)

System Verification Review (SVR)
A multi-disciplined product and process assessment to ensure that the system under review can proceed into Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) and Full-Rate Production (FRP) within cost (program budget), schedule (program schedule), risk, and other system constraints. It confirms completion of all incremental accomplishments for system verification, for example, Test Readiness Reviews (TRRs) and Functional Configuration Audits (FCAs). It assesses the system final product, as evidenced in its production configuration, and determines if it meets the functional requirements (derived from the Capability Development Document (CDD) and draft Capability Production Document (CPD)) documented in the Functional, Allocated, and Product Baselines. The SVR establishes and verifies final product performance. The SVR is often conducted concurrently with the Production Readiness Review (PRR). A Functional Configuration Audit (FCA) may also be conducted concurrently with the SVR, if desired. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook* and Electronic Industries Association Standard 632)

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 Management Plan (SEMP)
A key tool to assess multiple aspects of any supplier's applied systems engineering approach (may also be called the "contractor's System Engineering Plan," or an Offeror's Plan in response to a solicitation). This document, if written in response to a government Systems Engineering Plan (SEP), provides unique insight as to application of the contractor's standards, capability models, and toolsets to the acquisition program at hand. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*) See Systems Engineering Plan (SEP).

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 Views (SV)
Solution architecture views that flow from the operational views (OV) and describe the systems and their interconnections that provide for or support DoD systems functions. (CJCSI 6212.01E and DoDAF) See Operational Views (OV) and Solution Architectures.

T

Tactical Market Research
A phase of market research conducted in response to a specific materiel need or need for services.

Tailored Information Support Plan (TISP)
The TISP provides a dynamic and efficient vehicle for certain programs (Acquisition Category (ACAT II) and below) to produce requirements necessary for Interoperability and Supportability (I&S) Certification. Select program managers (PMs) may request to tailor the content of their ISP. For programs not designated Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) special interest by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration (ASD(NII)), the component will make the final decision on the details of the tailored plan subject to minimums specified in the TISP procedures from the CJCSI 6212 resource page and any special needs identified by the J-6 for the I&S certification process. (CJCSI 6212.01E)

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, and decision levels consistent with all applicable statutory requirements. See Streamlining.

Task
1.) 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. (*JCIDS Manual*) 2.) In the context of scheduling, an element of work performed during the course of a project. An activity has an expected duration, expected cost and expected resource requirements. Some systems may define tasks/activity at a level below the work package while other systems do not differentiate between the two. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

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 (TD).

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 (P^3Is). 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. TPM is the product of design assessment that estimates the values of essential performance parameters of the current design as contained in Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) product elements through tests. 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 Standards Views (TV)
Architecture views that provide the technical systems implementation standards upon which engineering specifications are based, common building blocks are established, and product lines are developed. (CJCSI 6212.01E and DoDAF)

Technology Base
The development efforts in basic and applied research.

Technology Development (TD) Phase
The second phase of the Defense Acquisition Management System (DAMS) as defined and established by DoDI 5000.02. 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 Development Strategy (TDS)
Acquisition document that is approved at Milestone A to guide the conduct of the Technology Development (TD) phase. The TDS contains a preliminary description of how the potential

acquisition program will be divided into increments based on mature technologies; a preliminary program strategy to include overall cost, schedule, and performance goals; specific cost, schedule, and performance goals, including exit criteria, for the TD phase; the approach for management of data assets, a list of known or probable Critical Program Information (CPI) and potential countermeasures; a time-phased workload assessment, and other elements described in the *Defense Acquisition Guidebook*. The TDS is the forerunner for the program's Acquisition Strategy required at Milestone B. (DoDI 5000.02 and *Defense Acquisition Guidebook*) See Acquisition Strategy.

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 statutory requirement for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and a regulatory information requirement for all other acquisition programs. It is a systematic, metrics-based process that establishes the maturity of critical technology elements. The TRA may be conducted concurrently with other technical reviews such as the Alternative Systems Review (ASR), System Requirements Review (SRR), or the Production Readiness Review (PDR). The Defense Director for Research and Engineering (DDR&E) is required to conduct an independent TRA of MDAPs prior to Milestone B (Title 10 U.S.C. § 2366b). (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*)

Technology Readiness Level (TRL)
One level on a scale of one to nine, e.g., "TRL 3," signifying technology readiness pioneered by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), adapted by the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), and adopted by the Department of Defense as a method of estimating technology maturity during the acquisition process. The lower the level of the technology at the time it is included in a product development program, the higher the risk that it will cause problems in subsequent product development. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook* and DoD Technology Readiness Assessment Deskbook)

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: progress in accomplishing developmental objectives; the performance,

operational capability, and suitability of systems, subsystems, components, and equipment items; and 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 (OT&E), Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E), Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E), and Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E).

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 (TD) and continuing through Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) and Production and Deployment (P&D). The TES describes how component technologies being developed will be demonstrated in a relevant environment to support the program's transition into the EMD 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*)

Test Criteria
Standards by which test results and outcome are judged.

Test Integration Working Group (TIWG)/Test Planning Working Group (TPWG)
A cross-functional integrated product team (IPT) that facilitates the integration of test requirements through close coordination between materiel developer, combat developer/requirements manager, 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).

Testbed
A system representation consisting of actual hardware and/or software and computer models or prototype hardware and/or software.

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.

Then-Year Dollars
See Current-Year (CY) Dollars or Escalated Dollars.

Theory of Constraints
A factory scheduling and inventory control philosophy 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 Programmers
A DoD Functional Oversight Committee. Leads the review of the Program Objectives Memoranda (POMs) submitted by the DoD components, and screens and develops issues for presentation to the Deputy Secretary's Advisory Working Group (DAWG). The Chair of the Three-Star Programmers is the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE).

Threshold Value
A minimum acceptable operational value below which the utility of the system becomes questionable. (*JCIDS Manual*)

Tiering
Formerly, specifications and standards referenced in a contract that, within themselves, reference other documents that reference still more documents, etc. This practice was stopped by the Secretary of Defense 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 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. See Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS).

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)
The sum of 1.) all budget authority (BA) granted (or requested) from the Congress in a given year, 2.) amounts authorized to be credited to a specific fund, 3.) BA transferred from another appropriation, and 4.) unobligated balances of BA from previous years which remain available for obligation. In practice, this term is used primarily in discussing the DoD budget, and most often refers to TOA as “direct program” which equates to only 1.) and 2.) above. (DoD 7000.14-R)

Total Ownership Cost (TOC)
A concept designed to determine the true cost of design, development, ownership, and support of DoD weapons systems. TOC includes the elements of a program’s life cycle cost, as well as other

related infrastructure or business processes costs not necessarily attributed to the program in the context of the defense acquisition system. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook*) See Life Cycle Cost (LCC).

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) Capability Manager (TCM)
An individual in TRADOC responsible for supporting the program manager (PM) by 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; 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 satisfactory 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) 1988/1989). The intent was for 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 (2012, 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

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 to be delivered from a stock funded inventory and purchase orders issued that cite annual appropriations.

Under Secretary of Defense for 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 (SPE), and the National Armaments Director (NAD), 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 military departments after the SECDEF and Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF). 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. See Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (OUSD(AT&L)).

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.

Unique Item Identification/Unique Item Identifier (UII)
A system of marking items delivered to DoD with UIIs that have machine-readable data elements to distinguish an item from all other like and unlike items. For items that are serialized within the enterprise identifier, the UII includes the data elements of the enterprise identifier and a unique serial number. For items that are serialized within the part, lot, or batch number within the enterprise identifier, the UII includes the data elements of the enterprise identifier; the original part, lot, or batch number; and the serial number. "Enterprise" means the entity (e.g., a manufacturer or vendor) responsible for assigning UIIs to items. "Enterprise identifier" means a code that is uniquely assigned to an enterprise by an issuing agency. (DFARS, Subpart 252.211-7003) See Item-Unique Identification (IUID).

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.

Unit Cost Report (UCR)
A quarterly written report that is submitted by the program manager (PM) to the service acquisition executive (SAE) on the unit costs of a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP), i.e., the Program Acquisition Unit Cost (PAUC) and Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC). UCR information is submitted in the Defense Acquisition Executive Summary (DAES) report. Breaches of UCR baselines are also reported in the DAES, and depending on the extent of the breach, require reports and/or certifications to Congress. UCR breaches are commonly referred to as Nunn-McCurdy breaches. See Significant Cost Growth Threshold and Critical Cost Growth Threshold.

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/UNKS)
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 (CCDRs) 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 CCDRs, 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. (*JCIDS Manual*) 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 (CCDRs) are normally the user representatives. There should only be one user representative for a system. (*JCIDS Manual*)

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. (*JCIDS Manual*) 2.) The process by which the contractor (or as otherwise directed by the DoD Component procuring activity) tests a publication/technical manual 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. (*JCIDS Manual*) See Joint Potential Designator (JPD).

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 (Earned Value)
See Cost Variance (CV) and Schedule Variance (SV).

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.

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*)

Vertical Integration
In the context of Earned Value Management (EVM), demonstrates the consistency of data between various levels of schedules and the consistency of data between various Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) elements and Integrated Master Plan/Integrated Master Schedule (IMP/IMS) elements within the schedules, if applicable. Since upper-tiered schedules set the parameters for lower-level schedules, it is imperative that lower-level schedules are traceable to upper-tiered milestones to ensure program schedule integrity. This ensures that all Integrated Product Teams (IPTs) are working to the same schedule information and all levels of schedules are supportive of the program schedule requirements. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

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 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/Development Approaches.

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
1.) The action taken by a participant in a joint or international acquisition program to remove its resources (personnel and funds) before the program is completed. (DoDI 5000.02) 2.) The transfer of the unobligated balance from an expired annual or multiple-year appropriation to the surplus account of the U.S. Treasury's general fund, or, if appropriate, to the special fund or trust fund from which derived. (DoD 7000.14-R)

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
Natural subdivision of a control account. A work package is simply a task/activity or grouping of work and is the point at which work is planned, progress is measured, and earned value is computed. It can be translated into different terms in different companies and functions. It can be a design job, a tool design package, a build-to-package, a shop order, a part number, a purchase order, or any other definable task/activity at whatever level of control is normal for program management within the company. (Government-Industry Earned Value Management Working Group)

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 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 PMs representative, and are advisory bodies to the PM. Direct coordination between the program office (PO) and all levels in the acquisition oversight and review process is expected as a means of exchanging information and building trust. 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. (*Defense Acquisition Guidebook)*

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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