

DAU GLOSSARY

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" -ilities "

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

" 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.

2366a/b certification memorandum

A memorandum for record signed by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) documenting that certain statutory requirements have been met at Milestone A as required by 10 U.S.C. 2366a and at Milestone B by 10 U.S.C. 2366b.

3GL

Third Generation Language

4GL

Fourth Generation Language

5GL

Fifth Generation Language

5Ms

Machinery, Manpower, Material, Measurement, and Method

8A

Section of the Small Business Act pertaining to minority and other disadvantaged businesses

A A

Achieved Availability

A I

Inherent Availability

A M

Materiel Availability

A O

Operational Availability

A & AS

Advisory and Assistance Services

AAA

Army Audit Agency

AAC

Air Armament Center (Obsolete - See LCMC (Life Cycle Management Center)) (Air Force)

AAE

Agency Acquisition Executive: Army Acquisition Executive

AAF

Adaptive Acquisition Framework

Abbreviated Acquisition Program

Programs in the Navy and Marine Corps only that do not breach ACAT IV dollar (Navy and Marine Corps) thresholds and that do not require Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E).

ABCA

American-British-Canadian-Australian

AC

Active Component

ACAT

Acquisition Category

ACAT I

ACAT I programs are Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs). A MDAP is a program that is designated by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA). Dollar value for all increments of the program: estimated by the Defense Acquisition Executive to require an eventual total expenditure for research, development, and test and evaluation of more than \$525 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 constant dollars or, for procurement, of more than \$3.065 billion in FY 2020 constant dollars. ACAT I programs have three sub-categories: ACAT ID, ACAT IC, and ACAT IB.

ACAT IA

Obsolete term.

ACAT IAC

Obsolete term.

ACAT IAM

Obsolete term.

ACAT IB

A Major Defense Acquisition Program for which the Service Acquisition Executive (SAE) is the Milestone Decision Authority by operation of Section 2430 of Title 10, U.S.C., will be designated within the DoD as ACAT IB programs. The SAE of the Military Department that is managing an MDAP reaching Milestone A after October 1, 2016 will be the MDA for the MDAP and designated ACAT IB to differentiate these programs from ACAT ID programs or ACAT IC programs.

ACAT IC

ACAT IC for which the USD(A&S) delegated ACAT I milestone decision authority to the Head of the DoD Component or, if delegated, the Component Acquisition Executive (CAE). This designation (ACAT 1C) is only for programs that reached Milestone A BEFORE October 1, 2016.

ACAT ID

ACAT ID for which the USD(A&S) as the Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE) makes a decision to become the MDA or designate another OSD official as the MDA. This decision would be based on one or more exceptions in 10 USC 2430(d). The DAE or designee will review ACAT ID programs.

ACAT II

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 as defined in Section 2302d of Title 10, U.S.C. The dollar value as estimated by the DoD Component head would require an eventual total expenditure for research, development, and test and evaluation of more than \$200 million in FY 2020 constant dollars, or for procurement of more than \$920 million in FY 2020 constant dollars. The Component Acquisition Executive (CAE), or the individual designated by the CAE, will review ACAT II programs as the Milestone Decision Authority.

ACAT III

ACAT III programs are defined as those acquisition programs that do not meet the dollar value thresholds for ACAT II or above, and is not designated a "major system" by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA). The MDA is designated by the Component Acquisition Executive.

ACAT IV

ACAT IV (Army, Navy and Marine Corps only) ACAT programs not otherwise designated as ACAT III are designated ACAT IV in accordance with Service policy. Decisions are made at the lowest appropriate level. There are two categories of ACAT IV programs in the Navy and Marine Corps: IVT (Test) and IVM (Monitor). ACAT IVT programs require Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) while ACAT IVM programs do not.

ACC

Air Combat Command (Air Force)

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 operation or maintenance.

accounts payable

Amounts owed by an accounting entity for goods and services received.

accounts receivable

Amounts due from U.S Government organizations or funds. All accounts receivable arising from the sale of goods and services and from operations involving other than Federal Government organizations. Examples are debts owed by military personnel and civilian employees, contractors, and Foreign Military Sales (FMS).

accrual basis accounting

A method of accounting in which revenues are recognized in the period earned and costs are recognized in the period incurred, regardless of when payment is received or made. There have been many initiatives over the years to convert the Federal Budget to an accrual accounting basis.

ACD&P

Advanced Component Development and Prototypes (Budget Activity [BA] 4)

ACE

Acquisition Center of Excellence

achieved availability

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, $AA = MTBM \div (MTBM + MMT)$

ACMC

Armaments Cooperation Management Committee (U.S.-Canada): Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps

ACNO

Assistant Chief of Naval Operations

ACO

Administrative Contracting Officer

acquipedia

Online encyclopedia of common defense acquisition topics from DAU.

acquisition

The conceptualization, initiation, design, development, test, contracting, production, deployment, integrated product support, 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

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 categories include: ACAT I, ACAT II, ACAT III, ACAT IV (Navy and Marine Corps only), and Abbreviated Acquisition Program (Navy and Marine Corps only).

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 memorandums

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 executives

The individual within each DoD Component charged with overall acquisition management responsibilities.

Acquisition Intelligence Support Working Group

The senior working-level group within the DoD Intelligence Community (IC) which serves as a forum to study, discuss, and decide issues concerning and surrounding the provision of threat assessments to all stages of the defense acquisition process, within the framework set by department, agency, joint, and Military Service regulations and directives. Participants include the Military Service intelligence staffs, acquisition, requirements, and testing communities, intelligence production centers and other acquisition intelligence producers, and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

acquisition life cycle

The relationship between the acquisition phases and work efforts, and key program events such as decision points and reviews. It employs acquisition processes that match the characteristics of the capability being acquired.

acquisition logistics

Technical and management activities conducted to ensure supportability implications are considered early and throughout the acquisition process to minimize support costs and provide the user with the resources to sustain the system in the field. See Life Cycle Logistics (LCL) and Product Support (PS).

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 milestones

Decision reviews to carefully assess a program's readiness to proceed to the next acquisition phase and to make a sound investment decision committing the Department's financial resources.

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 already has achieved full operational capability (FOC), if those services were not subject to previous milestone reviews.

acquisition phase

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

acquisition plan

A formal written document reflecting the specific actions necessary to execute the approach established in the approved Acquisition Strategy (AS) and guiding contractual implementation.

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 process

null

acquisition program

A directed, funded effort that provides a new, improved, or continuing materiel, weapon, 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.

acquisition program baseline

An agreement between the Program Manager (PM) and the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) that documents the program cost, schedule, and performance baselines, and is the fundamental binding agreement between the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA), the Component Acquisition Executive if applicable, the Program Executive Officer, and the PM. The PM is responsible for developing the APB. Key Performance Parameters from the validated Capability Development Document are listed, verbatim, in the APB. The APB serves as the basis for reporting to the MDA through the DoD management information system.

acquisition requirements roadmap tool

An automated job assistance tool used to write performance-based requirements following the requirements roadmap process as outlined in the DoD Guidebook for the Acquisition of Services.

acquisition strategy

Describes the Program Manager's plan to achieve program execution and programmatic goals across the entire program life cycle. Summarizes the overall approach to acquiring the capability (to include the program schedule, structure, risks, funding, and the business strategy). Contains sufficient detail to allow senior leadership and the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) to assess whether the strategy makes good business sense, effectively implements laws and policies, and reflects management's priorities. Once approved by the MDA, the Acquisition Strategy provides a basis for more detailed planning. The strategy evolves over time and should continuously reflect the current status and desired goals of the program.

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.

ACRN

Accounting Classification Reference Number

ACS

Assistant Chief of Staff

ACSA

Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement

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.

actual cost of work performed

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.

ACWP

Actual Cost of Work Performed

ADA

Anti-Deficiency Act

ADAC

Australia-U.S. Ministerial (AUSMIN) Defense Acquisition Committee

Adaptive Acquisition Framework

A series of acquisition pathways to enable the workforce to tailor strategies to deliver better solutions faster. The AAF acquisition pathways provide opportunities for milestone decision authorities,

Decision Authorities, and PMs to develop acquisition strategies and employ acquisition processes that match the characteristics of the capability being acquired.

additional performance attribute

Performance attribute of a system not important enough to be considered a Key Performance Parameter (KPP) or Key System Attribute (KSA), but still appropriate to include in the Capability Development Document (CDD) or updated CDD. APAs are expressed using a threshold/objective format, using parameters which reflect Measures of Performance (MOPs). APAs must be measurable, testable, and support efficient Test and Evaluation (T&E).

Source: JCIDS Manual

ADM

Acquisition Decision Memorandum

administrative and logistics delay time

null

administrative contracting officer

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

ADP

Automated Data Processing

ADPE

Automated Data Processing Equipment

ADR

Alternate Dispute Resolution: Alternative Dispute Resolution

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 to be used, if necessary, to cover obligations incurred late in the fiscal year for benefit payments in excess of the amount specifically appropriated in the act for that year, where the budget authority is charged to the appropriation for the program for the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the appropriations act is passed. When such budget authority is used, the budget records an increase in the budget authority for the fiscal year in which it is used and a reduction in the budget authority for the following fiscal year.

advance procurement

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. AP is 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

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 (PE) funded under this BA typically involve pre-Milestone B efforts, and are referred to as advanced component development activities and include technology demonstrations.

advanced concept technology demonstration - obsolete

obsolete

advanced development

Research and Development category 03 under Major Force Program 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 and includes Advanced Technology Development (ATD) used to demonstrate general military utility or cost-reduction potential of technology when applied to different types of military equipment or techniques. Efforts include evaluation of synthetic environment and proof-of-principle demonstrations in field exercises to evaluate system upgrades or provide new operational capabilities. Projects do not have to lead to subsequent development or

procurement phases. Program/budget justification must identify rough order of magnitude estimates of potential additional development and production costs consistent with DoD's full funding policy.

advanced technology demonstration

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 military departments and defense agencies. ATDs are funded by the advanced technology development budget activity within the research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation.

advanced technology development

Budget Activity 3 within a research, development, test, and evaluation 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 demonstrations of components and subsystems or system models. The models may be Form, Fit and Function prototypes or scaled models that serve the same demonstration purpose. Projects typically have a direct relevance to identified military needs. The results of these types of 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 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.

advisory and assistance services

Pertains to the details provided under contract by nongovernmental sources to support or improve organizational policy development, decision-making, management and administration, program and/or project management and administration, or Research and Development (R&D) activities. It can also involve providing professional advice or assistance to improve the effectiveness of federal management processes or procedures, including those of an engineering and technical nature.

advocates

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Services' overseers whose jobs are is to encourage, monitor, enforce, and report progress in attaining certain disciplines and goals. Persons or organizations actively supporting and "selling" an acquisition program.

AEA

Atomic Energy Act of 1954

AECA

Arms Export Control Act (of 1976)

AECB

Arms Export Control Board

AEW & C

Airborne Early Warning and Control (NATO)

AFAE

Air Force Acquisition Executive

AFALC

Air Force Air Logistics Complex

AFARS

Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

AFCAA

Air Force Cost Analysis Agency

AFFARS

Air Force Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

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. Conducting a program at a cost constrained by the maximum resources that the DoD or DoD component can allocated to that capability.

affordability analysis

Long-range planning and decision making that determines the resources a Component can allocate for each new capability by ensuring that the total of all such allocations - together with all other fiscal

demands that compete for resources in the Component - are not above the Component's future total budget projection for each year.

affordability caps

Binding unit procurement and sustainment constraints set for a program at the Development Request for Proposal (RFP) Release Decision Point, Milestone B, and beyond. Affordability caps provide fixed-cost requirements functionally equivalent to Key Performance Parameters.

affordability constraints

A program's unit procurement and sustainment cost goals or caps dictated by a Component's affordability analysis. Constraints are determined in a top-down manner by the resources a Component can allocate for a system given inventory objectives and all other fiscal demands on the Component—not by cost estimates. When approved affordability constraints cannot be met, then technical requirements, schedule, and required quantities must be revisited.

affordability goals

Unit procurement and sustainment constraints set early in a program to inform capability requirements and major design tradeoffs needed to define the product being acquired. They are reviewed at the next major decision review.

AFI

Air Force Instruction

AFIMSC

Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

AFIT

Air Force Institute of Technology

AFMC

Air Force Materiel Command

AFNWC

Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center

AFOSR

Air Force Office of Scientific Research

AFOTEC

Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center

AFPD

Air Force Policy Directive

AFRB

Air Force Review Board

AFRL

Air Force Research Laboratory

AFROC

Air Force Requirements Oversight Council

AFSAC

Air Force Security Assistance and Cooperation (Directorate)

AFSAT

Air Force Security Assistance Training (Squadron)

AFSC

Air Force Sustainment Center

AFTC

Air Force Test Center

agency acquisition executive

null

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.

Agile approach

: End user(s) team with developers in order to make instant decisions on user functionality. High level requirements are initially prioritized and developed quickly by small teams in order to get a working product quickly to the customer. Multiple, rapidly executed Increments are developed and capabilities are released to the customer as soon as possible. Prototypes may be used as a starting place and utilize a modular, open-systems approach. Agile methods are typically used for small, low risk projects.

AGS

Alliance Ground Surveillance (NATO)

AI

Artificial Intelligence: Inherent Availability

AIF

Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund

AIS

Automated Information System

AISWG

Acquisition Intelligence Support Working Group

AIT

Automatic Identification Technology

ALDT

Administrative and Logistics Delay Time

alignment

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

all viewpoint

DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF)-described Models that provide information pertinent to the entire Architectural Description rather than representing a distinct viewpoint. AV-described Models provide an overview of the architectural effort including such items as the scope, context, rules, constraints, assumptions, and the derived vocabulary that pertains to the Architectural Description.

all views

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

allocable cost

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

allocated baseline

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

allocated budget

null

allocated configuration identification

Currently approved performance-oriented specifications governing the development of Configuration Items (CI) 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 CI, 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., allocation is 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 or allocated.

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)

allowance

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

ALMC

Army Logistics Management College

ALO

Authorized Level of Organization (Army)

ALT

Administrative Lead Time

alternate live fire test and evaluation plan

For programs under Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) oversight where Full-Up System Level testing is deemed unreasonably expensive and/or impracticable, the program office may submit an Alternate LFT&E Plan for DOT&E approval. The approved Alternate LFT&E Plan is part of the waiver package submitted to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD (AT&L)) who is the approval authority for the waiver and who will notify Congress. The waiver is due at Milestone B or as soon as practicable after program initiation.

alternative systems review

A multidisciplined technical review to evaluate whether there is sufficient understanding of the technical maturity, feasibility, and risk of the preferred materiel solution. Review addresses the adequacy of the system requirements documentation in addressing the operational capability needs in the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) and draft Capability Development Document (CDD), and in meeting affordability, technology, and operational effectiveness and suitability goals.

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

analogy cost estimate

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

analysis of alternatives

Assessment of potential materiel solutions to satisfy the capability need documented in the approved Initial Capabilities Document. It focuses on identification and assesses potential materiel solutions, key trades between cost and capability, total life-cycle cost, including sustainment, schedule, concepts of operations, and overall risk. The AoA will inform and be informed by affordability analysis, cost analysis, sustainment considerations, early systems engineering analyses, threat projections, and market research. It supports a decision on the most cost effective solution that has a reasonable likelihood of providing the validated capability requirement(s). The AoA is normally conducted during the Materiel Solution Analysis phase, is key input to the Capability Development Document, and supports the materiel solution decision at Milestone A. The AoA may be updated for subsequent decision points and milestone reviews if design changes impact AoA assumptions.

analysis of alternatives study guidance

Provides direction to the AoA sponsor on what the AoA must include. The Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (DCAPE) develops and issues study guidance for analyses of alternatives (AoAs) for major defense acquisition programs (MDAPs). For ACAT II and III programs, Component AoA procedures apply.

analysis of alternatives study plan

Based on the AoA Study Guidance, the AoA Study Plan establishes a roadmap of how the analysis is conducted. The Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (DCAPE) approves study plans for analyses of alternatives (AoAs) for major defense acquisition programs (MDAPs). For ACAT II and ACAT III programs, Component AoA procedures apply.

ANSI

American National Standards Institute

Anti Deficiency Act

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-counterfeit

A risk-based approach to reduce the frequency and impact of counterfeit materiel within DoD acquisition systems and DoD life-cycle sustainment processes.

anti-tamper

Systems engineering activities intended to prevent or delay exploitation of Critical Program Information (CPI) in U.S. defense systems in domestic and export configurations to impede countermeasure development, unintended technology transfer, or alteration of a system due to reverse engineering.

AoA

Analysis of Alternatives

AOARD

Asian Office of Aerospace Research and Development (AFOSR)

AOTR

Assessment of Operational Test Readiness

AP

Acquisition Plan: Advance Procurement

AP/A/N/AF

Aircraft Procurement (Appropriation) Army/Navy/Air Force

APA

Additional Performance Attribute

APB

Acquisition Program Baseline

APBA

Acquisition Program Baseline Agreement

APEP

Administrative and Professional Personnel Exchange Program

appeal

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 within 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 (PEs) funded under this BA typically involve pre-Milestone B efforts.

APPN

Appropriation

apportioned effort

In the context of Earned Value Management (EVM), and 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 accounts of the Executive Branch. The distribution makes amounts available on the basis of specified time periods, programs, activities, projects, objects, or any combinations of these. The apportionment system is intended to achieve an effective and orderly use of funds, and the apportioned amount limits the obligations that may be incurred. An apportionment may be further subdivided by an agency into allocations, sub-allocations, allotments, and suballotments.

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 limitations

Statutory and other special restrictions which impose a restriction on the availability of funds, or the authority to obligate or expend appropriations for certain objects or purposes, as determined by Congress within an appropriation.

appropriation warrant

An official U.S. Treasury document that provides the dollar amounts established in the general and detailed appropriation accounts of the U.S. Treasury pursuant to Appropriation Acts authorized by law. It serves as a convenient source document for entries into accounts that establish the amount of money authorized to be withdrawn from the U.S. Treasury.

appropriations

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.

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.

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.

APUC

Average Procurement Unit Cost (Also see AUPC (Average Unit Procurement Cost))

AQAP

Allied Quality Assurance Provision

AQL

Acceptable Quality Level

AR

Army Regulation

architecture

The structure of components, their relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time.

architecture data

Facts, characteristics, and concepts that define the structure of a system and the interrelationships between its parts and its environment. The data is created in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or by automatic means. For complex systems, a framework of conventions, principles and practices is used for organizing and presenting the architecture data within a specific domain of application or community of stakeholders. The Department of Defense Architecture Framework (DoDAF) is one example.

architecture design

Systems Engineering technical process by which the Program Manager and Systems Engineer, often through system modeling, trade-offs, and decision analyses, capture the functional requirements and interdependencies in the system architecture. Trade-offs and analyses are also used to mature and realize the design of the system and system elements during the Implementation process, generating the product baseline. Architecture Design translates the outputs of the Stakeholder Requirements Definition and Requirements Analysis processes into alternative design solutions and establishes the architectural design of candidate solutions that may be found in a system model. The Architecture Design process, combined with Stakeholder Requirements Definition and Requirements Analysis,

provides key insights into technical risks early in the acquisition life cycle, allowing for early development of mitigation strategies.

architecture viewpoints and models

Visualizing architectural data is accomplished through models. Department of Defense Architecture Framework (DoDAF) described models are grouped into viewpoints. Models can be documents, spreadsheets, dashboards, or other graphical representations and serve as a template for organizing and displaying data in a more easily understood format. When data are collected and presented as a "filled-in" model, the result is called a view. Organized collections of views (often representing processes, systems, services, standards, etc.) are referred to as viewpoints and, with appropriate definitions, are collectively called the Architectural Description. Department of Defense Architecture Framework (DoDAF) Viewpoints are: All, Capability, Data and Information, Operational, Project, Services, Standards, and Systems.

ARCIC

Army Capabilities Integration Center

ARL

Army Research Laboratory

armaments

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

Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals

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.

Arms Export Control Act

null

Arms Export Control Board

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.

Army Capabilities Integration Center

null

Army Program Analysis & Evaluation

null

Army Test and Evaluation Command

null

ARRT

Acquisition Requirements Roadmap Tool (Services)

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 (Obsolete - See LCMC (Life Cycle Management Center)) (Air Force)

ASD(A)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Acquisition)

ASD(HA)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)

ASD(LA)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs)

ASD(M & RA)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower & Reserve Affairs)

ASD(NCB)

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense)

ASDB

Acquisition Security Database

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)

ASOE

Affordable System Operational Effectiveness

ASP

Acquisition Strategy Panel (Air Force)

ASR

Acquisition Strategy Report: Alternative Systems Review

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, allows symbolic naming of operations and addresses, and usually results in a one-to-one translation of program instructions to machine instructions. 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.

assessment approach (supporting an urgent operational need)

Documents the plan to ensure that capabilities to be fielded in response to an urgent need, or capabilities already fielded, address the requirements of the urgent need. The Assessment Approach also documents the actions necessary to determine what capabilities were delivered to the requester, any limitations of the capabilities, and safety issues, including those that may have not been resolved.

assessment of operational utility

For any rapidly fielded capability solution delivered to operational users in response to a Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON) or Joint Emergent Operational Need (JEON), the original requirement Sponsor will generate an assessment of the capability solution no later than six months after delivery to facilitate transition to a program of record, sustainment, or other alternate approaches. To facilitate follow-on development efforts, the assessment also may document applicable shortcomings in the fielded capability solution and what might be improved in a follow-on effort.

Assistant Secretary for Acquisition / Air Force Acquisition Executive

null

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisition

null

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment

null

ASTM

American Society for Testing and Materials

ASTM International

null

AT

Anti-Tamper

ATC

Air Training Command: Approval to Connect

ATD

Advanced Technology Demonstration: Advanced Technology Development

ATE

Automatic Test Equipment

ATEA

Anti-Tamper Executive Agent

ATEC

Army Test and Evaluation Command (Army)

Atomic Energy Act

null

ATP

Acceptance Test Procedures

ATPO

Associate Technical Project Officer

ATPS

Automated Test Planning System

ATSD

Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

attribute

A quantitative or qualitative characteristic of an element or its actions.

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.

audits

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.

AUPC

Average Unit Procurement Cost

AUSCANNZUKUS

Australia-Canada-New Zealand-United Kingdom-United States

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 (EO)) 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).

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. The primary 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

null

automated information system

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 (SECDEF), used for other highly sensitive Information Technology (IT) programs (as determined by the Defense Chief Information Officer or determined by the Defense Acquisition Executive 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).

automatic identification technology

The broad term given to a host of technologies used to help machines identify objects. AIT is often coupled with automatic data capture to identify items, capture information about them, and input that data into a database without manual entry. Technologies that fall under the AIT include bar codes, smart cards, voice recognition, some biometric technologies (e.g., retinal scans), Optical Character Recognition, Radio Frequency Identification, and Item-Unique Identification.

automatic test equipment

Equipment that is designed to automatically conduct analysis of functional or static parameters and to evaluate the degree of UUT (Unit Under Test) performance degradation, and may be used to perform fault isolation of UUT malfunctions. The decision making, control, or evaluative functions are conducted with minimum reliance on human intervention and usually done under computer control.

AV

All Viewpoint

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 (AI), Achieved Availability (AA), and Operational Availability (AO).

average procurement unit cost

Calculated by dividing total program procurement cost by the number of items to be procured. The APUC procurement quantity includes any EMD quantities that have been refurbished using procurement dollars. APUC is displayed in constant dollars of a base year fixed for each program. Total procurement cost includes flyaway, rollaway, sailaway cost (that is, recurring and nonrecurring costs associated with production of an 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 objectives

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

average unit procurement cost

null

AWACS

Airborne Warning and Control System (Air Force)

award

Notification to bidder of acceptance of bid.

award fee

null

AWE

Advanced Warfighting Experiment

B&P

Bid and Proposal

BA

Battlespace Awareness: Budget Activity: Budget Authority

BAA

Broad Agency Announcement: Buy American Act

BAC

Budget at Completion

backfitting

null

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.

BAFO

Best and Final Offer

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.")

bandwidth requirements reviews

Requirement for all Information Technology (IT) programs to ensure that the bandwidth capacities and capabilities needed to support the program are available, or will be available, and how they will be met. The bandwidth requirements review is normally conducted as part of the review of the Information Support Plan (ISP).

bar charts

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 Congress. It constitutes the base from which all Current Year (CY) program changes are considered.

base year

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

baseline comparison system

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

null

baselines

Defined quantity or quality used as a starting point for subsequent efforts and progress measurement, it can be a technical, cost, or schedule baseline. See Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) and Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS).

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

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.

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.

basic scientific and technical information

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

basis of issue plan

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.

BBP

Better Buying Power

BC

Business Case

BCA

Board of Contract Appeals: Business Case Analysis

BCC

Budget Classification Code

BCE

Baseline Cost Estimate

BCEFM

Business, Cost Estimating, and Financial Management

BCS

Baseline Comparison System

BCWP

Budgeted Cost of Work Performed

BCWS

Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled

BDA

Battle Damage Assessment

BDAC

Bilateral Defense Acquisition Committee (U.S.-U.K.)

BE

Baseline Estimate

benefit analysis

The Benefits Analysis (sometimes called Consolidation and Bundling Benefit Analysis) makes the case for an acquisition strategy that consolidates and/or bundles requirements. It identifies, quantifies, and compares the benefits arising from the strategy's implementation to benefits that would result from alternative strategies on cost savings, quality improvements, reductions in acquisition cycle times, better terms and conditions, etc., and is part of the Acquisition Strategy. After reviewing the Benefits Analysis, a Senior Procurement Executive makes a Determination either in favor of or against the issuance of the solicitation based on whether the benefits described substantially exceed the necessary thresholds (for consolidated requirements) or are measurably substantial (for bundled requirements). Sources,

BES

Budget Estimate Submission

best practices clearinghouse

A living knowledge base that provides an authoritative source for practices and lessons learned, as well as risks to avoid. It is constantly updated, expanded, and refined and is supported by consistent, verifiable, and validated evidence. It is designed to improve all of DoD's acquisition processes by helping users select and implement proven practices. The BPCh also integrates closely with the knowledge communities in the Acquisition Community Connection (ACC). It is available through the Defense Acquisition Portal.

best value

The expected outcome of an acquisition that, in the Government's estimation, provides the greatest overall benefit in response to the requirement. It represents 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 value that is most advantageous to the government. An agency can obtain best value in negotiated acquisitions by using any one or a combination of source selection approaches.

best value continuum

An agency can obtain best value in negotiated acquisitions by using any one or a combination of source selection approaches. In different types of acquisitions, the relative importance of cost or price may vary. For example, in acquisitions where the requirement is clearly definable and there is minimal risk of unsuccessful contract performance, cost or price may play a dominant role in source selection. The less definitive the requirement, the more development work required, or the greater the performance risk, the more technical or past performance considerations may play a dominant role in source selection. Tradeoff Process and Lowest Price Technically Acceptable source selection process are part of the Best Value Continuum.

better buying power

A continuing effort by the Office Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (OUSD(AT&L))) to increase the productivity, efficiency and effectiveness of DoD's acquisition, technology and logistics efforts. The current iteration is BBP 3.0 announced on April 9, 2015 and included 34 principal actions organized into the following eight major areas: 1) Achieve Affordable Programs, 2) Achieve Dominant Capabilities While Controlling Lifecycle Costs, 3) Incentivize Productivity in Industry and Government, 4) Incentivize Innovation in Industry and Government, 5) Eliminate Unproductive Processes and Bureaucracy, 6) Promote Effective Competition, 7) Improve Tradeoff in Acquisition of Services, and 8) Improve Professionalism of the Total Acquisition Workforce. This iteration of BBP places a stronger emphasis on innovation, technical excellence, and the quality of DoD products.

beyond low rate initial production report - obsolete

Obsolete

BFM

Business and Financial Manager

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.

BIOS

Basic Input/Output System

BIS

Bureau of Industry and Security (Department of Commerce)

BIT

Binary Digit: Built In Test

BITE

Built-In Test Equipment

blanket purchase agreement

A simplified acquisition method that government agencies use to fill anticipated repetitive needs for supplies or services. BPAs are negotiated on an individual agency level, and generally only a small number of agency offices can place orders on them. One advantage of traditional BPAs is that a buyer can use them to acquire a full range of services under one BPA, rather than having to purchase through multiple contracts. The BPA establishes a contractual relationship between the government and vendors who have been awarded a contract under the BPA. Tasks are then competed under the BPA contract without issuing a new contract.

BLS

Bureau of Labor Statistics

BMA

Business Mission Area

BMD

Ballistic Missile Defense

BOA

Basic Ordering Agreement

BOD

Beneficial Occupancy Date: Board of Directors

BOIP

Basis of Issue Plan (Army)

BOSC

Base Operating Support Contract

BPA

Blanket Purchase Agreement

BPC

Building Partner Capacity: Building Partnership Capacity

BPR

Business Process Re-engineering

BRAC

Base Realignment and Closure

brassboard

An experimental or demonstration test model, intended for field testing outside the laboratory environment. A brassboard follows an earlier prototyping stage called a breadboard. A brassboard contains both the functionality and approximate physical configuration of the final operational product. Unlike breadboards, brassboards typically recreate geometric and dimensional constraints of the final system which are critical to its performance, as is the case in radio frequency systems. While representative of the physical layout of the production-grade product, a brassboard will not necessarily incorporate all final details, nor represent the physical size and quality level of the final deliverable product.

breadboard

A term coined in the 1970s. It refers to an experimental device, actually a thin plastic board, used in prototyping electronic circuits where components such as integrated circuits, transistors and resistors are "plugged" into the board. Because a breadboard does not require soldering, it makes for easy use in creating temporary prototypes and experimenting with circuit design in the laboratory. The DoD hierarchy of DoD Technology Levels (TRL) considers technology that is "breadboarded" in the lab as either TRL 3, 4, or 5.

break even analysis

1.) The study of cost-volume-profit (C-V-P) relationships. 2.) The analysis of proposed procurement and facilitation to compare potential costs of establishing a second source with potential savings 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., $\text{Revenues} = \text{Variable Costs} + \text{Fixed Costs}$. 2.) In decision making such as make versus buy, lease versus buy, etc., it is the point of indifference, meaning that level of activity 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 contractor.

bridge contract

A non-competitive contract or contracting action undertaken to bridge the time between the end of one contract action and the beginning of another. Includes the non-competitive increase of contract ceiling and extension of the period of performance.

BRP

Basic Research Plan

BT

Builder's Trial (Navy)

budget activity

Categories within each appropriation and fund account that identify the purposes, projects, or types of activities financed by the appropriation or fund.

budget at completion

The sum of all authorized budgets for the contract scope of work. The project's scope of work forms the performance measurement baseline (PMB), which projects the cost to complete the entire

program. The BAC equals the sum of all the allocated budgets plus any undistributed budget - management reserve and profit/fee are not included in the BAC.

budget authority

Authority provided by law to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays of Government funds.

budget 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.

budget estimate

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

budget estimate submission

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.

budget execution

null

budget for work packages

null

budget 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.

budget resolution

null

budget year

The Fiscal Year (FY) for which funding is requested in the budget submission.

budgeted cost of work performed

A measurement of the work completed (in the context of Earned Value Management (EVM)). 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

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

budgeted costs

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.

budgeting

The process of translating resource requirements into a funding profile.

budgets

- 1.) A comprehensive financial plan for the federal government encompassing total 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.
 - 2.) 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.
-

builder's trial

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.

building partner capacity

null

buildings infrastructure

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

built in test equipment

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

bundling

Consolidating two or more requirements for supplies or services, previously provided or performed under separate smaller contracts, into a solicitation for a single contract that is likely to be unsuitable for award to a small business concern due to: • The diversity, size, or specialized nature of the elements of the performance specified, • The aggregate dollar value of the anticipated award, • The geographical dispersion of the contract performance sites, or • Any combination of the factors above

burden

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

Bureau of Industry and Security

null

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. Not to be confused with the term "debug."

business capability

A business capability is the core ability the organization needs to deliver requisite products and services and provide value. An example of a business capability is "just in time" inventory

management. This capability is different from other types of inventory management in that it optimizes resources to minimize shelf time in specific locations of the supply chain.

business case

null

business case analysis

The evaluation of alternative solutions for obtaining best value while achieving operational performance requirements balancing cost, schedule, performance, and risk. It is a structured methodology and document that aids decision making by identifying and comparing alternatives by examining the mission and business impacts (both financial and non-financial), risks, and sensitivities. The BCA concludes with a recommendation and associated specific actions and implementation plan to achieve stated organizational objectives and desired outcomes. For example, the goal of the Product Support BCA is to identify the Product Support Strategy that achieves the optimal balance between Warfighter capabilities and affordability.

business cost estimating

Management of acquisition funds including, but not limited to 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).

business enterprise architecture

The business enterprise architecture is a blueprint to guide the development of integrated business processes within DoD. It includes architectural viewpoints that display: capabilities, activities, processes, data, information exchanges, business rules, system functions, services, system data exchanges, technical standards, terms, and linkages to laws, regulations and policies.

business system

A business system is an information systems that is operated by, for, or on behalf of the Department of Defense, including: financial systems, financial data feeder systems, contracting systems, logistics systems, planning and budgeting systems, installations management systems, human resources management systems, and training and readiness systems. A business system does not include a national security system or an information system used exclusively by and within the defense commissary system or the exchange system or other instrumentality of the DoD conducted for the morale, welfare, and recreation of members of the armed forces using non-appropriated funds.

buy

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

Buy America Act

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.

BY

Base Year: Budget Year

C&P

Characteristics and Performance

C/PD

Cost/Pricing Data

C/S/A

Commands/Services/Agencies

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

Certification Authority: Competition Advocate: Contract Award: Control Account

CAAC

Civilian Agency Acquisition Council

CAD

Capabilities and Acquisition Division (J-8-Joint Staff [JS]) Computer-Aided Design

CADD

Computer-Aided Design and Drafting

CAE

Component Acquisition Executive: Computer-Aided Engineering

CAIV

Cost as An Independent Variable

calibration

Comparison of an item against a known standard.

CALS

Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support: Continuous Acquisition and Life-cycle Support

CAM

Computer-Aided Manufacturing

canceled appropriation

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

CAO

Contract Administration Office

CAP

Contractor Acquired Property: Critical Acquisition Position

Capabilities and Acquisition Division

A division of the Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment Directorate (J8) of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). Provides program evaluations and assessment, systems acquisition policy matters and advice, acquisition documentation and coordination, and coordinates support of Department-level acquisition review forums and boards. Also ensures integration of acquisition-related data in Functional Capabilities Board (FCB) discussions and analyses.

capabilities based assessment

A Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) analytic process. The CBA identifies capability requirements and associated capability gaps. Results of a CBA or other study provide the source material for one or more Initial Capabilities Documents (ICDs), or other JCIDS documents in certain cases when an ICD is not required.

capability

The ability to complete a task or execute a course of action under specified conditions and level of performance.

capability development document

A CDD (includes the Information System (IS) CDD variant) specifies capability requirements in terms of developmental Key Performance Parameters (KPPs), Key System Attributes (KSAs), Additional Performance Attributes (APAs), and other related information necessary to support development of one or more increments of a materiel capability solution. A sponsor approved draft CDD is necessary for a Milestone A acquisition decision and each RFP release in support of the Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR) phase of the Defense Acquisition System. A validated CDD is also necessary for each Development Request for Proposal (RFP) Release Decision Point and Milestone B acquisition decision. The CDD format is in the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) Manual, which is available online.

capability development document validation

Key decision point during the Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR) Phase. The requirements validation authority will validate the CDD (or equivalent requirements document) for the program. This action will precede the Development Request for Proposal (RFP) Release Decision Point.

capability development tracking and management

A web-based tool used by authors and reviewers of capability documents which enables customized workflow and access control for documents in work, and does not grant users access to data until the document owner grants permission. CDTM is accessed through a web browser using Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) or Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET).

capability drop

Specifies the performance characteristics of a relatively small increment of a capability solution included in a software build necessary for partial deployment of the overall capability solution, typically developed and fielded within a short period of time. It could be developed through a rapid prototyping effort with the user to ensure it meets their needs. A capability drop (CD) (or equivalent) could be developed directly from the definitions in the Information Systems - Initial Capabilities Document (IS-CDD) in the event of a more timely need for the capability solution. More commonly, multiple CDs (or equivalents) would be derived from a Requirements Definition Package (RDP) (or equivalent) or IS-CDD to deliver the overall capability solution defined in the RDP (or equivalent) or IS-CDD.

capability gap

The inability to meet or exceed a capability requirement, resulting in an associated operational risk until closed or mitigated. The gap may be the result of no existing capability, lack of proficiency or sufficiency in an existing capability solution, or the need to replace an existing capability solution to prevent a future gap.

capability gap assessment

A deliberate assessment of the future year's defense program that reviews Combatant Command Integrated Priority Lists and other issues and perspectives from the Services and other DoD components, relative to fielded materiel and non-materiel capability solutions, and development efforts, which may already be underway to address capability gaps. Part of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process.

capability maturity model

Originally developed by DoD's Software Engineering Institute (SEI), the Software CMM (SWCMM) 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.

capability maturity model integrated

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 prefers 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

null

Capability Need Statement

A high-level capture of mission deficiencies, or enhancements to existing operational capabilities, features, interoperability needs, legacy interfaces and other attributes that provides enough information to define various software solutions as they relate to the overall threat environment.

capability production document

Obsolete term. Not prescribed by the JCIDS Manual, 31 August 2018. The Capability Development Document update (CDD Update) replaced the CPD. CPDs that were already approved remain valid as requirements documents.

Source: JCIDS Manual

capability requirement

A capability required to meet an organization's roles, functions, and missions in current or future operations. To the greatest extent possible, capability requirements are described in relation to tasks, standards, and conditions in accordance with the Universal Joint Task List or equivalent DoD Component Task List. If a capability requirement is not satisfied by a capability solution, then there is also an associated capability gap. A requirement is considered to be 'draft' or 'proposed' until validated by the appropriate authority.

capability solution

A materiel or non-materiel solution to satisfy one or more capability requirements and reduce or eliminate one or more capability gaps.

capability viewpoint

The Capability Viewpoint (CV) and the Department of Defense Architecture Framework (DoDAF)-described Models within the CV were introduced into DoDAF V2.0 to address the concerns of Capability Portfolio Managers. In particular, the Capability Models describe capability taxonomy and capability evolution.

capacity analysis

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

CAPE

Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (Office of the Secretary of Defense - Director, CAPE)

CAPEC

Common Attack Pattern Enumeration and Classification

capstone concept for joint operations

Describes the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's vision for how the Joint Force will defend the nation against a wide range of security challenges. The CCJO emphasizes the Joint Force's support of defense strategic guidance for the protection of national interests. As the foundational concept document, the CCJO's development is similar to that of subordinate operating and supporting

concepts, however, the guidance, reviews, evaluation, and approval processes for the CCJO are as directed by the Chairman. The CCJO helps establish force development priorities to implement the vision for the future Joint Force and provides a bridge between strategic guidance and joint operating concepts in support of Joint Force development.

capstone threat assessment - obsolete

obsolete

CAR

Command Assessment Review (Air Force): Component Appointed Representatives: Configuration Audit Review

CARD

Cost Analysis Requirements Description

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

Category Management

The business practice of buying common goods and services as an enterprise to eliminate redundancies, increase efficiency, and deliver more value and savings from the Government's

acquisition programs.

CATEX

Categorical Exclusion

CATM

Computer-Aided Technical Management

cATO

continuous Authority To Operate

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 Plus

CBO

Congressional Budget Office

CBR

Chemical, Biological, Radiological: Concurrent Budget Resolution

CBRN

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

CBS

Cost Breakdown Structure

CBTDEV

Combat Development/Combat Developer Army/Marine Corps

CCA

Clinger-Cohen Act

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

CCEB

Combined Communications-Electronics Board

CCJO

Capstone Concept for Joint Operations

CCL

Commerce Control List

CCMD

Combatant Command (Also see COCOM)

CCN

Configuration Change Notice: Contract Change Notice

CCP

Component Cost Position: Consolidated Cryptologic Program: Contract Change Proposal

CCPO

Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office

CD

Capability Drop

CDD

Capability Development Document

CDI

Covered Defense Information

CDID

Capability Development Integration Directorate (Army)

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)

centralized management

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

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)

CERP

Commanders' Emergency Response Program

certification

1. In the context of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process, a statement of adequacy by a responsible authority for a specific area of concern in support of the review and approval of capability requirements documents, e.g., Net-Ready Key Performance Parameter (NR-KPP) certification by J6/Joint Staff or Intelligence certification by J2/Intelligence Requirements Certification Officer (IRCO)/Joint Staff. (Source: JCIDS Manual) 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 negotiation and signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 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

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.

CETPP

Combined Education and Training Program Plan (DSCA)

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

CGA

Capability Gap Assessment

CG-DCO-I

Coast Guard Director of International Affairs & Foreign Policy

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction

null

Chairman's program assessment

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 Commands' (CCMDs) priority requirements.

Chairman's program recommendation

Provides the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff's (CJCS) personal recommendations to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). It informs the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and influences resource decisions and development of the President's Budget (PB). The CPR articulate issues the CJCS deems important enough for the Secretary to consider when identifying DoD strategic priorities in the DPG. The CPR is informed by the annual Capability Gap Assessment (CGA) activities executed under the Joint

Capability Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process, and the assessment and prioritization of the capability requirement portfolios.

Chairman's risk assessment

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's (CJCS's) assessment of the nature and magnitude of strategic and military risk in executing the missions called for in the National Military Strategy (NMS), and may include recommendations for mitigating risk, including changes to strategy, development of new operational concepts or capabilities, increases in capacity, or adjustments in force posture or employment.

change management

Change management is the process of proactively preparing the user community for changes that will occur to an organization (because of the implementation of a business system, for purposes of this issuance).

change order

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

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.

characteristics and performance

All-source derived assessments of foreign military system capabilities and physical attributes.

charter (joint program manager's)

Formal document prepared by the lead Service with approval of the participating Services that delineates the program manager'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)

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 program manager's line of authority and reporting channels.

chemical, biological, and radiological 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 an updated CDD.

chemical, biological, and radiological 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 microorganisms 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 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 decontamination

The process of making materiel safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, rendering harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents and radiological contamination.

chemical, biological, and radiological environment

The environment created by chemical, biological, or radiological (CBR) contamination.

chemical, biological, and radiological hardness

The capability of materiel to withstand the materiel-damaging effects of CBR contamination and relevant decontaminations.

chemical, biological, and radiological, and nuclear mission critical

That subset of mission-critical systems with operational concepts requiring employment and survivability in a chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) or a nuclear environment.

chemical, biological, and radiological, and nuclear 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

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.

Chief of Naval Operations

null

chop

Concurrence acquired during coordination.

CI

Commercial Item: Configuration Item: Counterintelligence

CIA

Central Intelligence Agency

CIC

Critical Intelligence Category

CICA

Competition in Contracting Act of 1984

CID

Commercial Item Description

C-IED

Counter-Improvised Explosive Device

CIO

Chief Information Officer

CIP

Component Improvement Program: Critical Intelligence Parameter

CISP

Counterintelligence Support Plan

CITA

Commercial or Industrial Type Activities

CITIS

Contractor Integrated Technical Information Service

Civilian Agency Acquisition Council

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.

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

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 solely for eliminating minor irregularities, informalities, or apparent clerical mistakes in a proposal when contemplating an award without discussions.

Clean Water Act

null

CLIN

Contract Line Item Number

Clinger Cohen Act of 1996

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) Compliance

Requirement for all programs that acquire information technology (IT), including National Security Systems (NSS), at any Acquisition Category (ACAT) level, 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 that requires formal acquisition milestone approval, and that the DoD component not award a contract for the applicable acquisition phase until the sponsoring DoD component or Program Manager has satisfied the CCA requirements. The Milestone Decision Authority and Component Chief Information Officer (CIO), or designee, approve CCA compliance.

CLL

Component Level Lead

closed interfaces

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

CLR

Contingent Liability Report or Record: Customer Liaison Representative

CLS

Contractor Logistics Support

CLSSA

Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement

CM

Configuration Management; Contract Management; Category Management

CMAA

Cooperative Military Airlift Agreement

CMC

Commandant of the Marine Corps

CMI

Classified Military Information

CMIS

Configuration Management Information System

CMM

Capability Maturity Model

CMMC

Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification

CMMI

Capability Maturity Model Integration

CMMI-ACQ

Capability Maturity Model Integration - Acquisition Organizations

CMMI-DEV

Capability Maturity Model Integration - Development Organizations

CMMI-SVC

Capability Maturity Model Integration - Service-type Organizations

CMO

Contract Management Office

CMP

Configuration Management Plan

CMRE

Center for Maritime Research and Experimentation (NATO)

CNA

Center for Naval Analysis

CNAD

Conference of National Armaments Directors (NATO)

CNGB

Chief, National Guard Bureau

CNO

Chief of Naval Operations

CNS

Capability Need Statement

CNSSI

Committee on National Security Systems Instruction

CO

Change Order: Commanding Officer: Contracting Officer

COAA (Supporting an Urgent Operational Need)

Course of Action Analysis

coalition warfare program

null

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 (Also see CCMD)

COD

Cooperative Opportunities Document

Code of Federal Regulations

null

Code of Laws of the United States of America

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.

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.

COI

Critical Operational Issue

COIC

Critical Operational Issue Criteria

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

The process of analyzing, determining, and prioritizing requirements for doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, Soldier development, and equipment, and executing solutions, or in the case of doctrine, training, and materiel, initiating solutions, within the context of the force development process. (Army and Marine Corps)

COMDT

Commandant

COMINT

Communications Intelligence

Commander Operational Test & Evaluation Force

null

Commerce Business Daily - obsolete

obsolete

commercial item

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.

commercial, off-the-shelf

null

commercially available, off-the-shelf

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.

commitment of funds

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.

communications security

null

communities of practice

null

COMOPTEVFOR

Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force (Navy)

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.

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.

Competition in Contracting Act of 1984

null

competitive proposals

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

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. [International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (ISO/IEC/IEEE) Standard 24765:2010: Systems and Software Engineering – Vocabulary] 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 (COCOM), 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

null

component breakout

null

component cost estimate

null

component cost position

null

component live fire test and evaluation report

A report that addresses the results of Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) performed in accordance with the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) or LFT&E strategy or equivalent document. For programs under Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) LFT&E oversight, the lead operational test agency (OTA) will provide a DoD Component LFT&E report to DOT&E.

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.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

null

COMPT

Comptroller

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 engineering

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 aided manufacturing

null

computer aided software engineering

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 hardware

The physical equipment that makes up a computer system, e.g., terminals and storage devices, as opposed to programming software.

computer program

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

computer resources

One of the 12 Integrated Product Support (IPS) elements. The facilities, hardware, software, documentation, manpower, and personnel needed to operate and support mission critical computer hardware/software systems. The objective of this IPS element is to identify, plan, resource, and acquire facilities, hardware, software, and manpower and personnel necessary for planning and management of mission critical computer hardware and software systems, coordination and implementation of agreements necessary to manage technical interfaces, management of work performed by maintenance activities, and establishment and update of plans for periodic test and certification activities required throughout the life cycle.

computer resources – integrated product team

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

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

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

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

computer software component

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

An aggregation of software that is designated for configuration management (CM) and treated as a single entity in the CM process.

computer software unit

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

computer software units

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

COMSEC

Communications Security

concept decision - obsolete

obsolete

concept of operations

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.

concept of operations/operational mode summary/mission profile

Establishes the operational context in which the product of a Defense acquisition program will ultimately operate. Document is developed by the Service sponsoring the program, is used as the basis for a Capabilities Based Assessment (CBA), and is approved by the CBA sponsoring Component, at a minimum.

concept refinement phase - obsolete

obsolete

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 Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR) and Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD)) or activities (such as Developmental Testing (DT) and Operational Testing (OT)).

concurrent budget resolution

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.

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.

condition based maintenance

A form of maintenance based on real-time assessment of the system's condition, obtained from embedded sensors and/or external tests and measurements, to forecast incipient failures for corrective actions.

condition based maintenance plus

Expansion of the CBM concept encompassing other technologies, processes, and procedures, such as information system technologies, that enable improved maintenance and logistics practices.

Conference of National Armaments Directors

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

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. Represents the requirements, design, and implementation that define a particular version of a system or system component.

configuration identification

An element of configuration management, consisting of selecting the configuration items for a system and recording their functional and physical characteristics in technical documentation. Also, the current approved technical documentation for a configuration item as set forth in specifications, drawings, associated lists, and documents referenced therein.

configuration item

An aggregation of hardware, software, or both, that is designated for configuration management and treated as a single entity in the configuration management process. The entity within a configuration satisfies an end use function and that can be uniquely identified at a given reference point.

configuration management

A management process for establishing and maintaining consistency of a product's performance, functional, and physical attributes with its requirements, design and operational information throughout its life.

configuration management plan

null

Configuration Steering Board

Established by component acquisition executives (CAE) to review at least annually all requirements changes, critical intelligence parameter changes, and any significant technical configuration changes for ACAT I programs in development, production, and sustainment that have the potential to result in cost and schedule impacts to the program. De-scoping options will also be considered. CSBs will review potential requirements changes and propose to the requirements authority for validation those changes that may be necessary to achieve affordability or program goal constraints or that will result in a more cost effective product. Changes that increase cost will not normally be approved unless funds are identified and schedule impacts are addressed.

Congressional Budget Office

null

congressional hearings

A formal meeting of a congressional committee (or subcommittee) to gather information from witnesses for use in its activities (that is, the development of legislation, oversight of executive agencies, investigations into matters of public policy, or Senate consideration of presidential nominations).

Congressional Notification of Competitive Prototyping Waiver

Written notification to the Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States (if the basis of the waiver is excessive cost) when the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) decides to waive the competitive prototyping requirement at or prior to Milestone A for a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP). The letter typically summarizes what the program is developing and the cost benefit analysis provided by the Military Department that supports the MDA's decision to waive the competitive prototyping requirement.

Congressional Notification of Conducting DT&E Without an Approved TEMP

Written Congressional notification submitted by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) no later than thirty days after a decision is made to conduct Developmental Testing and Evaluation (DT&E) on a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) without an approved Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP). The notification must include an explanation of the basis for the decision and a timeline for getting an approved TEMP in place.

Congressional Notification of MDA Waiver of PDR before Milestone B

Written notification to the to the congressional defense committees by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) when the MDA waives the Preliminary Design Review (PDR) requirement at or prior to Milestone B for a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP). The notification letter typically summarizes the determination and the reasons for the determination that support the decision to waive the PDR requirement.

Congressional Notification of Post Milestone A Certification Program Deviations

Written notification by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) to the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days after notification from the Program Manager that a Pre-Milestone B Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) that has been certified in accordance with Title 10 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 2366a is projected to have cost growth of at least 25% or MS A to IOC schedule growth of at least 25%.

Congressional Record

The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress. For every day Congress is in session, an issue of the Congressional Record is printed by the

Government Publishing Office. Each issue summarizes the day's floor and committee actions and records all remarks delivered in the House and Senate.

CONOPS

Concept of Operations

CONPLAN

Concept Plan

consideration of technology issues

A requirement to monitor, evaluate, and promote acquisition programs for the communication and exchange of technological data among Defense research facilities, combatant commands, and other organizations involved in developing the technological requirements for new items for use by combat forces.

consolidated acquisition reporting system - obsolete

obsolete

constant dollars

A method of relating dollars from several different Fiscal Years (FYs) by removing the effects of inflation and showing all dollars to the value they would have in a specific Fiscal Year (FY) or Base Year (BY). Constant dollar series are derived by dividing current dollar estimates by appropriate annual price indices, a process generally known as deflating. The result is a time series reflecting prices as they would exist in the specified FY or BY - in other words, as if the dollar had constant purchasing power during that time. Any changes in prices would then reflect true changes in output. Constant dollar figures are commonly used for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) analysis and DoD cost-planning analysis studies.

constant year dollars

null

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 equipment or spare parts.

consumer price index

A measure of change over time in the buying power of the dollar, derived by comparing the price of like items during different 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

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.

continuity of operations plans

A document that sets forth procedures for the continued performance of core capabilities and critical operations during any disruption or potential disruption.

continuous Authority To Operate

The core concept to build software security into the software development methodology so that the authority to operate process (as with the testing process) is done alongside development. If done correctly, an authority to operate is nearly guaranteed once the software is release ready.

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

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

contract administration services

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, 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 re-determinable 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

A DD Form 1423 list of contract data requirements that are authorized for a specific acquisition and made a part of the contract. It is the standard format for identifying potential data requirements in a solicitation and deliverable data requirements in a contract. The CDRL provides a contractual method to direct the contractor to prepare and deliver data that meets specific approval and acceptance criteria.

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 type determination

- A requirement for the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) of a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) to select the contract-type for the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase of the program.
- In accordance with Public Law 112-239, Section 811, the prohibition of using a cost-type contract for production of an MDAP unless an exception is granted by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) and written certification of the need for using a cost contract is provided to the Congressional Defense Committees.

contract work breakdown structure

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 percentage of cost

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).

contracting activity

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

contracting officer

A person with authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings for the U.S. government. In DoD, these functions are often divided between the Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) and the Procuring Contracting Officer (PCO). See Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) and Procuring Contracting Officer (PCO).

contracting officer's representative

An individual, including a contractor officer's technical representative (COTR), designated and authorized in writing by the contracting officer to perform specific technical or administrative functions.

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 logistics support

Contracted weapon system sustainment that occurs over the life of the weapon system. Can also be defined as the performance of maintenance and/or materiel management functions for a DoD weapon system by a commercial activity or contractor sustainment of a weapon system that is intended to cover the total life cycle of the weapon system. CLS generally includes multiple integrated product support (IPS) elements, but does not include interim contractor support (ICS), a temporary measure for a system's initial period of operation before a permanent form of support is in place. CLS also excludes contractor sustainment support for a specific sustainment task that a Service would otherwise conduct itself, a typical example would be a weapon system's prime contractor providing sustaining engineering. Also called Long-Term Contractor Logistics Support.

contractor owned, contractor operated

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 purchasing system review

null

contractor support

An overarching term that applies to a contractor's materiel and/or maintenance support for a system.

contractor-furnished equipment

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

contractual data requirement

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

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.

CONUS

Continental United States

cooperative logistics supply support

The Supply Support 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 order to ensure that opportunities to conduct cooperative research and development projects are considered at an early point during the formal development review process of the Department of Defense in connection with any planned project, opportunities for cooperative research and development shall be addressed in the acquisition strategy for the project. The requirement to discuss opportunities for cooperative research and development will be satisfied via the International Involvement section in the Acquisition Strategy outline and will include consideration of foreign military sales.

cooperative opportunities identification

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

Refers to a range of international project/programs engaged in cooperative research, development, and acquisition (RD&A) in which DoD and a foreign nation, or nations, jointly manage efforts to satisfy a common need or requirement by sharing work, technology, costs, and resulting benefits through an international agreement. These programs range in scope from small bilateral science and technology (S&T) agreements to multi-billion dollar, multi-national programs.

cooperative project

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 bilateral or multilateral written agreement between the participants, or An equitable contribution by the participants to the full costs of the undertaking. 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).

cooperative project memorandum of understanding

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).

cooperative research and development agreement

null

cooperative research and development project

A project involving joint participation by the United States and one or more countries and organizations under a memorandum of understanding (or other formal agreement) to carry out a joint research and development program to develop new conventional defense equipment and munitions, or to modify existing military equipment to meet United States military requirements.

COP

Common Operational Picture: Community of Practice

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

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. 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.

COR

Contracting Officer's Representative

core logistics and sustaining workloads estimate

null

core logistics capabilities

A capability that is Government-owned and Government-operated (GOGO) (including Government personnel and GOGO equipment and facilities) to ensure a ready and controlled source of technical competence and resources necessary to effect an effective and timely response to a mobilization, national defense contingency situations, and other emergency requirements.

core logistics determination

A determination (positive or negative) of whether the weapon system or military equipment being acquired is necessary to enable the armed forces to fulfill the strategic and contingency plans prepared by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. If the core logistics determination is positive, an estimate of those core capability requirements and sustaining workloads are provided, organized by work breakdown structure and expressed in direct labor hours.

core mission area

DOD core mission areas identified under the most recent Quadrennial Roles and Missions (QRM) review are: Homeland Defense and Civil Support (HD/CS), Deterrence Operations, Major Combat Operations (MCOs), Irregular Warfare, Military Support to Stabilization Security, Transition, and Reconstruction Operations, Military Contribution to Cooperative Security.

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 because 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 account - obsolete

obsolete

cost analysis

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

cost analysis improvement group - obsolete

Obsolete

cost analysis requirements description

A detailed description of an acquisition program that is used to prepare the Independent Cost Estimate (ICE), Program Office Estimate (POE), Component Cost Estimate (CCE), Component Cost Position (CCP), and other cost estimates, as required. It is the common description and basis for analysis of the technical and programmatic features of the program. The CARD must be signed by the program executive officer and program manager and initially prepared to support the first milestone review after the Materiel Development Decision. Following the milestone review, updates of the CARD must be submitted annually to reflect the most recent President's Budget and the anticipated program objective memorandum. The CARD must be prepared and submitted by the program office in accordance with the guidance issued by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (DCAPE).

cost and software data reporting

The DoD system for collecting actual costs and software data and related business data. The resulting repository serves as the primary contract cost and software data (CSD) repository for most DoD resource analysis efforts, including cost database development, applied cost estimating, cost research, program reviews, Analysis of Alternatives (AoA), and life cycle cost estimates.

cost as an independent variable

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 one after.

cost benefit analysis

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

cost breakdown structure

A hierarchical system for subdividing a program into its various components, e.g., hardware elements and sub-elements, functions and sub-functions, etc., to provide for more effective management and control of the program, especially cost control.

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

An estimate of the cost of an object, commodity, weapon system, or service resulting from an estimating procedure or algorithm. A cost estimate has "context," that is, whether it is the cost to develop and/or procure, and/or to support and/or maintain the item of service and whether it is an incremental, total or Life Cycle Cost, or some other cost perspective. A cost estimate may constitute a single value or a range of values.

cost estimating methodologies

There are four principal cost estimating methodologies: 1) Comparison/analogy, 2) Parametric, 3) Detailed engineering/bottom up, and 4) Extrapolation from actual costs. Other methodologies include Expert Opinion (from Subject Matter Experts) and catalogue pricing.

cost estimating relationship

A mathematical relationship that defines cost as a function of one or more variables 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 using the accrual method of accounting.

cost model

A compilation of cost estimating logic that aggregates cost estimating details into a 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 its cost of processes, products, jobs, capitalized projects, etc..

cost overruns

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

Cost Performance Integrated Product Team

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

cost performance report - obsolete

Obsolete. See Contract Performance Report (CPR) and Integrated Program Management Report (IPMR).

cost plus award fee

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 provides for a fee consisting of (a) a base amount (which may be zero) fixed at inception of the contract and (b) an award amount, based upon a judgmental evaluation by the Government sufficient to provide motivation for excellence in contract performance. A CPAF contract may not be used to avoid establishing a Cost Plus Fixed Fee (CPFF) contract when the criteria for CPFF contracts apply or developing objective targets so a Cost Plus Incentive Fee (CPIF) contract can be used.

cost plus fixed fee

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.

cost plus incentive fee

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.

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 probability that a program will not meet its 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 cost objective is a cost savings. It differs from a cost avoidance in that a cost target has been set from which the savings can be measured. In cost avoidance, the amount is determined as the difference between two estimated cost patterns.

cost variance

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/pricing data

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

cost-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.

COTR

Contracting Officer's Technical Representative

COTS

Commercial, Off-The-Shelf: Commercially Available, Off-The-Shelf

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.

counterfeit material

An item that is an unauthorized copy or substitute that has been identified, marked, or altered by a source other than the item's legally authorized source and has been misrepresented to be an authorized item of the legally authorized source.

counterintelligence support plan

A formal and living plan describing activities conducted by a Defense Counterintelligence (CI) Component in support of a DoD research, development and acquisition program or activity with critical program information (CPI), at DoD-affiliated research, development, test and evaluation facilities, and at essential cleared defense contractors where CPI resides.

course of action analysis (supporting an urgent operational need)

Developed during the Pre-Development Phase of the urgent capability acquisitions process. The COAA replaces and serves as an Analysis of Alternatives, and is approved by the Milestone Decision Authority. It is a statutory requirement that meets the assessment requirements of Subtitle III of Title 40, U.S.C.

covered system

A 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 1 million rounds are planned to be acquired (regardless of whether or not it is a major system), or • A covered system modification likely to affect significantly the survivability or lethality of such a system.

CP

Change Proposal: Critical Path

CPA

Chairman's Program Assessment (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS))

CPAF

Cost Plus Award Fee

CPAM

Chief of Naval Operations Program Assessment Memorandum (Navy)

CPAR

Contractor Performance Assessment Report

CPARS

Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System

CPC

Corrosion Prevention and Control

CPD

Capability Production Document

CPFF

Cost Plus Fixed Fee

CPI

Consumer Price Index: Cost Performance Index: Critical Program Information

CPIC

Contract Policy and International Contracting (OUSD (AT&L)/Director, Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP))

CPIF

Cost Plus Incentive Fee

CPIPT

Cost Performance Integrated Product Team

CPM

Contractor Performance Measurement: Critical Path Method

CPO

Civilian Personnel Office

CPP

Cooperative Program (or Project) Personnel

CPPC

Cost Plus Percentage of Cost

CPR

Chairman's Program Recommendation (Obsolete - see Integrated Program Management Report (IPMR)): Contract Performance Report (Obsolete)

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

Chairman's Risk Assessment: Continuing Resolution Authority

CRADA

Cooperative Research and Development Agreement

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."

CRAG

Contractor Risk Assessment Guide

CRC

Control Reporting Center

CR-IPT

Computer Resources-Integrated Product Team

CRISD

Computer Resources Integrated Support Document

critical acquisition processes

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

critical application item

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

critical characteristic

A characteristic that analysis indicates is likely, if defective, to create or increase a hazard to human safety, or to result in failure of a system to perform a required function.

critical component

A component which is or contains information and communications technology (ICT), including hardware, software, and firmware, whether custom, commercial, or otherwise developed, and which delivers or protects mission critical functionality of a system or which, because of the system's design, may introduce vulnerability to the mission critical functions of an applicable system.

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.

critical design review

A multidisciplined 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's 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.

critical design review assessment

A system-level assessment conducted to inform the decision authority of the program's design maturity, technical risks, and the program's readiness to begin developmental prototype hardware fabrication and/or software coding with acceptable risk.

critical intelligence parameter

A threat capability or threshold established collaboratively by the requirements sponsor and the component capability developer, changes to which could critically impact 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

COIs are key operational effectiveness or suitability issues that must be examined in operational test and evaluation to determine the system's capability to perform its mission. COIs must be relevant to the required capabilities and of key importance to the system being operationally effective, operationally suitable and survivable, and represent a significant risk if not satisfactorily resolved. A COI/COIC is normally phrased as a question that must be answered in the affirmative to properly evaluate operational effectiveness (e.g., "Will the system detect the threat in a combat environment at adequate range to allow successful engagement?") and operational suitability (e.g., "Will the system be safe to operate in a combat environment?"). COIs/COICs are critical elements or operational mission objectives that must be examined, are related to Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) and Measures of Suitability (MOS), and are included in the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP).

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 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.

critical path method

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 program information

U.S. capability elements that contribute to the warfighters' technical advantage, which if compromised, undermines U.S. military preeminence. U.S. capability elements may include, but are not limited to, software algorithms and specific hardware residing on the system, its training equipment, or maintenance support equipment.

critical safety item

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

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).

critical technology

Those technologies that may pose major technological risk during development, particularly during the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase of acquisition.

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.

CRLCMP

Computer Resources Life Cycle Management Plan

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.

CRS

Computer Resources Support

CRSP

Coalition Readiness Support Program

CRWG

Computer Resource Working Group

CS

Cybersecurity

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

CSDR

Cost and Software Data Reporting

CSI

Construction Specifications Institute: Critical Safety Item

CSO

Collaboration Support Office (NATO): Commercial Solutions Opening

CSOM

Computer Software Operator's Manual

CSP

Critical Safety Process

CSS

Contractor Support Services

CSU

Computer Software Unit

CTA

Capstone Threat Assessment - Obsolete: Country Team Assessment

CTE

Cooperative Test and Evaluation Critical Technology Element

CTEA

Cost and Training Effectiveness Analysis (Army)

CTFP

Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

CTI

Covered Technical Information

CTO

Chief Technology Officer: Comparative Testing Office (OUSD (AT&L)/Assistance Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering (ASD(R&E)))

CTP

Critical Technical Parameter

CUI

Controlled Unclassified Information

cumulative average cost curve

A plot of the average cost of N units at any quantity N.

CUPS

Council on Uniform Procurement System

current estimate

Component and/or program manager's (PM's) most recent estimate of the program's cost/schedule/performance 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 cost/schedule/performance estimates of the Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) parameters are reported quarterly in the Defense Acquisition Executive Summary (DAES).

current level

The funding 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 also is considered 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

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

current year dollars, then-year dollars

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

CV

Capability Viewpoint: Cost Variance

CVE

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures

C-V-P

Cost-Volume-Profit

CWA

Clean Water Act

CWBS

Contract Work Breakdown Structure

CWD

Case Writing Division

CWE

Common Weakness Enumeration

CWP

Coalition Warfare Program

CY

Calendar Year: Current Year

cyber attack

An attack, via cyberspace, targeting an enterprise's use of cyberspace for the purpose of disrupting, disabling, destroying, or maliciously controlling a computing environment/infrastructure, or destroying the integrity of the data or stealing controlled information.

cybersecurity

Prevention of damage to, protection of, and restoration of computers, electronic communications systems, electronic communications services, wire communication, and electronic communication, including information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation.

Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification

A unifying standard for the implementation of cybersecurity across the Defense Industrial Base (DIB). The Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification framework includes a comprehensive and scalable certification element to verify the implementation of processes and practices associated with the achievement of a cybersecurity maturity level. CMMC is designed to provide increased assurance to the Department that a DIB company can adequately protect sensitive unclassified information, accounting for information flow down to subcontractors in a multi-tier supply chain.

cybersecurity strategy

Requirement for all acquisitions of systems containing Information Technology (IT), including National Security Systems (NSS). The Cybersecurity Strategy provides the program's plan for ensuring cybersecurity and will be reviewed prior to all acquisition milestone decisions, program decision reviews, and acquisition contract awards.

cyberspace

A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information systems infrastructures including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers.

cycle time

The time required to complete a predetermined number of article(s) of production.

D Level

Depot-Level Maintenance

D&F

Determination and Findings

DA

Decision Authority; Department of the Army; Developing Agency or Activity; Design Activity

DAA

Designated Approving Authority

DAB

Defense Acquisition Board

DAB Program

Requires an Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)) decision at each milestone or decision review point.

DAC

Defense Acquisition Circular

DACM

Director, Acquisition Career Management

DAE

Defense Acquisition Executive

DAES

Defense Acquisition Executive Summary

DAF

Department of the Air Force

DAG

Defense Acquisition Guidebook

damage effects

The results or consequences 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.

damage mode

Generally describes the way damage occurs.

damage mode and effects analysis

Analysis of a system or piece of equipment 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.

DAMIR

Defense Acquisition Management Information Retrieval (System)

DAMS

Defense Acquisition Management System (Obsolete - See Defense Acquisition System (DAS))

DAO

Defense Attaché Office

DAR

Defense Acquisition Regulation (See also Defense Acquisition Regulations Council)

DARPA

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

DARS

Department of Defense Architecture Registry System

DAS

Defense Acquisition System

DASA(DE&C)

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Defense Exports and Cooperation

DASC

Department of the Army Systems Coordinator

DASD

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense

DASN(IP)

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for International Affairs

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 and information viewpoint

Models within the Data and Information Viewpoint provide a means of portraying the operational and business information requirements and rules that are managed within and used as constraints on the organizations business activities.

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 center

A closet, room, floor or building for the storage, management, and dissemination of data and information. Such a repository houses computer systems and associated components, such as database, application, and storage systems and data stores. A data center generally includes redundant or backup power supplies, redundant data communications connections, environmental controls (air conditioning, fire suppression, etc.) and special security devices housed in leased (including by cloud providers), owned, collocated, or stand-alone facilities.

data item description

A document that specifically defines the data required of a contractor in terms of content, format, and intended use.

data management strategy - obsolete

obsolete

DAU

Defense Acquisition University

DAVE

Defense Acquisition Visibility Environment

DAWG

Deputy Secretary's (of Defense) Advisory Working Group (Obsolete - See DMAG (Deputy Secretary's Management Action Group))

DAWIA

Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act

DBC

Defense Business Council

DBDD

Data Base Design Document

DBS

Defense Business System

DBSMC

Defense Business Systems Management Committee

DCAA

Defense Contract Audit Agency

DCADS

Defense Contracting Action Data System

DCAPE

Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (Office of the Secretary of Defense) - See also CAPE

DCAS

Defense Contract Administration Services

DCC

Defense Cooperation Committee (U.S.-Singapore)

DCMA

Defense Contract Management Agency

DCMO

Deputy Chief Management Officer (of DoD)

DCMR

Defense Contract Management Regions

DCNO

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations

DCOR

Defense Committee on Research

DCR

DOTmLPF-P (Doctrine, Organization, Training, materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities-Policy) Change Recommendation

DCS

Deputy Chief of Staff: Direct Commercial Sales

DCS(I&L)

Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics (Marine Corps)

DDA

Designated Disclosure Authority

DDCA

Deputy Director, Cost Assessment

DDL

Delegation of Disclosure Authority Letter

DDN

Defense Data Network

DDR

Deputy Director for Requirements

DDTC

Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (State Department)

de facto standards

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

DEA

Data Exchange Annex

debug

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

Decision Authority

The official responsible for oversight and key decisions of programs that use the software acquisition pathway in accordance with this issuance and related component policies. The official designates a PM and supports them in tailoring and streamlining processes, reviews, and decisions to enable speed of capability delivery. The official may be the Defense Acquisition Executive, Component Acquisition Executive (CAE), or the Program Executive Officer, or other designated official by the CAE.

decision authority (Services Acquisition)

The individual responsible for ensuring that a proposed services acquisition is consistent with DoD's policies, procedures, and best practices guidelines for the acquisition of services through approval of the acquisition strategy.

decision support systems

The authoritative system for processing, coordinating, tasking, and archiving Joint Capability Integration and Development System (JCIDS) capability documents. JCIDS capability documents (Initial Capabilities Document (ICD), Capability Development Document (CDD) and updated CDD) are posted by the sponsor to KM/DS.

decrement

Directed funding level reduction for acquisition program(s).

DEF

Defense Exportability Features

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

The DAB is the Department's senior-level forum for advising the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)) on critical decisions concerning Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID programs. The DAB is composed of the DoD's senior executives. The DAB is chaired by the USD(A&S). Other executive members of the DAB include: • Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS) • Secretaries of the Military Departments • Under Secretary of Defense (Research & Engineering) • Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) • Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) • Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) • Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence and Security) • Chief Information Officer of DoD • Director of Operational Test and Evaluation • Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation • Director, Acquisition Resources and Analysis (executive secretary of the DAB). An Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM) will document decisions resulting from DAB reviews.

Defense Acquisition Executive

The individual responsible for supervising the Defense Acquisition System. The DAE takes precedence on all acquisition matters after the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense.

defense acquisition executive summary

DAES is the principal mechanism for tracking programs between milestone reviews. A DAES report is provided by the Program Managers (PMs) of Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs), Acquisition Category (ACAT) I to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)) each calendar quarter.

defense acquisition guidebook

A web-based resource for the Defense acquisition workforce, the DAG provides best practices, staff expectations, notional document formats (e.g., the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP)), and

lessons learned.

Defense Acquisition Management Information Retrieval 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 - obsolete

Obsolete

Defense Acquisition Regulations Council

The DAR Council is responsible for developing fully coordinated recommendations for revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), current edition, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), current edition, and the DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI), current edition that are responsive to overall DoD needs. The DAR Council consists of the DAR Council Director; the Deputy Director, who serves under the direction of the DAR Council Director; and a policy representative and a legal representative from each military department, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA).

Defense Acquisition System

The management process by which the DoD provides effective, affordable, and timely systems to the users. Approaches, phases, activities, and major decision points are defined within the Adaptive Acquisition Framework defined in DoDI 5000.02.

Defense Business System

An information system that is operated by, for, or on behalf of the Department of Defense, including: financial systems, financial data feeder systems, contracting systems, logistics systems, planning and budgeting systems, installations management systems, human resources management systems, and training and readiness systems. A business system does not include a national security system or an information system used exclusively by and within the defense commissary system or the exchange system or other instrumentality of the DoD conducted for the morale, welfare, and recreation of members of the armed forces using non-appropriated funds.

Defense Business Systems Management Committee

Organization that provides oversight of defense business systems. The Chair of the DBSMC, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, is the final approval authority for all statutorily required DBS certification and will document such decisions.

Defense Contract Management Agency

Independent combat support agency within the DoD that performs the contract administration function.

Defense Contract Management Agency (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 (company name)

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

Defense Contract Management Agency Contract Management Office

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.

Defense Finance & Accounting Service

null

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 § 142 of that Act.

Defense Information Enterprise Architecture

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 Systems Agency

null

Defense Information Technology Standards Registry

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 Intelligence Enterprise

The organizations, infrastructure, and measures to include policies, processes, procedures, and products of the Intelligence, Counterintelligence (CI), and Security Components of the Joint Staff, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), Military Departments (MILDEPs), and other DoD elements that perform National Intelligence, Defense Intelligence, intelligence-related, CI, and security functions, as

well as those organizations under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence and Security).

Defense Intelligence Threat Library

The online repository of Threat Modules.

Defense Logistics Agency

null

defense planning and programming guidance

Obsolete term.

defense planning guidance

Product of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process' planning phase. The DPG reflects the President's National Security Strategy (NSS), the Secretary of Defense's (SECDEF's) National Defense Strategy, and the Chairman's National Military Strategy (NMS). It also reflects results of the National Defense Strategy (NDS), and the annual Chairman's Program Recommendations (CPR). The DPG drives the development of the Program Objective Memoranda (POM) and Budget Estimate Submissions (BES).

defense priorities and allocations system

A regulation administered by the Department of Commerce (DoC) that implements the priorities and allocations authority contained in Title 1 of 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. 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 or Deputy Secretary of Defense. DO rated orders are 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.

Defense Production Act 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 nonpermanent 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 authorizes the President 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 Security Cooperation Agency

null

Defense Senior Leadership Conference

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

defense strategy review - obsolete

The Defense Strategy Review (DSR) is conducted every four years, during a year following a year evenly divisible by four, by the Secretary of Defense. The DSR is a comprehensive examination of the national defense strategy, force structure, modernization plans, posture, infrastructure, budget plan, and other elements of the defense program and policies of the United States with a view toward determining and expressing the defense strategy of the United States and establishing a defense program. The DSR is conducted in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The DSR replaced the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) in 2014.

Defense Systems Management College

An organizational element of the Defense Acquisition University (DAU) at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the Defense Systems Management College (DSMC) is chartered to provide executive level training, international acquisition management training, and requirements certification training. DSMC also performs consulting, and research.

defense working capital fund

A revolving fund using a business-like buyer-and seller approach with the goal of breaking even over the long term. Stabilized rates or prices are generally established each fiscal year. DWCF stabilized rates or prices are adjusted for sales to Foreign Military Sales customers to include an amount for unfunded civilian retirement and post-retirement health benefits costs.

deferral of budget authority

Any action or inaction by any officer or employee of the United States that withholds, delays, or effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of budgetary resources, including the establishment of reserves under the Antideficiency Act (ADA). 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. Deferrals may not extend beyond the end of the fiscal year in which the message reporting the deferral is transmitted and may be overturned by the passage of an impoundment resolution by either House of Congress.

deficiency

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. In contract management, a material failure of a proposal to meet a Government requirement or a combination of significant weaknesses in a proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance to an unacceptable level.

definite quantity contract

Provides for delivery of a definite quantity of specific supplies or services for a fixed period, with deliveries or performance to be scheduled at designated locations upon order.

definitization

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

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.

deliberate staffing and validation process

One of the Joint Capability Integration and Development System (JCIDS) staffing processes for other than emergent/urgent capability requirements and includes review and assignment of a Joint Staffing

Designator by the Gatekeeper (Deputy Director, Joint Staff J8) upon receipt of a new JCIDS document via the Knowledge Management/Decision Support (KM/DS) System, review by the cognizant Functional Capability Board Working Group (FCB WG) and FCB, adjudication of FCB WG/FCB comments by the Sponsor, and validation of the document and upload to the KM/DS system. The target for completion of a document deliberate staffing and validation cycle is 83 calendar days.

delta

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

DEMIL

Demilitarization

demilitarization

The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive capability inherent in certain types of equipment or materiel. The term includes mutilation, 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 and 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 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. Program Elements (PEs) in this category involve efforts between Milestone A and Milestone B.

Department of Commerce

null

Department of Defense Architecture Registry System

The DOD architecture registry provides web based access to architecture artifacts for sharing and collaboration.

Department of Defense 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.

Department of Defense data services environment

DoD registry that provides an on-line repository enabling developers to reuse, understand, and share existing data assets. It addresses structural and semantic metadata such as schemas, Web service description language, stylesheets, and taxonomies, descriptive metadata about proposed and approved Authoritative Data Sources (ADSs), including their relationships and their responsible governance authorities, and descriptive, semantic, and structural metadata about services and other functional capabilities, including service definitions and specifications that can be discovered for subsequent use. The DSE has a Web-based interface with streamlined metadata registration and discovery capabilities that support the visibility of DoD operational capabilities, data standards, and data needs. The DSE provides a number of service interfaces supporting both design-time and run-time access to metadata, and it interacts with other registries and repositories through Open Search federation.

Department of Defense Enterprise Architecture

A federation of descriptions that provide context and rules for accomplishing the mission of the DoD. These descriptions are developed and maintained at the Department, Capability Area, and Component levels and collectively define the people, processes, and technology required in the "current" and "target" environments, and the roadmap for transition to the target environment.

Department of Defense information network

The set of information capabilities, and associated processes for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on-demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel, whether interconnected or stand-alone, including owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, other associated services, and national security systems.

Department of Defense Information Technology Standards Registry

A registry of Information Technology (IT) standards which are selected through a defined governance process. It contains the minimal set of rules governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of IT system parts or elements, whose purpose is to ensure that a conformant system satisfies a specified set of requirements. It defines the service areas, interfaces, standards (DISR elements), and standards profiles applicable to all DoD systems. Use of the DISR is mandated for the development and acquisition of new or modified fielded IT systems throughout the DoD.

Department of Defense metadata registry - obsolete

Managed by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), the DMR 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).

Department of Energy

null

Department of Homeland Security

null

Department of the Navy

The executive part of the Department of the Navy at the seat of government, the headquarters, United States Marine Corps, the entire operating forces of the United States Navy and of the United States Marine Corps, including the Reserve Component of such forces, all field activities, headquarters, forces, bases, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Navy, and the United States Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy pursuant to law.

deploy/deployment

1. Fielding a weapon system by placing it into operational use with units in the field/fleet. 2. A deployment either introduces a new release into the production environment or expands the user base of existing functionality. Deployment includes training and business systems operations activities such as help desk support. Source: DoDI 5000.75, Business Systems Requirements and Acquisition

deployment plan

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

depot maintenance

Maintenance performed on materiel requiring major overhaul or a complete rebuilding 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 normally available at the lower maintenance levels.

DEPSECDEF

Deputy Secretary of Defense

Deputy Secretary's Advisory Working Group

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.

Deputy Secretary's Management Action Group

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.

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.

DESC

Defense Electronic Supply Center

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

The integration of the quantitative design characteristics of systems engineering (reliability, maintainability, etc.) with the functional logistics elements. Design interface reflects the driving relationship of system design parameters to product support resource requirements. These design parameters are expressed in operational terms rather than as inherent values and specifically relate to

system requirements. Product support requirements are derived to ensure the system meets its availability goals, and to effectively balance design and support costs of the system. Basic items that need to be considered as part of design interface include:

- Reliability
- Maintainability
- Supportability
- IPS Elements
- Affordability
- Configuration Management (CM)
- Safety requirements
- Environmental and hazardous material (HAZMAT) requirements
- Human Systems Integration (HSI)
- Anti-Tamper
- Habitability
- Disposal
- Legal requirements

design parameters

Qualitative and quantitative aspects of physical and functional characteristics of a component, device, product, or system that are input to its design process. Design parameters determine cost, design, and risk tradeoffs in the item's development.

design readiness review - obsolete

obsolete

design-to-cost

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 now is those explicit design actions undertaken to meet cost objectives. 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

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

null

determination and findings

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

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 that 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 request for proposal release cost assessment

A cost analysis performed to support the Development Request for Proposal (RFP) Release Decision Point. The type of cost analysis varies depending on the program and the information that is needed to support the decision to release the RFP.

development request for proposal release decision point

The Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) reviews the results of the Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR) Phase to ensure, prior to the release of the solicitation for EMD, that an executable and affordable program has been planned using a sound business and technical approach; that the program requirements to be proposed against are firm and clearly state; that the risk of committing to development (and eventually production) has been adequately reduced; that program security has been accommodated; and the program strategy and business approach are structured to provide value to the government while treating industry fairly. Following a successful Development Request for Proposal (RFP) Release decision, the MDA authorizes release of the final RFP for the EMD contract. The MDA determines the preliminary low-rate initial production (LRIP) quantity or, for an AIS, the scope of limited deployment at this decision point.

development specification - obsolete

obsolete

Development, Security, and Operations

An organizational software engineering culture and practice that aims at unifying software development (Dev), security (Sec) and operations (Ops). The main characteristic of DevSecOps is to automate, monitor, and apply security at all phases of the software lifecycle: plan, develop, build, test, release, deliver, deploy, operate, and monitor. In DevSecOps, testing and security are shifted left

through automated unit, functional, integration, and security testing this is a key DevSecOps differentiator since security and functional capabilities are tested and built simultaneously.

developmental configuration

Includes the set of technical baselines (Functional, Allocated, and 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.

developmental test and evaluation

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.

developmental test and evaluation exception reporting

An annual report to Congress submitted by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) no later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year that reports on each case in which a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) proceeded with implementing a Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) that included a Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E) plan disapproved by Deputy Assist Secretary of Defense (Developmental Testing and Evaluation) (DASD(DT&E)), or in which an MDAP proceeded to Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) following an assessment by the DASD(DT&E) that the program was not ready for operational testing.

deviation

A specific written authorization to depart from a particular requirement(s) of an item's current approved configuration documentation for a specific number of units or a specified period of time, and to accept an item which is found to depart from specified requirements, but nevertheless is considered suitable for use "as is" or after repair by an approved method. (A deviation differs from an engineering change in that an approved engineering change requires corresponding revision of the item's current approved configuration documentation, whereas a deviation does not.)

DevSecOps

Development, Security, and Operations

DevSecOps Pipeline

A collection of DevSecOps tools, upon which the DevSecOps process workflows can be created and executed. DevSecOps tools are comprised of a tailored series of software products configured to integrate end-to-end software definition, design, development, test, delivery, and potentially deployment in a highly automated and secure way.

DFARS

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

DFAS

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

DHS

Department of Homeland Security

DIA

Defense Intelligence Agency

DIACAP

Department of Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process

DIAD

Defense Intelligence Agency Directive

DIAI

Defense Intelligence Agency Instruction

DIB

Defense Industrial Base

DID

Data Item Description

DIE

Defense Intelligence Enterprise

DIEA

Department of Defense Information Enterprise Architecture

digital artifact

An artifact produced within, or generated from, the digital engineering ecosystem. These artifacts provide data for alternative views to visualize, communicate, and deliver data, information, and knowledge to stakeholders.

digital engineering

An integrated digital approach that uses authoritative sources of systems' data and models as a continuum across disciplines to support lifecycle activities from concept through disposal.

digital engineering ecosystem

The interconnected infrastructure, environment, and methodology (process, methods, and tools) used to store, access, analyze, and visualize evolving systems' data and models to address the needs of the stakeholders.

digital system model

A digital representation of a defense system, generated by all stakeholders that integrates the authoritative technical data and associated artifacts which define all aspects of the system for the specific activities throughout the system lifecycle.

digital thread

An extensible, configurable and component enterprise-level analytical framework that seamlessly expedites the controlled interplay of authoritative technical data, software, information, and knowledge in the enterprise data-information-knowledge systems, based on the Digital System Model template, to inform decision makers throughout a system's life cycle by providing the capability to access, integrate and transform disparate data into actionable information.

digital twin

An integrated multiphysics, multiscale, probabilistic simulation of an as-built system, enabled by Digital Thread, that uses the best available models, sensor information, and input data to mirror and predict activities/performance over the life of its corresponding physical twin.

diminishing manufacturing sources and material shortages

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 the 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 or that cause shortages that may endanger an ongoing production capability and/or the life-cycle support of a weapon system or any training, support, or test equipment already in the field. Ultimately, DMSMS issues affect materiel readiness and operational availability, which, in turn, affect both combat operations and safety. This situation also may cause shortages that endanger the life-cycle support and capability of the weapon system or equipment.

diminishing manufacturing sources and material shortages program capability levels

Standardized, quantifiable evaluation of a program's DMSMS capability by program levels: • Level 1 represents minimal DMSMS management capability, largely reactive practices. • Level 2 represents a DMSMS management capability with practices somewhat proactive in situations where proactive practices are needed. • Level 3 represents a DMSMS management capability with proactive practices that are used when needed. • Level 4 represents a robust DMSMS management capability, with comprehensive efforts applied whenever required.

DIPEC

Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center

DIPEP

Defense Intelligence Personnel Exchange Program

direct commercial sales

Commercial exports of defense articles, services, and training licensed under the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), made by U.S. defense industry directly to a foreign government. Direct Commercial Sales transactions are not administered by DoD and do not normally include a government-to-government agreement. The required U.S. Government controls are implemented through licensing by the Department of State.

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 such as labor.

direct engineering

Engineering effort directly related to specific end products.

direct labor costs

Labor specifically identified with a particular final cost objective. Manufacturing direct labor includes fabrication, assembly, inspection, and test for constructing the 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 by industrial engineers for a direct labor operation.

direct materials

The cost of material used in making the product. 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.

directive

An official action requiring a company to deliver an item or to take other action within a specified period. 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.

directive type memorandum

One of several forms of a DoD Issuance (e.g., DoD Directives (DoDDs), DoD Manuals, DoD Instructions (DoDIs)) used to issue or change or cancel DoD policy. DTMs are usually issued when time constraints mandate such an action. DTMs do not permanently change or supplement existing issuances, and are effective for not more than 180 days from the date signed, unless extended. Ultimately DTMs are incorporated into an existing DoD issuance, converted to a new DoD issuance, reissued, or cancelled.

director, cost assessment and program evaluation

The functions and personnel from the Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) were transferred to the Office of the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (DCAPE) within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) by the Weapon System Acquisition Reform Act (WSARA) of 2009. DCAPE is the Principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense and other senior officials in the DoD for independent cost assessment, program evaluation, and analysis. Within the office of DCAPE, the Deputy Director for Cost Assessment oversees policy and procedures for cost estimating and conducts independent cost estimates for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and Major Automated Information Systems (MAIS).

director, operational test and evaluation

Principal staff assistant and senior advisor to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) on operational test and evaluation (OT&E) and Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) in the DoD. DOT&E is responsible for issuing DoD OT&E and LFT&E policy and procedures, reviewing and analyzing the results of OT&E conducted for each Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) and LFT&E for covered systems, providing independent assessments to the SECDEF, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics ([USD(AT&L]), and Congress on OT&E and LFT&E, making budgetary and financial recommendations to the SECDEF regarding OT&E and LFT&E, and overseeing major DoD acquisition programs to ensure OT&E and LFT&E is adequate to confirm operational effectiveness and suitability of the defense system for combat use.

DISA

Defense Information Systems Agency

DISAM

Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management

disbursements

Amounts paid by Federal Agencies, by cash or cash equivalent, during the fiscal year to liquidate government obligations. The term "disbursement" often is used interchangeably with the term "outlay." In budgetary usage, gross disbursements represent the number of checks issued plus the amount of cash, or other payments made 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. For purposes of matching a disbursement to its proper obligation, the term disbursement refers to the amount charged to a separate line of accounting.

discounting

The process of reducing a future dollar 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.

DISN

Defense Information Systems Network

disposal

1. The second effort of the Operations and Support (O&S) phase. At the end of its useful life, a system will 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, in accordance with the Product Support Strategy. Disposal planning will include consideration of retirement, disposition, and reclamation.

disposition authority's report to the component acquisition executive (urgent need)

Prepared by the Disposition Official who is appointed by the DoD Component to recommend disposition of an urgent need solution. The report is due to the Component Acquisition Executive no later than 1 year after the program enters the Operations and Support phase (or earlier if directed by the DoD Component).

DISR

Department of Defense Information Technology Standards Registry

distributed product description

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.

DITL

Defense Intelligence Threat Library

DIV

Data and Information Viewpoint

DLA

Defense Logistics Agency: Distribution License Agreement (State Department)

DMAG

Deputy's Management Action Group

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

doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities and policy analysis

Possible non-materiel solutions identified as a result of a Capabilities-Based Assessment (CBA) or other study to satisfy a gap in capability requirements.

document sponsor

The organization submitting a Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) document. Solution sponsors for successor documents – Capability Development Documents (CDDs), updated CDDs, and Joint DOTmLPPF-P Change Recommendations (Joint DCRs) - may be different than the Requirement Sponsors for initial documents – Initial Capabilities Documents (ICDs), Urgent Operational Needs (UONs), Joint UONs (JUONs), and Joint Emergent Operational Needs (JEONs).

Source: JCIDS Manual

documentation

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. 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

Department of Defense

DoD architectural framework

Serves as the overarching, comprehensive framework and conceptual model enabling the development of architectures to facilitate the ability of Department of Defense (DoD) managers at all levels to make key decisions more effectively through organized information sharing across the DoD, Joint Capability Areas (JCAs), Mission, Component, and Program boundaries. The DoDAF serves as one of the principal pillars supporting the DoD Chief Information Officer (CIO) in his responsibilities for development and maintenance of architectures required under the Clinger-Cohen Act. It also provides extensive guidance on the development of architectures supporting the adoption and execution of Net-centric services within the Department. (DoDAF Version 2.02)

DoD component acquisition executive

Secretaries of the military departments or heads of agencies with the power of re-delegation. 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 component cost estimate

Documents the cost analysis conducted by the Service Cost Agency (SCA) in cases where the SCA does not develop an Independent Cost Estimate (ICE). This cost analysis may range from: • a SCA non-advocate estimate, • an independent SCA assessment of another government estimate, or • Other SCA cost analysis, as determined by the SCA and reflected in DoD Component policy

DoD component cost position

The cost position established by the DoD Component that is derived from the DoD Component Cost Estimate and the Program Office Estimate per DoD Component policy prior to Milestones A, B, and C and the Full Rate Production decision. It must be signed by the DoD Component Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cost and Economics (or defense agency equivalent) and include a date of record.

DoD component live fire test and evaluation report

A report that addresses the results of the LFT&E performed in accordance with the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) (or LFT&E strategy or equivalent document). For programs under the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) LFT&E oversight, the lead operational test agency (OTA) will provide a DoD Component LFT&E report to DOT&E.

DoD component pre-certification authority (160849)

The Military Department Chief Management Officer (CMO), the Defense Agency Director, or a designee approved by the DoD Deputy CMO (DCMO). Prior to the Materiel Development Decision (MDD) or any subsequent milestone decision, the DoD Component PCA must determine that: 1) The DBS is in compliance with the enterprise architecture. 2) The business process supported by the DBS is or will be as streamlined and efficient as practicable. 3) The need to tailor commercial-off-the-shelf systems to meet or incorporate unique requirements or unique interfaces has been eliminated or reduced to the extent practical. 4) The DBS is necessary to: a) Achieve a critical national security capability, or address a critical requirement in an area such as safety or security, or b) Prevent a significant adverse effect on a project that is needed to achieve an essential capability, taking into consideration the alternative solutions for preventing such adverse effect. The PCA's determination will be documented

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 (CCMDs), the Office of the Inspector General (IG) of the DoD, the defense agencies, DoD field activities, and all other organization entities within the DoD.

DoD IE

Department of Defense Information Enterprise

DoDAF

Department of Defense Architecture Framework

DoDD

Department of Defense Directive

DoDI

Department of Defense Instruction

DoDIC

Department of Defense Identification Code Department of Defense Intelligence Community (See Defense Intelligence Enterprise)

DoDIG

Department of Defense Inspector General

DoDIIS

Department of Defense Intelligence Information System

DODIN

Department of Defense Information Network

DoDISS

Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards

DOE

Department of Energy: Design of Experiments

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.

DON

Department of the Navy

DoS

Department of State

DOT & E

Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD])

DOT & E report on initial operational test and evaluation

For programs under Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) oversight, the DOT&E will submit an IOT&E report to the Secretary of Defense and the congressional defense committees before a program may proceed beyond Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) or proceed beyond limited deployment. The report addresses the adequacy of the IOT&E performed and evaluates the operational effectiveness and suitability of the covered platform or weapon system. For systems under LFT&E oversight, a combined IOT&E and LFT&E report may apply that evaluates the survivability and/or lethality of the system in addition to effectiveness and suitability.

DOTmLPF-P

Doctrine, Organization, Training, materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities-Policy (JCIDS Manual)

DOTmLPF-P change recommendation

A DOTmLPF-P Change Recommendation (DCR) (either Component-specific or Joint) proposes non-materiel capability solutions, which may serve as an alternative to, or complement of, materiel capability solutions. For non-materiel solutions that impact only the Sponsor organization, a DCR is not required as Components manage Component-specific DOTmLPF-P at their discretion. For non-materiel solutions that impact more than just the Sponsor organization, a Joint DCR is used to ensure all equities of all affected organizations addressed during review and validation.

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.

DPA

Defense Production Act (of 1950)

DPAP

Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy

DPARCA

Director, Performance Assessment and Root Cause Analysis

DPAS

Defense Priorities and Allocations System: Defense Property Accountability System

DPD

Distributed Product Description

DPEP

Defense Personnel Exchange Program

DPESO

Defense Product Engineering Services Office

DPG

Defense Planning Guidance

DPM

Deputy Program Manager

DPML

Deputy Program Manager for Logistics (Air Force)

DPP

Defense Program Projection

DPS

Decision Package Sets: Defense Priorities System

DR

Decision Review

draft request for proposal

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

DRDO

Defense Research and Development Organization (India)

DRFPRD

Development Request for Proposal Release Decision

DRMO

Defense Reutilization Marketing Office

DRPM

Direct Reporting Program Manager

DSA

Designated Security Authority

DSAA

Defense Security Assistance Agency

DSAMS

Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSCA)

DSB

Defense Science Board

DSCA

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

DSE

Data Services Environment

DSLCL

Defense Senior Leadership Conference

DSMC

Defense Systems Management College

DSN

Defense Services Network: Defense Switched Network

DSP

Defense Standardization Program: Digital Signal Processor

DSR - Obsolete

Defense Strategy Review

DSS

Defense Security Service

DSSP

Defense Standardization and Specification Program

DT

Developmental Test: Developmental Testing: Dwell Time

DT&E

Developmental Test and Evaluation

DT/OT

Developmental Testing/Operational Testing (combined effort)

DTAP

Defense Technology Area Plan

DTC

Design-to-Cost

DTIC

Defense Technical Information Center

DTICC

Defense Technological and Industrial Cooperation Committee (U.S.-ROK)

DTLCC

Design to Life Cycle Cost

DTM

Directive-Type Memorandum

DTO

Defense Technology Objective

DTRA

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

DTSA

Defense Technology Security Agency

DTUPC

Design-to-Unit Production Cost

DU

Dependable Undertaking

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.

dual source

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

DUSD

Deputy Under Secretary of Defense

DUSD(I&E)

Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment)

DUSD(L&MR)

Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics and Materiel Readiness)

DVO

Defense Visit Office

DWCF

Defense Working Capital Fund

E&MT

Equipment and Material Transfer

E3

Electromagnetic Environmental Effects

EA

Economic Analysis: Electronic Attack: Environmental Assessment: Executing Authority: Executive Agent

EAA

Export Administration Act

EAC

Estimate at Completion (Cost)

EAPROM

Electronically Alterable Programmable Read Only Memory

EAR

Export Administration Regulations

early on

An action or planning that should be accomplished at the beginning or early in system development to ensure adequate support.

early operational assessment

Typically an analysis, conducted in accordance with an approved test plan, of the program's progress in identifying operational design constraints, developing system capabilities, and mitigating program risks. For programs that enter development at Milestone B, the lead operational test agency (OTA) will (as appropriate) prepare and report EOA results after program initiation and prior to the Critical Design Review.

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

null

earned value management system

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.

EC/EDI

Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange

ECAC

Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center

ECC

Estimated Construction Cost

ECCM

Electronic Counter-Countermeasures

ECCN

Export Control Classification Number

ECD

Estimated Completion Date

ECM

Electronic Countermeasures

ECN

Engineering Change Notice

ECO

Engineering Change Order

economic analysis

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 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

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.

ECP

Engineering Change Proposal

ECR

Embedded Computer Resources

EDA

European Defence Agency: Excess Defense Articles

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

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.

EI

Enterprise Integration

EIC

Engineer in Charge

EIR

Equipment Improvement Recommendation (Army)

EIS

Environmental Impact Statement

EIT

External Information Technology

electromagnetic environmental effects testing

The impact of the electromagnetic environment (EME) upon the operational capability of military forces, equipment, systems, and platforms. E3 encompasses the electromagnetic effects addressed by the disciplines of electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), electromagnetic interference (EMI), electromagnetic vulnerability (EMV), electromagnetic pulse (EMP), electronic protection (EP), electrostatic discharge (ESD), and hazards of electromagnetic radiation to personnel (HERP), ordnance (HERO), and volatile materials (HERF). E3 includes the electromagnetic effects generated by all EME contributors including radio frequency (RF) systems, ultra-wideband devices, high-power microwave (HPM) systems, lightning, precipitation static, etc.

electromagnetic interference

Any electromagnetic disturbance, induced intentionally or unintentionally, that interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronics and electrical equipment.

electronic counter-countermeasures

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

Structured way of transmitting data held electronically from database to database, usually using telecommunications networks.

electronic protection

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

electronic warfare integrated reprogramming

Assessed, all-source intelligence data on adversary and non-adversary commercial systems, to include technical parametric and performance data, observed electronic intelligence data on foreign emitters from the National Security Agency, and engineering-value/measured data on domestic emitters.

element

A component of a system, may include equipment, a computer program, or a human.

ELINT

Electronic Intelligence

ELP

Estimated Launch Point

embedded computer resources

A system of computer hardware, computer software, data or telecommunications that performs functions such as collecting, processing, storing, transmitting and displaying information that is an integral part of a weapon or weapon system.

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.

EMC

Electromagnetic Compatibility

EMD

Engineering and Manufacturing Development (Phase of the Major Capability Acquisition process)

EMI

Electromagnetic Interference

EMP

Electromagnetic Pulse

enabling system element

An enabling system element provides the means for delivering a capability into service, keeping it in service or ending its service, and may include those processes or products necessary for developing, producing, testing, deploying and sustaining the system.

enactments

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.

enclave

Collection of computing environments connected by one or more internal networks under the control of a single authority and security policy, including personnel and physical security. Enclaves may be specific to an organization or a mission, and the computing environments may be organized by physical proximity or by function independent of location. Examples of enclaves include Local Area Networks (LANs) and the applications they host, backbone networks, and data processing centers.

end item

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

end state

An end state is a goal to achieve within the context of the business mission area.

energy key performance parameter

A mandatory KPP intended to ensure combat capability of the force by balancing the energy performance of systems and the provisioning of energy to sustain systems/forces required by the operational commander under applicable threat environments. Energy KPP values that affordably manage energy demand and related energy logistics and security risks without degrading mission effectiveness of the capability solution. The Energy KPP includes, but is not limited to, considerations for optimizing fuel and electric power demand in capability solutions, in the context of the logistical supply of energy to the warfighter, as it directly affects the demand on the force to provide and protect critical energy supplies. The Energy KPP includes both fuel and electric power demand considerations in systems, including those for operating "off grid" for extended periods when necessary.

Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase

The third phase of the Major Capability Acquisition process. The purpose of the phase is to develop, build, test, and evaluate a materiel solution to verify that all operational and implied requirements, including those for security, have been met, and to support production, deployment and sustainment decisions. The program will complete all needed hardware and software detailed designs. A critical design review assesses design maturity, design build-to or code-to documentation, and remaining risks, and

establishes the initial technical baseline. The EMD phase will end when the design is stable; the system meets validated capability requirements demonstrated by developmental, live fire (as appropriate), and early operational testing; manufacturing processes have been effectively demonstrated and are under control; software sustainment processes are in place and functioning; industrial production capabilities are reasonably available; program

security remains uncompromised; and the program has met or exceeds all directed phase exit criteria and Milestone C entrance criteria per the Milestone Decision Authority's direction.

engineering change proposal

The documentation by which a proposed engineering change is submitted to the responsible authority recommending that a change to an original item of equipment be considered, and the design or engineering change be incorporated into the article to modify, add to, delete, or supersede original parts.

engineering cost estimate

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

engineering development model - obsolete

Obsolete: Formerly, 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. Term was dropped from DoDI 5000.02 in 2013 but is still widely used.

ENSIP

Engine Structural Integrity Program

enterprise software initiative

A DoD effort to implement a software enterprise management process within the DoD. The goal is to create DoD-wide Enterprise Software Agreements (ESAs) that substantially reduce the cost of DoD common-use, commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software.

environment

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

Contains an estimate of whether a proposed system will adversely affect the environment or be environmentally controversial, in which case an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared.

environmental impact statements

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

environmental stress screening

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

EO

Executive Order

EOA

Early Operational Assessment

EOARD

European Office of Aerospace Research and Development (AFOSR)

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

EPR

Economic Production Rate

EPRA

Enterprise Performance Review and Analysis

EPROM

Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

EPS

Electronic Posting System

equipment reset

Equipment deployed to a theater of operations must be periodically refurbished to meet current theater requirements. Equipment reset is a critical activity that restores a unit to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with its future mission. Equipment reset encompasses maintenance and supply activities that restore, reconstitute, and enhance the combat capability of unit and prepositioned equipment that has been destroyed, damaged, stressed, or worn out beyond economic repair due to operations. Equipment reset repairs or rebuilds the equipment to specified standards. When appropriate, it enhances existing equipment by inserting new technologies, restoring selected equipment to meet current or future operational demands, and/or procuring replacement equipment. Equipment reset is accomplished by both depot-level and field level maintenance activities that perform major repairs, overhauls, and recapitalization (rebuilds or upgrade). Equipment reset is normally initiated with the rotation/return of equipment from an area of responsibility. It may also be performed in theater when practical. Equipment reset of systems common to two or more Services may be performed under inter-Service arrangements when advantageous in terms of cost, logistics footprint, or operational readiness.

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.

ERP

Enterprise Resource Planning

ESA

Engineering Support Activity

ESC

Electronics Systems Center (Obsolete - See Life Cycle Management Center (LCMC)) (Air Force)

escalated dollars

null

escalation

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

ESEP

Engineer and Scientist Personnel Exchange Program

ESF

Economic Support Fund (State Department)

ESH

Environment, Safety, and Health

ESI

Enterprise Software Initiative

ESOH

Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health

ESS

Environmental Stress Screening

estimate at completion

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

ETBA

Energy Trace and Barrier Analysis

ETP

Enterprise Transition Plan

ETR

Estimated Time to Repair

EUM

End-Use Monitoring

evaluation criteria

Standards by which accomplishments of required technical and operational effectiveness and/or suitability characteristics or resolution of operational issues may be assessed.

evaluations

Denotes the process whereby data are logically assembled, analyzed, and compared to expected performance to aid in systematic decision-making. It may involve review and analysis of qualitative or quantitative data obtained from design reviews, hardware inspections, Modeling and Simulation (M&S), hardware and software testing, metrics review, and operational usage of equipment.

event driven acquisition

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 because of any type of failure or malfunction, false alarm, or scheduled maintenance plan.

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.

EVM

Earned Value Management

EVMS

Earned Value Management System

EW

Electronic Warfare

EWG

Environmental Working Group

EWIR

Electronic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming

exclusive (non-exclusive) license

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

executable program

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

execution

The outflow or other depletion of assets or incurrence of liabilities (or a combination of both) during some period as a result of providing goods, rendering services, or carrying out other activities related to an entity's programs and missions, the benefits from which do not extend beyond the present operating period. In financial accounting and reporting, the costs that apply to an entity's operations for the current accounting period are recognized as expenses for that period.

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, directives 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

null

exit criteria

Exit criteria are specific events and accomplishments that must be achieved before a program can proceed further in the current acquisition phase or the next acquisition phase covered by the criteria. Exit criteria are selected to track progress in important technical, schedule, or management risk areas. They serve as gates to demonstrate the program is on track to achieve its final program goals and should be allowed to continue additional activities within an acquisition phase or for continuation into the next acquisition phase. Exit criteria are some level of demonstrated performance outcome (e.g., 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., inclusion of a particular clause in a follow-on contract) that indicates the program is progressing satisfactorily. Exit criteria are documented in the Acquisition Decision Memorandum.

expenditures

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.

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.

exploratory development - obsolete

Obsolete: Formerly, Research and Development (R&D) category 02 (6.02) 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 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 is that this category of effort is pointed toward specific military

needs with a view to develop and evaluate the feasibility, practicality, and parameters of proposed solutions. Exploratory Development precedes system specific research.

export administration regulations

null

extrapolation

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.

F3

Form, Fit, and Function Data

F3I

Form, Fit, and Function Interface

FA

Force Application: Framing Assumption

FAA

Federal Aviation Administration: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

fabrication

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

FAC

Federal Acquisition Circular

facilities and infrastructure

One of the 12 Integrated Product Support (IPS) Elements. It encompasses permanent and semipermanent real property assets required to support a system, including studies to define types of facilities or facility improvements, location, space needs, environmental and security requirements,

and equipment. It also includes facilities for training, equipment storage, maintenance, supply storage, ammunition storage, and so forth. The objective of this IPS Element is to identify, plan, resource, and acquire facilities to enable training, maintenance and storage to maximize the effectiveness of system operation and the logistics support system at the lowest total ownership cost.

fact-of-life changes

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).

FAD

Force Activity Designator

failure

This occurs when 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 mode

The consequence of the mechanism through which the failure occurs, that is, short, open, fracture, or excessive wear.

failure mode and effects analysis

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.

failure mode effects and criticality analysis

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

failure reporting, analysis, and corrective action system

A closed loop system used to collect data on, analyze, and record timely corrective action for all failures that occur during reliability tests. The system should cover all test items, interfaces between test items, test instrumentation, test facilities, test procedures, test personnel, and the handling and operating instructions.

failure-free warranty

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

fallback position

Alternative (second choice) position.

family of joint concepts

There are three categories of joint concepts: the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO), Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs), and Supporting Joint Concepts.

family of systems

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.

FAR

Federal Acquisition Regulation

FARA

Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1996

FASA

Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994

FAT

Factory Acceptance Test: First Article Testing

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.)

FC

Fixed Cost

FCA

Functional Configuration Audit

FCB

Functional Capabilities Board

FCBWG

Functional Capabilities Board Working Group

FCG

Foreign Clearance Guide

FCRC

Federal Contract Research Center

FCT

Foreign Comparative Testing Program

FD

Full Deployment

FDD

Full Deployment Decision

FDDR

Full Deployment Decision Review (Software Intensive Systems)

FDE

Full Deployment Evaluation (Air Force): Functional Domain Expert (Air Force)

FDO

Foreign Disclosure Office: Foreign Disclosure Officer

FDP

Funded Delivery Period

FDR

Final or Formal Design Review

FDTE

Force Development Testing and Experimentation

feasibility studies

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

FedBizOpps

Federal Business Opportunities System

Federal Acquisition Reform Act

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 (CASs)), authorized waiver of recoupment charges in Foreign Military Sales (FMS) of major defense equipment, and repealed redundant procurement ethics statutes.

Federal Acquisition Regulation

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 Acquisition Streamlining Act

null

Federal Aviation Administration

null

Federal Business Opportunities System

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

null

Federal Financing Bank

A government corporation created by Congress in 1973 under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. The FFB was established to centralize and reduce the cost of Federal borrowing as well as Federally-assisted borrowing from the public. Obligations are issued to the public by the FFB to finance its operations. Obligations are limited to \$15 billion unless otherwise authorized by the Appropriation Acts.

federal supply schedule

null

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

Resource levels established for a particular program that provide a way by which the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), or the Service Headquarters (HQ), can exert functional influence. Also appropriately called ceilings and floors used to protect resources.

FFB

Federal Financing Bank

FFF

Form, Fit, and Function (See Form, Fit, and Function (F3) Data)

FFP

Firm-Fixed-Price

FFRDC

Federally Funded Research and Development Center

FFS

Fee For Service

FFW

Failure-Free Warranty

FGI

Foreign Government Information

fielding

null

figure of merit

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

final assembly

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

final proposal revision

null

firm fixed price contract

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.

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

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 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 President's Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and for the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). Provides fiscal constraints that must be observed by DoD components in the formulation of their annual budget and by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Joint Staff (JS) in reviewing proposed programs.

fiscal year

A yearly accounting period. The federal government's fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 30.

FIT

Fault Isolation Tree

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 cost

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

fixed price award fee

null

fixed price contracts

A type of contract that provides for a firm price to the government, or in appropriate cases, an adjustable price.

fixed price economic price adjustment

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.

fixed price incentive contracts

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.

fixed price incentive firm target

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.

FLE

Future Logistics Enterprise

flexible sustainment

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.

flight readiness review

A subset of the Test Readiness Review (TRR) that is applicable only to aviation programs. It assesses the readiness to initiate and conduct flight tests or flight operations. Typically, FRR approval requires the aviation system to be under Configuration Management (CM), have a flight clearance issued by the technical authority and approved flight test plan(s), and discrepancy tracking and risk assessment processes in place.

flight safety critical aircraft part

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.

FLO

Foreign Liaison Officer

float

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

FLOT

Flotilla Forward Line of Troops

flow charts

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

flow diagrams

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

flow process charts

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

flowchart

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

flyaway costs

Costs related to producing a usable end item of military hardware, originally associated with aircraft. Includes the cost of creating the basic unit, that is, the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) elements of prime mission equipment (e.g., propulsion equipment, electronics, armament, etc.), system engineering, program management, system test and evaluation, warranties, engineering changes, nonrecurring start-up production costs, and other installed Government-Furnished Equipment (GFE). "Rollaway costs" and "sailaway costs" are analogous to "flyaway costs" for vehicles and ships, respectively.

FM

Financial Management

FMCS

Foreign Military Construction Services

FMEA

Failure Modes and Effects Analysis

FMECA

Failure Modes and Effects Criticality Analysis

FMF

Fleet Marine Force: Foreign Military Financing

FMFP

Foreign Military Financing Program

FMP

Fleet Modernization Plan (Navy)

FMPD

Financial Management Procedures Document

FMS

Flexible Machining System: Foreign Military Sales

FMSA

Foreign Military Sales Act

FMSO

Foreign Military Sales Order

FMSP

Foreign Military Sales Program

FOC

Full and Open Competition: Full Operational Capability

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.

FOIA

Freedom of Information Act

follow-on operational test and evaluation

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.

FONSI

Finding of No Significant Impact

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.

force protection key performance parameter

A Mandatory KPP that is intended to ensure protection of occupants, users, or other personnel (other than the adversary) who may be affected adversely by the system or threats to the system. Although an FP KPP may include many of the same attributes as those that contribute to the System Survivability KPP, the intent of the FP KPP is to address protection of the system operator or other personnel against kinetic and non-kinetic fires, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) and environmental effects, rather than protection of the system itself and its capabilities.

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.

forces

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

foreign comparative testing program

A DoD Test and Evaluation (T&E) program that 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

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 Military Sales Act

null

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 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. Literally: - Form: The shape, size, dimensions, mass, weight, and other physical parameters that uniquely characterize an item. For software, form denotes the language and media. - Fit: The ability of an item to physically interface or interconnect with or become an integral part of another item. - Function: The action or actions that an item is designed to perform.

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.

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.

FoS

Family of Systems

FOT&E

Follow-On Operational Test and Evaluation

FOUO

For Official Use Only

fourth generation language

A computer language designed to improve the productivity achieved by high-order (third-generation) languages and often, to make computing power available to non-programmers.

FP

Force Protection (Key Performance Parameter (KPP))

FPAF

Fixed Price Award-Fee

FPBD

Functional Plan Block Diagram

FPDS-NG

Federal Procurement Data System Next Generation

FPEPA

Fixed Price with Economic Price Adjustment

FPI

Fixed Price Incentive

FPIC

Fixed Price Incentive Contract

FPIF

Fixed Price Incentive (Firm Target)

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

framing assumption

Any supposition that is central in shaping cost, schedule, or performance expectations of an acquisition program.

Freedom of Information Act

null

frequency allocation application

Certification by the National Telecommunication and Information Administration (NTIA) that a candidate system conforms to the spectrum allocation scheme of the United States and its possessions. Requirements for obtaining spectrum support for new telecommunications systems, or major modifications of an existing system, are found in the NTIA Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management. Some host nations have similar certifications but requirements vary.

front end

null

FRP

Full-Rate Production

FRP DR

Full-Rate Production Decision Review

FRR

Flight Readiness 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: Functional Service Manager

FSN

Federal Stock Number

FSP

Flight Safety Part

FSS

Federal Supply Schedule

FTE

Full Time Equivalent

FUE

First Unit Equipped (date)

full and open competition

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

full deployment decision

FDD is the decision made by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) authorizing an increment of the program to deploy software for operational use.

full funding

1. The practice of funding the total cost of major procurement and construction projects in the Fiscal Year in which they will be initiated. The policy requires the total estimated cost of a complete, military usable 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 to execute their programs within cost. 2. A DoDI 5000.02 requirement for program initiation of an acquisition program. 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-years of the Future Years Defense Program as one of the criteria for the transition. For all acquisition programs, the MDA normally assesses full funding at all major decision points.

full funding certification memorandum

A Memorandum that certifies that the DoD Component will fully fund the program to the DoD Component Cost Position (CCP) in the current Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), or will commit to full funding of the CCP during the preparation of the next FYDP, with identification of specific offsets to address any funding shortfalls that may exist in the current FYDP. Required at Milestones A, B, and C and the Full Deployment Decision or Full Rate Production Decision reviews. The DoD Component Acquisition Executive and the DoD Component Chief Financial Officer must sign the Full Funding Certification Memorandum and include a date of record.

full operational capability

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 updated CDD.

full rate production decision reviews

Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) review to assess the results of Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) and initial manufacturing and deployment to determine whether or not to approve proceeding to Full-Rate Production or Full Deployment. Continuing into Full-Rate Production or Full Deployment requires demonstrated control of the manufacturing process, acceptable performance and reliability, and the establishment of adequate sustainment and support.

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.

functional analysis/allocation

null

functional area

A broad scope of related joint warfighting skills and attributes that may span the range of military operations. Specific skill groupings that make up the functional areas are approved by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC).

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.

Functional Capabilities Board

The FCBs are boards in the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) structure below the Joint Capabilities Board (JCB) that provide review and assessment of Joint Capability Integration and Development System (JCIDS) documents and adjudication of lower-level issues within their designated portfolios prior to review by the JCB, review/adjust Joint prioritization established by the FCB Working Groups, and perform other activities at the direction of the JCB or the JROC. Current FCBs are: - Force Support (FS) - Battlespace Awareness (BA) - Force Application (FA) - Logistics (LOG) - Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4)/Cyber - Protection

Functional Capability Board Working Groups

FCBWGs are the lowest level organizational structure of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). The FCBWGs provide initial review and assessment of Joint Capability Integration and Development System (JCIDS) documents and issues within their designated portfolios prior to review by the FCB, establish Joint prioritization of capability requirements within their portfolios, and perform other activities at the direction of the FCB Chair.

functional configuration audit

The formal examination of functional characteristics of a configuration item, or system, to verify that the item has achieved the requirements specified in its functional and/or allocated configuration documentation.

functional configuration identification

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 domain expert

OSD-level official who serves as the DoD-level lead for his/her respective service portfolio group. Each FDE is responsible for actively overseeing and improving the lifecycle processes of services acquisitions within his/her service portfolio group.

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

Joint Staff (JS) directorates that have the responsibility for the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities and Policy (DOTMLPF-P) - selected joint processes are 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 Joint Policy–J-5

Functional Service Manager

The lead for developing, coordinating, and resourcing the requirement and overseeing it throughout the acquisition process.

Source: DoDI 5000.74

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.

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 spreadsheet 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).

FUSL

Full-Up System-Level

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.

future years defense program

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 the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process cycle: submission of the concurrent Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)/Budget Estimate Submission (BES) (usually July/August), and submission of the President's Budget (PB) to Congress (early February the year following).

FVS

Foreign Visits System

FY

Fiscal Year

FYDP

Future Years Defense Program

G & A

General and Administrative Costs

gant charts

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.

GAO

Government Accountability Office

GAQA

Government Acquisition Quality Assurance

GAT

Government Acceptance Test

gatekeeper

The Joint Staff J-8/Deputy Director for Requirements serves as the primary Gatekeeper for the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System process and performs the following prior to documents entering staffing: 1) Reviews each document submitted, previous Joint Staffing Designator (JSD) to confirm the document is complete and ready for staffing, 2) Confirms that Capabilities Based Assessments, studies, and similar supporting materials for the document have been uploaded to the Knowledge Management/Decision Support (KM/DS) Studies repository, or if not appropriate for the KM/DS studies repository, have been linked and/or appended as attachments to the document, 3) May reject documents that are not properly formatted when format issues cannot be easily corrected during comment resolution. 4) Identifies lead Functional Capability Board (FCB) and supporting FCBs as needed, and 5) Assigns a JSD based on actual/potential acquisition category and Joint Staff equities.

GBL

Government Bill of Lading

GCCS

Global Command and Control System

GCS

Ground Control Site: Guidance Control Section

GDA

Government Design Activity

GDP

Gross Domestic Product

GE

Government Estimate

GEF

Guidance for Employment of the Force

general and administrative 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 equipment valuation

A DoD effort to use appropriate accounting standards for capital assets. Assets are capitalized by utilizing the full acquisition cost, to include modifications and upgrades, based on that full cost the asset is depreciated on financial statements over the course of the asset's useful life. Any equipment item, to include special tooling or special test equipment, may be subject to capitalization and depreciation based on the full cost of that item.

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 Services Administration

null

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.

GEOINT

Geospatial Intelligence

geospatial intelligence

Provides programs with mapping, charting and geodesy, geospatial information, imagery intelligence, and other GEOINT data, data products, and services to support operations, navigation, terrain visualization, targeting, and the characterization of the physical and manmade environments.

GES

Global Information Grid (GIG) Enterprise Services

GESP

Global Information Grid (GIG) Enterprise Service Profiles

get well

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

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

given

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

global information grid

The globally interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel. The GIG includes owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, other associated services, and National Security Systems. Non-GIG IT includes stand-alone, self-contained, or embedded IT that is not, and will not be, connected to the enterprise network.

global information grid technical guidance

An evolving web-enabled capability providing the technical guidance necessary for an interoperable and supportable GIG built on network-centric principles.

global positioning system

null

GNP

Gross National Product

GO/FO

General Officer/Flag Officer

go/no go

The decision on whether to proceed (with a program).

GOCO

Government-Owned Contractor Operated

GOGO

Government-Owned Government Operated

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).

GOTS

Government Off-the-Shelf

Government Accountability Office

Formerly the General Accounting Office. An agency of the legislative branch, responsible solely to the Congress, GAO audits all negotiated government office contracts and investigates 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

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

government contractors

An organization, or an individual, that provides goods or services to another organization or individual under terms specified in a contract. In defense acquisition, a contractor is normally the entity that provides goods or services to the DoD under the terms of a contract.

government furnished equipment

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

government furnished material

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

Property in the possession of, or directly acquired by, the Government and subsequently furnished to the Contractor for performance of a contract. Government-furnished property includes, but is not limited to, spares and property furnished for repair, maintenance, overhaul, or modification. Government-furnished property also includes contractor-acquired property if the contractor-acquired property is a deliverable under a cost contract when accepted by the Government for continued use under the contract.

Government Performance and Results Act of 1983

null

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-industry data exchange program

A cooperative reporting forum between government and industry participants seeking to reduce or eliminate expenditures of resources by sharing technical information essential during research, design, development, production and operational phases of the life cycle of systems, facilities and equipment.

government-owned contractor operated

A manufacturing plant that is owned by the government and operated by a civilian organization under contract to the government.

government-owned government operated

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

GPETE

General Purpose Electronic Test Equipment

GPLR

Government Purpose License Rights

GPOI

Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative

GPPC

Government Property in the Possession of Contractors

GPRA

Government Performance and Results Act of 1993

GPS

Global Positioning System

gross federal debt

Also called the national debt or Federal 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. Its two main components are debt held by the public and debt held by government accounts (also called intragovernmental holdings). Debt held by the public includes debt held by individuals, corporations, state and local governments, the Federal Reserve System, foreign governments, and entities outside the U.S. government less Federal Financing Bank (FFB) securities. Debt held by government accounts consists primarily of trust funds (e.g., social security and military retirement), revolving and special funds, and FFB securities. Debt held by the public is sometimes (erroneously) referred to as the Federal Debt.

GS

General Schedule

GSA

General Security Agreement: General Services Administration

GSBCA

General Services Board of Contract Appeals

GSE

Ground Support Equipment

GTG

Global Information Grid Technical Guidance

GTG-F

Global Information Grid Technical Guidance - Federation

guarantee

Congressional-language term for contractor warranty.

guidance for development of the force

Obsolete term

guidance for employment of the force

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.

HAC

House Appropriations Committee

HARDMAN

Manpower Planning for Hardware Source (Navy Marine Corps)

hardness

null

hardware assurance

An activity to ensure a level of confidence that microelectronics (also known as microcircuits, semiconductors, and integrated circuits, including its embedded software and/or intellectual property) function as intended and are free of known vulnerabilities, either intentionally or unintentionally designed or inserted as part of the system's hardware and/or its embedded software and/or intellectual property, throughout the life cycle.

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 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 minor differences in requirements should not be permitted to serve as a basis for the support of slightly different duplicative programs and projects.

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

HD/CS

Homeland Defense/Civil Support

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 and Acquisition Policy (DPAP), 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

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.

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.

HERO

Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance

HFE

Human Factors Engineering

HHA

Health Hazard Assessment

hierarchical organization

The classical or traditional type of organization with one person in charge—the Program Manager (PM)—of functional areas (budget, engineering, logistics, etc.), which can be further broken into sub-elements.

higher-order language

A programming language that requires little knowledge of the computer on which a program will run, can be translated into several different machine languages, 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 instructions for each program statement. Examples include Ada, BASIC, C, C++, COBOL, FORTRAN, PASCAL, and ALGOL. Also called Third Generation Language (3GL).

highly sensitive classified program

An acquisition special access program established and managed in accordance with DoD 5200.1-R, Information Security Program Regulation.

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.

HNA

Host-Nation Approval

HNS

Host-Nation Support

HOL

High-Order Language Higher-Order Language

HOOH

Home Office Overhead

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).

horizontal technology integration

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

host-nation support

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

House appropriations committee

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.

House armed services committee

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.

House budget committee

null

House hearings

A formal meeting of a House committee (or subcommittee) to gather information from witnesses for use in its activities (that is, the development of legislation, oversight of executive agencies, investigations into matters of public policy, or Senate consideration of presidential nominations).

House permanent select committee on intelligence

null

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

HTML

Hyper Text Markup Language

HUBZones

Historically Underutilized Business Zones

human capital

The education, training, work experience, and other attributes that enhance the ability of the labor force to produce goods and services.

human engineering

The application of knowledge about human capabilities and limitations to system or equipment design and development to achieve efficient, effective, and safe system performance at minimum cost and manpower, skill, and training demands. Human engineering assures that the system or equipment design, required human tasks, and work environment are compatible with the sensory, perceptual, mental, and physical attributes of the personnel who will operate, maintain, control and

support it. The terms Human Engineering and Human Factors Engineering are considered synonymous.

human factors engineering

null

human performance

A measure of human functions and action in a specified environment, reflecting the ability of actual users and maintainers to meet the system's performance standards, including reliability and maintainability, under the conditions in which the system will be employed.

human systems integration

The systems engineering process and program management effort that provides integrated and comprehensive analysis, design, and assessment of requirements, concepts, and resources for human engineering, manpower, personnel, training, system safety, health hazards, personnel survivability, and habitability. These domains are intimately and intricately interrelated and interdependent and must be among the primary drivers of effective, efficient, affordable, and safe system designs. HSI integrates and facilitates trade-offs among these domains, but does not replace individual domain activities, responsibilities, or reporting channels.

human-computer interface

null

HW or H/W

Hardware

HwA

Hardware Assurance

HWCI

Hardware Configuration Item

HWIL

Hardware-in-the-Loop

I Level

Intermediate Level of Maintenance

I&L

Installations and Logistics

IA

Implementing Agency (DSCA): Information Assurance

IA&E

International Acquisition and Exportability

IAC

International Armaments Cooperation

IB

Industrial Base

IBR

Integrated Baseline Review

IC

International Cooperation: Investment Category

ICA

Independent Cost Analysis: Interface Control Agreement

ICCR

Intelligence Community Capability Requirements

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

International Cooperative Program: Inventory Control Point

ICPG

Intelligence Community Policy Guidance

ICR&D

International Cooperative Research and Development

ICS

Integrated Country Strategy: Interim Contractor Support: Inventory of Contracted Services

ICT

Information and Communications Technology: Integrated Concept Team

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

idle time

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

IE

Industrial Engineering

IEAC

Independent Estimate at Completion

IED

Improvised Explosive Device

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

ILA

Independent Logistics Assessment

ILM

Intermediate-Level Maintenance

ILS

Integrated Logistics Support

ILSMT

Integrated Logistics Support Management Team

IM

Insensitive Munition: Investment Management: Item Manager

IMD

Intelligence Mission Data

IMDC

Intelligence Mission Data Center

immediate warfighter need

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.

IMP

Integrated Master Plan

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

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. At any time, either house of

Congress may 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.

IMS

Integrated Master Schedule

IMSC

Installation and Mission Support Center (Air Force)

in service review

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.

incentives

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.

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.

incremental funding

The phasing of total funding of programs or projects over two or more fiscal years based upon levels and timing of obligational requirements for the funds. This differs from the full funding concept where total funds for an end item, program or project are provided in the fiscal year of program or project initiation, regardless of the obligational requirement for the funds.

indefinite delivery contract

There are three types of indefinite delivery contracts: 1) definite quantity contracts, 2) requirements contracts, and 3) indefinite quantity contracts. The appropriate type of indefinite delivery contract may be used to acquire supplies and/or services when the exact times and/or exact quantities of future deliveries are not known at the time of contract award.

indefinite delivery indefinite quantity contracts

There are three types of indefinite delivery contracts: 1.) definite quantity contracts, 2.) requirements contracts, and 3.) Indefinite Quantity Contracts (IQCs). The appropriate type of indefinite delivery contract may be used to acquire supplies and/or services when the exact times and/or exact quantities of future deliveries are not known at the time of contract award. (FAR, Subpart 16.501-2)

indefinite quantity contract

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

null

independent cost analysis

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

An independent estimate for a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) or Major Automated Information System (MAIS). The term "independent" refers to both organizational and analytic independence. Organizational independence means that the cost estimate is prepared by an entity not within any organization that would unduly influence the estimate. Analytic independence means that the cost estimate is free of any bias or preconceived notions about the program's most likely cost. The estimate covers the entire life cycle of the program and includes sunk costs, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) costs, procurement, military construction, military pay, and operations

and maintenance costs. The Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (DCAPE) conducts ICEs and cost analyses for MDAPs. The ICE is also known as the "Will Cost" Estimate.

independent government cost estimate

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 logistics assessment

A disciplined and tailored review of a program's supportability. During system design, the ILA is used to identify, control or mitigate features that are likely to drive future Operating and Support (O&S) costs (affecting a systems O&S affordability goal and cap), and to assess sustainment readiness to support fielding. After fielding, the ILA is used to assess product support performance (to include evaluation of each of the program's Integrated Product Support Elements) to meet warfighter needs, sustainment metrics, O&S affordability cap, and to identify O&S cost growth and cost drivers.

independent program assessment

An independent, comprehensive, and systematic review of major space system managerial and technical progress. IPAs are designed to identify program cost, schedule, and performance risks, formulate risk mitigation plans, and provide feedback both to the program manager and the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA).

independent research and development

Research and development efforts by industry that are neither sponsored by a grant nor required in performance of a contract, and which consist of projects falling within the areas of basic and applied research, development, and systems and other concept formulation studies.

Independent Technical Risk Assessment

Provide a view of program technical risk, independent of the program and the chain of command leading to the MDA, consistent with Section 2448b of Title 10, U.S.C. Are conducted on all MDAPs before approval of Milestone A, Milestone B, and any decision to enter into low rate initial production or full-rate production. Pursuant to Section 2448b of Title 10, U.S.C., are required for programs either initiated or having a Milestone A after October 1, 2017. For programs initiated or having a Milestone A before October 1, 2017, ITRAs are regulatory and may be waived at the discretion of the USD(R&E). Will consider the full spectrum of technology, engineering, and integration risk. Are conducted and approved by the USD(R&E) on all ACAT ID programs. The USD(R&E) will determine ITRA approval authority for ACAT IB/IC programs, providing periodic written notification.

independent verification and validation

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

indirect cost

Costs that are not readily subject to treatment as a direct cost. Indirect costs are associated with two or more cost objectives, but not directly identifiable to a single contract. For example, indirect overhead costs support a particular function of the company such as factory maintenance, and General and Administrative Costs are indirect costs related to the general management and administration of the business unit as a whole. Each contract has both direct and indirect costs allocated to it.

indirect cost pool

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

industrial base

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 will be made available in an emergency for the manufacture of items required by the U.S. military services and selected allies.

industrial base capabilities consideration

Analysis that the skills and knowledge, processes, facilities, and equipment necessary to design, develop, manufacture, repair, and support a program are available and affordable. Defense industrial capabilities include private and public industrial activities.

industrial base 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

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 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

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.

INF

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces

information assurance

null

information exchange

DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF) data that support JCIDS capability requirements documents. Expressed as a series of architecture viewpoints that help in understanding the capability requirements and their traceability to the associated operational context. Viewpoints include: Operational, Capability, Services, Systems, Standards, Data and Information, Project and All.

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.

information resources management

Process of managing information resources to accomplish agency missions and to improve agency performance, including the reduction of information collection burdens on the public.

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.

information support plan

An information set supporting interoperability test and certification. 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. It is a requirement for all Information Technology (IT) programs, including National Security Systems (NSS), that connect in any way to the communications and information infrastructure. The ISP is entered through the Global Information Grid Technical Guidance Federation (GTG-F) portal, and contains or links to the Net-Ready Key Performance Parameter (NR-KPP) along with supporting architectural data. Instructions for completion of the ISP are found on the GTG-F portal.

information system

null

information systems capability development document

A variant of the Capability Development Document (CDD) designed to facilitate more efficient and timely software development efforts by implementing the Information Technology (IT) Box model. If a CDD describes a capability solution with a significant IS component, the validation of an Information Systems Capability Development Document (IS-CDD) may permit alternate document formats and delegated approval authority for flexibility in managing the IS capability development under the CDD without needing to revalidate an Information Systems Initial Capabilities Document (IS-ICD). IS-CDDs are not appropriate for software embedded as a subset of a capability solution developed under other validated capability requirement documents.

information systems initial capabilities document

A variant of the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) that implements the Information Technology (IT) Box Model to provide IS programs greater flexibility to incorporate evolving technologies and achieve faster responses from requirement validation processes than is typical for other kinds of materiel and non-materiel solutions. IS-ICDs are used to document capability requirements and associated gaps where the intended solution involves research, development, and acquisition of applications system software, and the projected software development costs exceed \$15 million. IS-ICDs with life cycle costs less than \$15 million may be submitted for review and validation if validated requirements are needed to support budgetary requests or other purposes. IS-ICDs are not appropriate for software embedded as a subset of a capability solution developed under other validated capability requirement documents.

information technology

Equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, used in automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency, if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly, or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency that requires use of: (1) that equipment, (2) that equipment to a significant extent in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. Includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by a central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (also support services), and related resources. It does not include any equipment acquired by a federal contractor incidental to a federal contract.

information technology and national security interoperability certification

A formal statement of adequacy provided by the responsible interoperability certification authority agency, that a system has met its interoperability requirements.

information technology architecture

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 box model

A model with fewer iterations of validating capability requirements documents through the JCIDS process by describing the overall IS program and delegating validation of detailed follow-on requirement and solution oversight to a flag-level organization. Components of the box are 1) Organization & Oversight; 2) Hardware Refresh, System Enhancements, and Integration Cost Controls; 3) Application and System Software Development Cost Controls; and 4) Capability Requirements and Initial Minimum Values. The "IT Box" model uses initial minimum values in place of initial objective values so that the baseline capability is clearly specified, and the delegated oversight body has flexibility to further develop capabilities without revalidation of the capability requirements document.

information technology infrastructure

Information Technology Infrastructure is the supporting hardware, software, communication, and information security services that a business system requires to operate, but that can be shared by multiple business systems for scalability.

Information Technology Management Reform Act

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).

information technology management strategic plan

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

information technology services

The performance of any services work related to Information Technology (IT) and the operation of IT, including National Security Systems. This includes outsourced IT-based business processes, outsourced IT, and outsourced information functions.

information technology system

null

INFOSEC

Information Security

inherent availability

Availability of a system with respect only to operating time and corrective maintenance. AI 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: $AI = MTBF \div (MTBF + MTTR)$

inherent reliability and maintainability 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

A category of capability requirements documents that specifies one or more capability requirements and associated capability gaps that represent unacceptable operational risk if left unmitigated. It recommends partially or wholly mitigating identified capability gap(s) with a materiel capability

solution, or some combination of materiel and non-materiel solutions. A validated ICD is an entrance criterion necessary for each Materiel Development Decision (MDD).

initial operational capability

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 updated CDD.

initial operational test and evaluation

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. The term IOT&E is normally associated with programs on the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation Oversight List.

initial operational test and evaluation report

For programs under Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) oversight, the DOT&E will submit an IOT&E report to the Secretary of Defense and the congressional defense committees before a program may proceed beyond Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) or proceed beyond limited deployment. The report addresses the adequacy of the IOT&E performed and evaluates the operational effectiveness and suitability of the covered platform or weapon system. For systems under LFT&E oversight, a combined IOT&E and LFT&E report may apply that evaluates the survivability and/or lethality of the system in addition to effectiveness and suitability.

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

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.

initial threat environment assessment - obsolete

Obsolete

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

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

insensitive munitions

Munitions which reliably fulfill (specified) performance, readiness, and operational requirements on demand but which minimize the probability of inadvertent initiation and severity of subsequent collateral damage to the weapon platforms, logistic systems, and personnel when subjected to unplanned 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.

installation

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

integrated architecture

null

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. The Government and the Contractor will jointly assess the Contractor's baseline to be used for performance measurement to ensure complete coverage of the statement of work, logical scheduling of the work activities, adequate resourcing, and identification of inherent risks.

integrated capabilities development team

An integrated team of key stakeholders and subject matter experts from multiple disciplines chartered by Director, Army Capabilities Integration Center (ARCIC) to initiate the JCIDS process through conduct of a Capabilities-Based Assessment (CBA) to identify capability gaps in a functional area, identify non-materiel and/or materiel approaches to resolve or mitigate those gaps, and develop an Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) and/or a doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) change recommendation (DCR), when directed.

integrated concept team

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.

integrated diagnostics

A structured process which maximizes the effectiveness of diagnostics by integrating pertinent elements, such as testability, automatic and manual testing, training, maintenance aiding, and technical information as a means for providing a cost effective capability to unambiguously detect and isolate all faults known or expected in items and to satisfy system mission requirements. Products of this process are hardware, software, documentation, and trained personnel.

integrated logistics support - obsolete

obsolete

integrated master plan

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

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 priority list

Annual submittal by Combatant Commands (CCMDs) which represent prioritized issues (capability gaps associated with validated or proposed capability requirements), that limit CCDM ability to successfully achieve assigned roles, functions and missions. The IPLs are the official submissions of these prioritized capability gaps to the Joint Staff for review under the CGA process.

integrated product and process development

A management technique that simultaneously integrates all essential acquisition activities using multidisciplinary teams to optimize the design, manufacturing, and support-ability 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 support

A key life cycle management enabler, IPS is the package of support functions required to deploy and maintain the readiness and operational capability of major weapon systems, subsystems, and components, including all functions related to weapon systems readiness. The package of product support functions related to weapon system readiness, which can be performed by both public and private entities, includes the tasks that are associated with the Integrated Product Support (IPS) Elements which scope product support.

integrated product support elements

Product support is scoped by the IPS elements, which provide a structured and integrated framework for managing product support. They are considered during the development of the Product Support Strategy and continuously assessed throughout a system's life cycle and include: · Product support management · Design interface · Sustaining Engineering · Supply Support · Maintenance planning and management · Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation (PHS&T) · Technical Data (TD) · Support equipment · Training and Training Support · Manpower/personnel · Facilities and Infrastructure · Information Technology (IT) Systems Continuous Support

Integrated Product Team

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 IPT (OIPTs) that focus on strategic guidance, program assessment, and issue resolution, Working-level IPT (WIPTs) that identify

and resolve program issues, determine program status, and seek opportunities for acquisition reform, and Program-level IPT (PIPTs) that focus on program execution and may include representatives from both government and industry after contract award.

integrated program management report

Contains data for measuring cost and schedule performance on Department of Defense (DoD) acquisition contracts. It is structured around seven formats that contain the content and relationships required for the electronic submissions. It includes seven formats: Format 1 defines cost and schedule performance data by product oriented Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) □ Format 2 defines cost and schedule performance data by the contractor's organizational structure (e.g., Functional or Integrated Product Team (IPT)) □ Format 3 defines changes to the Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB) □ Format 4 defines staffing forecasts □ Format 5 is a narrative report used to provide the required analysis of data contained in Formats 1-4 and 6 □ Format 6 defines and contains the contractor's Integrated Master Schedule (IMS) □ Format 7 defines the time-phased historical and forecast cost submission

integrated security constructs

Developed as part of the DoD Analytic Baseline in accordance with DoDD 8260.05 and DoDI 8260.2. ISCs contain scenarios for major combat operations. Military objectives of the ISCs provide a source for developing the list of required capabilities.

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.

intellectual property strategy

Strategy to identify and manage the full spectrum of IP (e.g., technical data and computer software deliverables, patented technologies, and appropriate license rights) from program inception and throughout the life cycle. The IP Strategy will describe how program management will assess program needs for, and acquire competitively when possible, IP deliverables and associated license rights needed for competitive, affordable acquisition and sustainment over the life cycle. The IP Strategy is updated throughout the life cycle, summarized in the Acquisition Strategy, and in the Life-Cycle Sustainment Plan during the Operations and Support Phase. Program management is responsible for evaluating and implementing open systems architectures, where cost effective, and implementing a consistent IP Strategy. This approach integrates technical requirements, contracting mechanisms, and legal considerations to support continuous multiple competitive alternatives throughout the life cycle.

intelligence mission data

DoD intelligence used for programming platform mission systems in development, testing, operations, and sustainment including, but not limited to, the functional areas of signatures, electronic warfare integrated reprogramming, order of battle, characteristics and performance, and geospatial intelligence.

Intelligence Mission Data Center

A Defense Intelligence Agency organization that serves as the enterprise focal point for IMD development, production, and sharing, identifies common IMD requirements across acquisition programs, efforts and operational systems.

Intelligence Requirements Certification Office

Joint Staff J-2 office that acts on behalf of the Director, Joint Staff J-2 Directorate for Intelligence and the J-2/Deputy Director J28 as the lead intelligence entity within the Joint Staff for intelligence certification of capability requirement documents.

intended environment

null

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. For example, an association between a computing system tool and something in the environment that affects both endpoints, though not necessarily in the same way.

interface

The functional and physical characteristics required to exist at a common boundary or connection between persons, between systems, or between persons and systems. 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 control agreement

Describes the relationship between two components of a system in terms of data items and messages passed, protocols observed and the timing and sequencing of events. For example, an ICA may describe the interaction between a user and system, software components and hardware devices or two different software components. Data to meet the needs of the ICA can be extracted from the ICD and/or the supporting architecture.

interface requirements specification

1. Documentation that specifies requirements for interfaces between or among systems and components. 2. 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

Temporary contractor support in lieu of organic capability for a predetermined time (generally not to exceed 3 years) 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. ICS includes the use of commercial support resources and the use of contractor support for initial fielding, and also is a method of support used in compressed or accelerated acquisition programs.

intermediate-level maintenance

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

internal auditing

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 acquisition and exportability considerations

The responsibility to integrate international acquisition and exportability considerations into the program's acquisition strategy at each major milestone or decision point. This includes considering the potential demand and likelihood of cooperative development or production, Direct Commercial Sales, or Foreign Military Sales early in the acquisition planning process, and consider U.S. export control laws, regulations, and DoD policy for international transfers when formulating and implementing the acquisition strategy.

international agreements

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.

international armaments cooperation

null

international cooperative 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.

international cooperative program

Any acquisition program or technology project that includes participation by the United States and one or more foreign nations, through an international agreement, during any phase of a system's life cycle.

international cooperative research and development

Provides program funding to capitalize on cooperative opportunities through annual authorization and appropriations legislation directly to the Military Departments. In addition to the statutory requirement that the foreign contribution must be equitable with that of the U.S., the Military Department International Program Offices often require funding from programs to demonstrate commitment to the project.

international 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.

International Organization for Standards

null

International Security Affairs

null

international traffic and arms regulation

null

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 exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. Information Technology (IT) interoperability includes both the technical exchange of information and the end-to-end operational effectiveness of that exchange of information as required for mission accomplishment. Interoperability is more than just information exchange. It includes systems, processes, procedures, organizations, and missions over the life cycle and must be balanced with cybersecurity (formerly Information Assurance (IA)).

interoperability certification (150903)

Document Certification: The Joint Staff reviews the Net-Ready Key Performance Parameter (NR-KPP) and conducts Interoperability and Supportability (I&S) certification for Information Technology (IT) and National Security System (NSS) Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) Interest, Joint Capability Board (JCB) Interest and Joint Integration documents prior to Milestones B and C, and additionally as required. Joint Interoperability Test Certification: Provided by the Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) upon completion of testing, valid for four years from the date of the certification,

or until subsequent program modifications change components of the NR-KPP or supportability aspects of the system (e.g., material changes such as hardware or software modifications, including firmware, similar changes to interfacing systems that affect interoperability, upon revocation of joint interoperability test certifications, and/or non-materiel changes occur that may affect interoperabil

interoperability watch list

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 Chief Information Officer of DoD, 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.

inventory control point

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 world-wide 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

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. IRB 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

A solicitation document used in sealed bidding

IO

Information Operations

IOC

Initial Operational Capability: Interoperability Commission (U.S.-U.K.)

IOT&E

Initial Operational Test and Evaluation

IP

Intellectual Property

IPCE

Independent Parametric Cost Estimate

IPD

Integrated Product Development

IPE

Industrial Plant Equipment

IPF

Initial Production Facilities

IPL

Integrated Priority List

IPMR

Integrated Program Management Report

IPP

Industrial Preparedness Planning

IPPD

Integrated Product and Process Development

IPR

In-Process Review/Interim Program Review

IPS

Integrated Product Support

IPT

Integrated Product Team

IQC

Indefinite Quantity Contract

IR&D

Independent Research and Development

IRB

Investment Review Board

IRCO

Intelligence Requirements Certification Office

IRM

Information Resources Management

IRR

Internal Rate of Return

IRS

Interface Requirement Specification

IS

Initial Spares

ISA

Instruction Set Architecture: International Security Affairs (Office of the Secretary of Defense):
International Standardization Agreement

ISC

Integrated Security Construct

IS-CDD

Information Systems Capability Development Document

ISD

Integrated System Design (effort of the Engineering Manufacturing Development phase)

IS-ICD

Information Systems Initial Capabilities Document

ISO

International Standards Organization

ISP

Information Support Plan: Internet Service Provider

ISR

In-Service Review

ISSA

Inter-Service Support Agreement

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 management

In the context of the DoD Risk, Issue and Opportunity Management Process, the process for identifying and addressing events or conditions that have already occurred, are occurring, or are certain to occur in the future and which have a potential negative impact on the program.

issue papers

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

IT

Information Technology

ITA

Information Technology Architecture

ITAR

International Traffic and Arms Regulation

ITC

International Technology Center (Army)

ITEA

Initial Threat Environment Assessment - Obsolete

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

A system of marking items delivered to DoD with unique item identifiers that have machine-readable data elements to distinguish an item for all other like and unlike items. For items that are serialized within the enterprise identifier, the unique item identifier shall include 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 unique item identifier shall include 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 unique item identifiers to items. "Enterprise identifier" means a unique code that is assigned to an enterprise by an issuing agency.

item unique identification plan

Program Manager's and Product Support Manager's plan for implementing IUID as an integral activity within MIL-STD-130N item identification processes to identify and track applicable major end

items and configuration-controlled items. IUID implemented in accordance with DoDI 8320.04 and IUID Implementation Plans are required for all Milestones and Development RFP Release Decision Point as directed by DoDI 5000.02. IUID-specific design considerations are to be included in the Systems Engineering Plan (SEP). IUID Implementation Plans also can be formulated at the organization, Service, or Agency level.

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.

ITMRA

Information Technology Management Reform Act (1996)

ITOPS

International Test Operations Procedures

ITP

Integrated Test Plan

ITRA

Independent Technical Risk Assessment

ITS

Information Technology System

ITWA

Initial Threat Warning Assessment

IUID

Item-Unique Identification

IV&V

Independent Verification and Validation

IW

Information Warfare

J&A

Justification and Approval

JA

Job Analysis

JAPEC

Joint Acquisition Protection and Exploitation Cell

JC

Joint Concept

JC2

Joint Command and Control

JCA

Joint Capability Area

JCALs

Joint Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support

JCB

Joint Capabilities Board

JCD

Joint Capabilities Division (of the Joint Staff (JS)/J-8)

JCDE

Joint Concept Development and Experimentation

JCIDS

Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

JCSFL

Joint Common System Functional List

JCTD

Joint Capability Technology Demonstration

JDIR

Joint Staff Director

JEDMICS

Joint Engineering Data Management Information Control System

JEON

Joint Emergent Operational Need

JFAC

Joint Federal Assurance Center

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

JIE

Joint Intelligence Estimate: Joint Information Environment

JIEDDO

Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization

JIEO

Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization

JIT

Just-In-Time

JITC

Joint Interoperability Test Command

JLB

Joint Logistics Board

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

job analysis

null

job lot

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

job order

A formal instruction to perform certain work according to specifications, estimates, etc. 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.

JOC

Job Order Contract: Joint Operating Concept

JOE

Joint Operating Environment

joint

Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate.

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.

Joint Capabilities Board

The JCB is a board below the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) and provides review and endorsement of documents and adjudication of lower level issues prior to validation by the JROC. The JCB has validation authority for Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) documents with a Joint Staffing Designator (JSD) of "JCB Interest." The JCB is chaired by the Joint Staff (JS) Director, J-8. It is comprised of general or flag officers, or government civilian equivalent, from the Services and Combatant Commands.

Joint Capabilities Board Interest

Applied to capability requirements that have performance attributes considered critical or essential to ensure joint interoperability and are necessary to fulfill a capability gap(s) of more than one armed force, agency or entity of the DoD. JCB Interest are used for capability requirements documents where the intended level of oversight does not meet the JROC threshold and cannot be satisfied by assignment of a lower level JSD. The JCB is the validation authority for JCB Interest documents, with the exception of United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) or United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) capability requirements documents that have their own Independent Validation Authority for JCB Interest and below documents.

joint capabilities integration and development system

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 requirements.

joint capability technology demonstration

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

joint common system functional list

Provides a common lexicon of system functions supporting development of DoD Information Enterprise Architecture and solution architecture and horizontal/vertical assessment of capability across an enterprise.

joint concept development

Link strategic guidance to the development and employment of future joint force capabilities and serve as “engines for transformation” that may ultimately lead to Doctrine, Organization, Training, materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities and Policy (DOTmLPF-P) changes. There are three categories of joint concepts: the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO), Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs), and Supporting Joint Concepts. Joint concepts examine the missions defined in defense strategic guidance in the context of the Chairman's vision and the future joint operating environment.

joint concepts

Link strategic guidance to the development and employment of future joint force capabilities and serve as “engines for transformation” that may ultimately lead to Doctrine, Organization, Training, materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities and Policy (DOTmLPF-P) changes. There are three categories of joint concepts: the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO), Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs), and Supporting Joint Concepts. Joint concepts examine the missions defined in defense strategic guidance in the context of the Chairman's vision and the future joint operating environment.

joint emergent operational need

Urgent Operational Needs (UONs) that are identified by a Combatant Command, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, or Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff as inherently joint and impacting an anticipated contingency operation.

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).

joint functional concept

null

joint impact

null

Joint Improvised Threat Defeat Organization

null

joint information

Applied to all capability requirements documents that do not need Joint Staff certifications or endorsements and are below the level of JCB Interest. The Sponsor organization has independent validation authority for Joint Information documents and responsibility for applicable certifications and endorsements. Any applicable waivers will be published for visibility. The Service Gatekeeper will be responsible for ensuring timely communication with the Joint Staff Gatekeeper regarding the status of the document and will provide the Joint Staff Gatekeeper a copy of the validated capability requirements document and associated validation memorandum when complete.

joint information environment

A secure environment, composed of shared Information Technology (IT) infrastructure, enterprise services, and a single security architecture, to achieve full-spectrum superiority, improve mission effectiveness, increase security, and realize IT efficiencies. The JIE is operated and managed per the Unified Command Plan, using enforceable standards, specifications, and common tactics, techniques, and procedures.

joint integrating concept

null

joint integration

null

Joint Intelligence Acquisition Board

Term used to describe the National Intelligence Acquisition Board (NIAB) whenever the acquisition under consideration is a joint program and is covered by a jointly signed memorandum of agreement (MOA) or a memorandum of understanding, as appropriate, the NIAB shall be formed as a JIAB and follow the same process unless determined otherwise by the MOA. For National Intelligence Program-funded programs executed within the Department of Defense, the JIAB will be co-chaired by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) for the Director of National Intelligence and the MDA designee for the Secretary of Defense.

joint interface

An Information Technology (IT) interface that passes or is used to pass information between systems and equipment operated by two or more combatant commanders, Services, or agencies.

joint interoperability test certification

Provided by the Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) upon completion of testing. Valid for 4 years from the date of the certification or when subsequent program modifications change components of the NR-KPP or supportability aspects of the system (when materiel changes (e.g., hardware or software modifications, including firmware) and similar changes to interfacing systems affect interoperability, upon revocation of joint interoperability test certifications, and/or non-materiel changes occur that may affect interoperability).

Joint Logistics Board

Provides advice and recommendations regarding joint logistics concerns and issues that go before the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), the Deputy Secretary's Management Action Group (DMAG), the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB), and the Defense Business Systems Management Committee (DBSMC) for discussion or decision. The JLB is chartered by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (ASD(L&MR)) and Joint Staff Director for Logistics, who co-chair the JLB. Members of the JLB include the senior military service logistics representatives and others as identified by the co-chairs.

joint logistics commanders

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 military requirement

A capability necessary to fulfill, or prevent a gap in, a core mission area of the Department of Defense.

joint mission thread

An operational and technical description of the end-to-end set of activities and systems that accomplish the execution of a joint mission.

joint operating concept

Broadly describe how the Joint Force will execute military operations within a specific mission area in accordance with defense strategic guidance and the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO). Collectively, JOCs describe required capabilities across the range of military operations and encourage further examination through wargaming, joint training, and a variety of studies, experimentation, and analyses.

joint operations concepts

Family of joint future concepts consisting of a Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO), Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs), Joint Functional Concepts (JFCs) (JFCs are no longer being written and current JFCs are being archived), 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).

Joint Performance Requirement

A performance requirement that is critical or essential to ensure interoperability or fulfill a capability gap of more than one armed force, Defense Agency, or other entity of the Department of Defense, or impacts the joint force in other ways such as logistics.

joint program

null

joint programming guidance - obsolete

obsolete

joint rapid acquisition cell

Reporting directly to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)), the JRAC oversees (with the Joint Staff (JS), J-8), the implementation of Joint Urgent Operational Needs (JUON) and Joint Emergent Operational Needs (JEON).

Joint Requirements Oversight Council

An organization that assists the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff in identifying, assessing, and validating joint military requirements to meet the National Defense Strategy (NDS), and in identifying the core mission area associated with each requirement, ensuring consideration of trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives for joint military requirements, in establishing and assigning priority levels for joint military requirements.

joint requirements oversight council interest

Applied to capability requirements documents that have performance attributes considered critical or essential to ensure joint interoperability and are necessary to fulfill a capability gap(s) of more than one armed force, agency or entity of the DoD. JROC Interest is used for documents where the intended level of joint oversight cannot be satisfied by assignment of a lower level JSD. The JROC is the validation authority for JROC Interest documents.

Joint Staff

null

joint staffing designator

A designation assigned by the Joint Staff Gatekeeper based on actual/potential Acquisition Category (ACAT) and Joint Staff equities (necessity of specific endorsements, leadership guidance, or predecessor document JSD). The JSD sets the staffing path and timeline for the document and identifies the validation authority. According to the JCIDS Manual, there are three categories of JSDs: Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) Interest, Joint Capabilities Board (JCB) Interest, and Joint Information.

joint strategy review

null

joint test and evaluation

null

joint urgent operational need

Urgent Operational Needs (UONs) that are identified by a Combatant Command, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, or Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff as inherently joint and impacting an ongoing

contingency operation.

joint working group

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.

JON

Job Order Number

JOP

Joint Operating Procedures

JOpsC

Joint Operations Concepts

JPO

Joint Program Office

JPR

Joint Performance Requirement

JRAC

Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell

JROC

Joint Requirements Oversight Council

JROCM

Joint Requirements Oversight Council Memorandum

JS

Joint Staff

JSC

Joint Spectrum Center

JSCP

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

JSD

Joint Staffing Designator

JSF

Joint Strike Fighter

JSPS

Joint Strategic Planning System

JSR

Joint Strategy Review (Joint Chiefs of Staff)

JT&E

Joint Test and Evaluation

JTD

Joint Test Director

JTG

Joint Technical Group (U.S.-India)

JUON

Joint Urgent Operational Need

just in time

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.

justification and approval

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).

JWCO

Joint Warfare Capability Objective

JWE

Joint Warfighting Experiment

JWG

Joint Working Group

JWID

Joint Warrior Interoperability Demonstration

JWSTAP

Joint Weapons Safety Technical Advisory Panel

JWSTP

Joint Warfighting Science and Technology Plan

K

Contract

KBS

Knowledge-Based Services

key performance indicator

null

key performance parameter

Performance attribute of a system considered critical or essential to the development of an effective military capability. KPPs are contained in the Capability Development Document (CDD) and the updated CDD and are included verbatim in the Acquisition Program Baseline (APB). KPPs are expressed in term of parameters which reflect Measures of Performance (MOPs) using a threshold/objective format. KPPs must be measurable, testable, and support efficient and effective Test and Evaluation (T&E). Mandatory KPPs are specified in the JCIDS Manual.

Source: JCIDS Manual

key system attribute

Performance attribute of a system considered important to achieving a balanced solution/approach to a system, but not critical enough to be designated as a Key Performance Parameter (KPP). KSAs must be measurable, testable, and support efficient and effective Test and Evaluation (T&E). KSAs are expressed in terms of Measures of Performance (MOPs).

KM/DS

Knowledge Management/Decision Support (Tool)

knowledge based services

null

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 is unknown.

KO

Contracting Officer (See Contracting Officer (CO))

KPI

Key Performance Indicator

KPP

Key Performance Parameter

KR/Kr/KTR/Ktr

Contractor

KSA

Key System Attribute

LA

Legislative Affairs: Legislative Assistant (Congress): Logistics Assessment

labor contracts

A variation of the time-and-materials (T&M) contract, differing only in that materials are not supplied by the contractor.

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.

LAN

Local Area Network

land-based test site

A facility duplicating/simulating as many conditions as possible of a system's planned operational installation and utilization.

LBTS

Land-Based Test Site

LCC

Life Cycle Cost

LCCE

Life Cycle Cost Estimate

LCIM

Life-Cycle Item Management

LCL

Life Cycle Logistics

LCM

Life Cycle Management

LCMC

Life Cycle Management Center (Air Force)

LCMP

Life Cycle Management Plan

LCSP

Life Cycle Sustainment Plan

LCSS

Life Cycle Software Support

LD

Liquidated Damages: Logistics Demonstration

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.)

learning curves

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

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.

LEM

Logistics Element Manager

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.

letter of understanding

An official action that 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 that 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.

level of effort

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

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/noneconomic constraints and operational readiness requirements. Also known as an Optimum Repair Level Analysis (ORLA).

LFP

Logistics Funding Profile

LFT & E

Live Fire Test and Evaluation

LFTP

Live Fire Test Plan

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 cycle cost

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 logically would be 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.

life cycle logistics

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

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. It includes the implementation, management, and oversight by the designated Program Manager (PM) of all activities associated with the acquisition, development, production, fielding, sustainment, and disposal of a DoD system across its life cycle.

life cycle management plan

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).

life cycle mission data plans

The program manager's plan for how the program manager and other organizations will address specific program needs for Intelligence Mission Data (IMD). It contains the results of IMD planning and spans the entire lifecycle of an IMD-dependent acquisition program. The LMDP potentially influences programmatic decisions based on the availability of IMD over the life of the program.

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, sustaining engineering, data management, Configuration Management (CM), 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.

life cycle sustainment plan

Initially prepared for Milestone A and updated for the Development Request for Proposal (RFP) Release Decision Point, Milestone B, Milestone C, Full-Rate Production Decision Review (FRPDR) and at least every 5 years after a system's Initial Operational Capability (IOC). It documents life cycle sustainment planning initialized during the Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) Phase and the evolution of sustainment planning through the other acquisition phases (Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR), Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD), Production and Deployment (P&D)) and throughout the system's life cycle to disposal. The LCSP addresses how the Program Manager (PM) and other organizations will acquire and maintain oversight of the fielded system.

life units

A measure of use duration applicable to the item (such as operating hours, cycles, distance, rounds fired, and attempts to operate).

lifecycle support requirements

Lifecycle support requirements are requirements for availability, scalability, maintainability, supportability, and other requirements as appropriate for the specific initiative.

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

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

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

A test process that provides a timely assessment of the survivability 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).

live fire test and evaluation report

Report prepared by the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) on survivability and lethality testing. Submitted to the Congress for covered systems prior to the decision to proceed beyond Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP). Prepared within 45 days of receiving the component LFT&E Report. Report prepared by the component on the results of survivability and lethality testing.

live fire test and evaluation 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 (LRIP). Part of the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP). Source: Defense Acquisition Guidebook

live fire test and evaluation waiver

The LFT&E statute 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 and Sustainment or the DoD component acquisition executive 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 approval. The waiver package must include a Director, Operational Test and Evaluation approved alternative plan for LFT&E of components, subassemblies, or subsystems, and, as appropriate, additional design analyses, modeling and simulation, and combat data analyses.

live fire test and evaluation waiver from full-up system-level testing

For programs under Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) oversight where Full-Up System Level testing is deemed unreasonably expensive and/or impracticable, the program office may submit an Alternate LFT&E Plan for DOT&E approval. The approved Alternate LFT&E Plan is part of the waiver package submitted to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment) who is the approval authority for the waiver and who will notify Congress. The waiver package is due at milestone B or as soon as practicable after program initiation.

LL

Legislative Liaison: Long Lead

LLI

Long Lead Item

LLT

Long Lead Time

LM

Logistics Management

LMDP

Life-Cycle Mission Data Plan

LMI

Logistics Management Institute

LOA

Letter of Authorization: Letter of Offer and Acceptance (DSCA)

LOAD

Letter of Offer and Acceptance Data (DSCA)

LOB

Line of Balance

LOC

Letter of Credit: Line(s) of Code: Lines of Communication

local purchase

Authorized purchase of materials, supplies, and services by a DoD organization from local commercial sources.

LOE

Letter of Evaluation (Air Force): Level of Effort

LOG

Logistics

LOGCAP

Logistics Command Assessment of Projects

logistics

Planning and executing the movement and support of forces.

logistics and readiness capabilities

Parameters described in terms of mission requirements considering both wartime and peacetime logistics operations, including measures for mission capable rate, Operational Availability (AO) 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 assessment

null

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

That portion of the program budget necessary to execute the acquisition logistics plan.

logistics management information

The documentation associated with Supportability Analysis (SA) efforts.

logistics support

Encompasses the logistics services, materiel, and transportation required to support the continental U.S.-based and worldwide-deployed forces.

logistics support elements - obsolete

obsolete

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.

LOGO

Limitation of Government Obligation

LOI

Letter of Instruction: Letter of Intent

long lead item / long lead time 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 to complete the system by the earliest possible.

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.

LOR

Letter of Request (DSCA)

LORA

Level of Repair Analysis

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

A test based on a sampling procedure to ensure that the product retains its quality. No acceptance or installation of a lot should be permitted until a lot acceptance test has been successfully completed.

low rate initial production

The first part of the Production and Deployment (P&D) phase. LRIP 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.

low rate initial production quantity

The minimum quantity needed to provide production representative test articles for operational test and evaluation (OT&E) (as determined by DOT&E for MDAPS or special interest programs), to establish an initial production base for the system and provide efficient ramp up to full-rate production, and to maintain continuity in production pending completion of operational testing.. For MDAPs and major systems, the MDA determines the preliminary LRIP quantity (or limited deployment scope for MAIS programs) at the Development RFP Release Decision Point. The final LRIP quantity for an MDAP (with rationale for quantities exceeding 10 percent of total production quantity documented in the Acquisition Strategy) must be included in the first Selected Acquisition Report submitted to Congress after quantity determination. For a system that is not on the Oversight List, the service Operational Test Agency in consultation with the PM, determines the number of test articles required for IOT&E.

lowest price technically acceptable

A source selection process that is appropriate when best value is expected from selecting the technically acceptable proposal with the lowest price. The following factors apply when using LPTA: (1) Evaluation factors and significant subfactors that establish the requirements of acceptability shall be set forth in the solicitation, and (2) Tradeoffs are not permitted.

LP

Limited Procurement

LPTA

Lowest Price Technically Acceptable

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

LSI

Large Scale Integration

LTO

Lead Test Organization

M&O

Maintenance and Overhaul

M&P

Manpower and Personnel

M&S

Modeling and Simulation

MAAG

Military Assistance Advisory Group

machine element

A work cycle subdivision that is distinct, describable, and measurable. The time is entirely controlled by a machine, and therefore, not influenced by the worker's skill or effort.

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.

MACOM

Major Command (Army)

MACT

Maximum Achievable Control Technology

MAGTF

Marine Air-Ground Task Force

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.

maintenance

Action necessary to retain or restore an item to a specified condition.

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 levels

DoD recognizes two levels of maintenance: Field level and Depot level maintenance. Field-level is comprised of both organizational maintenance, which includes inspections, servicing, handling, preventive and corrective maintenance, and Intermediate Maintenance, which includes assembly and disassembly beyond the capability of the organizational level. Depot-level maintenance includes any action performed on materiel or software in the conduct of inspection, repair, overhaul, or the modification or rebuild of end-items, assemblies, subassemblies, and parts. Depot level maintenance generally requires extensive industrial facilities, specialized tools and equipment, or uniquely experienced and trained personnel that are not available in lower echelon-level maintenance activities.

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 (LORA) and is the basis for each of the Integrated Product Support Elements.

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).

maintenance planning and management

Maintenance Planning and Management establishes maintenance concepts and requirements for the life of the system for both hardware and software. It includes, but is not limited to the following: (Product Support Manager Guidebook) See Integrated Product Support (IPS) Elements. • Levels of repair • Repair times • Testability requirements • Support equipment needs • Training and Training Aids, Devices, Simulators and Simulations (TADSS) • Manpower skills • Facilities • Inter-service, organic and contractor mix of repair responsibility • Deployment Planning/Site activation • Development of preventive maintenance programs using reliability centered maintenance • Condition Based Maintenance Plus (CBM+) • Diagnostics/Prognostics and Health Management • Sustainment • PBL planning • Post production software support

maintenance ratio

A measure of the total maintenance manpower burden required to maintain an item. It is expressed as the cumulative number of labor hours of maintenance expended in direct labor during a given period of the life units divided by the cumulative number of end item life units during the same period.

MAIS

Obsolete term. Major Automated Information System Acquisition Program

MAJCOM

Major Command (Air Force)

major assembly

An operation in the construction of a section that joins a number of subassemblies.

major automated information system acquisition program

Obsolete

major budget Issue

A top-level Service appeal of an Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Resource Management Decision (RMD) 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

An acquisition program within the meaning of Section 2430 of Title 10, U.S.C. The term “major defense acquisition program” means a Department of Defense acquisition program that is not a highly sensitive classified program (as determined by the Secretary of Defense) and— (A) that is designated by the Secretary of Defense as a major defense acquisition program; or (B) in the case of a program that is not a program for the acquisition of an automated information system (either a product or a service), that is estimated by the Secretary of Defense for all increments of the program to require an eventual total expenditure for research, development, and test and evaluation of more than \$525 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 constant dollars or, for procurement, of more than \$3.065 billion in FY 2020 constant dollars.

major force program

In the context of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), an 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 will function together to produce the capabilities required to fulfill a mission need. The elements may include hardware, equipment, software, or any combination thereof, but excludes construction or other improvements to real property. A system shall be considered a major system if the dollar value is estimated by the DoD component head to require an eventual total expenditure for research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) of more than \$200 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 constant dollars, or for procurement of more than \$920 million in FY 2020 constant dollars; or if the system is designated a "major system" by the head of the agency responsible for the system.

make or buy programs

That part of a contractor's written plan for developing or producing 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.

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

An orderly and disciplined accounting and reporting methodology, usually mechanized, which provides for the accurate recording of data, and the timely extrapolation and transmission of management information used in decision-making.

management reserve

An amount of the Total Allocated Budget (TAB) withheld for management control purposes, rather than designated for accomplishing 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

The following KPPs are mandatory for all Capability Development Documents (CDDs) and CDD updates unless the Sponsor provides appropriate justification why the KPP is not appropriate: Force Protection (FP), System Survivability (SS), Sustainment, and Energy. They are designated as mandatory KPPs IAW the applicable provisions of federal law under Title 10 U.S.C. Nuclear Survivability KPPs are mandatory for systems covered under DoDD S-5210.81, U.S. Nuclear Weapons Command, Control, Safety and Security.

mandatory key system attributes

For those programs for which a Sustainment Key Performance Parameter (KPP) is applicable, the Sustainment KPP has two primary components: Materiel Availability and Operational Availability, and two Mandatory Key System Attributes (KSAs), Reliability and Operating and Support (O&S) Cost.

manhour/month/year

The effort equal to that of one person during one hour/month/year.

man-machine interface

The actions, reactions, and interactions between humans and other system components. This also applies to a multistation, multiperson configuration or system. Term also defines the properties of the hardware, software or equipment which constitute conditions for interactions.

manpower

Total 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

The identification and acquisition of personnel (military and civilian) with the skills and grades required to operate, maintain, and support systems over their lifetime. Early identification is essential. If the needed manpower is an additive requirement to existing manpower levels of an organization, a formalized process of identification and justification must be made to higher authority. The terms "manpower" and "personnel" are not interchangeable. Manpower represents the number of personnel or positions required to perform a specific task. Personnel is indicative of human aptitudes (i.e., cognitive, physical, and sensory capabilities), knowledge, skills, abilities, and experience levels that are needed to properly perform job tasks.

manpower estimates

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. The estimate is included in the Cost Analysis Requirements Description (CARD) Independent Cost Estimate (ICE) at major milestones.

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.

MANPRINT

Manpower and Personnel Integration (Army)

MANTECH

Manufacturing Technology

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.

manufacturing

The process of making an item using machinery, often on a large scale, and with division of labor.

manufacturing engineering

That specialty of professional engineering which applies engineering procedures to manufacturing processes and methods of production of industrial commodities and products. It requires the ability to plan the practices of manufacturing, to research and develop the tools, processes, machines and equipment, and to integrate the facilities and systems for producing quality products with optimal expenditure. Used in conjunction with design engineering and other functional engineering specialties to create a producible design, that is, a design that can be easily and economically produced.

manufacturing management/production capability review

The investigation conducted by the Government at prospective contractor facilities during the source selection process. The reviews are conducted to evaluate each competing contractor's capability to meet all immediate and future production requirements of proposed systems by considering the contractor's current and projected business. The review includes an assessment of the potential impact on cost due to inadequate manufacturing facilities.

manufacturing readiness assessment

A structured evaluation of a technology, component, manufacturing process, weapon system or subsystem using Manufacturing Readiness Levels (MRLs). It is performed to define the current level of manufacturing maturity, identify maturity shortfalls and associated costs and risks and to provide the basis for manufacturing maturation and risk management.

manufacturing readiness level

A measure used to assess the maturity of a given technology, component or system from a manufacturing perspective. The purpose of MRLs is to provide decision makers at all levels with a common understanding of the relative maturity and attendant risks associated with the

manufacturing technologies, products, and processes under consideration. There are ten MRLs, with MRL 1 being the least mature and MRL 10 being the most mature.

manufacturing technology

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.

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

market investigation - obsolete

obsolete

market research

A process for gathering data on product characteristics, suppliers' capabilities, and the business practices that surround them. Includes the analysis of that data to inform acquisition decisions. There are two types of market research, strategic market research and tactical market research.

market surveillance - obsolete

obsolete

markup

Line-by-line review and approval/disapproval/modification of the defense budget by congressional committees.

MAS

Military Agency for Standardization

MASINT

Measurement and Signature Intelligence

MATCOM

Materiel Command

MATDEV

Materiel Developer (Army)

MATE

Modular Automatic Test Equipment

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

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.

materials handling

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

materials 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, 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

Equipment, apparatus, and supplies used by an organization or institution.

materiel availability

One of the components of the Sustainment Key Performance Parameter (KPP), defined as the percentage of the total inventory of a system operationally capable, based on materiel condition, of performing an assigned mission. This can be expressed mathematically as the number of operationally available end items/total population.

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

The mandatory entry point into the major capability acquisition process and is informed by a validated requirements document (e.g., an initial capabilities document (ICD) or equivalent) and the completion of the analysis of alternatives (AoA) study guidance and the AoA study plan. A successful MDD may approve entry into any acquisition phase of entry consistent with phase-specific and statutory requirements but will normally be followed by a Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) phase. A successful MDD normally does not mean that a new acquisition program has been initiated.

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

Plan to ensure smooth transition of system from developer to user.

materiel reliability

null

materiel solution

A new item (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property, installations, and utilities), developed or purchased to satisfy one or more capability requirements (or needs) and reduce or eliminate one or more capability gaps.

materiel solution analysis phase

The purpose of this phase is to conduct an Analysis of Alternatives and other activities needed to choose the concept for the product that will be acquired, to begin translating validated capability gaps into system-specific requirements, and to conduct planning to support a decision on the acquisition strategy for the product. An Analysis of Alternatives will be conducted and the initial Acquisition Strategy and draft Capability Development Document will be formulated. The Component Acquisition Executive will select a Program Manager and establish a Program Office to complete actions associated with planning the acquisition program preparing for the next decision point. This phase ends when the necessary analysis and activities necessary to support a decision to proceed to the next decision point/ phase in the acquisition process.

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).

maximum production rate

Maximum rate of production during a "surge" situation. It is not necessarily the same as the Economic Production Rate.

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

MCLC

Marine Corps Logistics Command

MCOTEA

Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity

MCP

Military Construction Plan: Mission Coordinating Paper

MCSCG

Marine Corps Security Cooperation Group

MCTL

Military Critical Technologies List

MCTP

Militarily Critical Technology Program

MDA

Milestone Decision Authority: Missile Defense Agency

MDAP

Major Defense Acquisition Program

m-day

The day on which mobilization is to begin.

MDCITA

Multidiscipline Counterintelligence Threat Assessment

MDCO

Military Department Counterintelligence Organization

MDD

Materiel Development Decision (of the Defense Acquisition Management System)

MDE

Major Defense Equipment (DSCA)

MDEA

Master Data Exchange Agreement

MDEB

Missile Defense Executive Board

MDR

Milestone Decision Review

MDT

Mean Down Time

mean logistics delay time

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 largely depends upon the Logistics Support (LS) structure and environment.

mean maintenance time

A basic measure of maintainability taking into account maintenance policy. The sum of preventive and corrective maintenance times, divided by the sum of scheduled and unscheduled maintenance events, during a stated period of time.

mean time between failure

A basic measure of reliability for repairable items. The mean number of life units during which all parts of the item perform within their specified limits during a particular measurement interval under stated conditions.

mean time between maintenance

A measure of reliability that represents the average time between all maintenance actions, both corrective and preventive.

mean time to repair

The total elapsed time (clock hours) for corrective maintenance divided by the total number of corrective maintenance actions during a given period. A basic technical measure of maintainability recommended for use contractual specification environments, where "time" and "repair" must be carefully defined for contractual compliance purposes.

measure of effectiveness

The data used to measure the military effect (mission accomplishment) that comes from using the system in its expected environment. That environment includes the system under test and all interrelated systems, that is, the planned or expected environment in terms of weapons, sensors, command and control, and platforms, as appropriate, needed to accomplish an end-to-end mission in combat.

measure of performance

System-particular performance parameters such as speed, payload, range, time-on-station, frequency, or other distinctly quantifiable performance features. Several MOPs may be related to achieving a particular Measure of Effectiveness (MOE).

measure of suitability

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.

memorandum of agreement

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

De facto agreement generally recognized by all partners as binding even if no legal claim could be based on the rights and obligations delineated therein.

metadata

Information describing the characteristics of data, data or information about data, or descriptive information about an entity's data, data activities, systems, and holdings. For example, discovery metadata is a type of metadata that allows data assets to be found using enterprise search capabilities. Metadata can be structural (specifying the format structure), semantic (specifying the meaning), or descriptive (providing amplifying or interpretive information) for data, information, or IT services.

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.

metrics

Parameters or measures of quantitative assessment used for measurement, comparison or to track performance or production.

MEV

Military Equipment Valuation

MFHBF

Mean Flight Hours Between Failure

MFIPT

Multi-Functional Integrated Process Team

MFP

Major Force Program: Materiel Fielding Plan (Army)

MFT

Multi-Functional Team

MIB

Military Intelligence Board

micro-purchase

An acquisition of supplies or services using simplified acquisition procedures, the aggregate amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold. "Micro-purchase threshold" means \$3,000, except in the following cases it means— (1) For acquisitions of construction subject to the Davis-Bacon Act, \$2,000, (2) For acquisitions of services subject to the Service Contract Act, \$2,500, and (3) For acquisitions of supplies or services that, as determined by the head of the agency, are to be used to support a contingency operation or to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack, except for construction subject to the Davis-Bacon Act (i) \$15,000 in the case of any contract to be awarded and performed, or any purchase to be made, inside

the United States, and (ii) \$30,000 in the case of any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, outside the United States

midpoint pricing

Uses a single set of rates that are the average of a pricing future period in lieu of progressively escalated rates to develop an escalated price estimate.

MIDS

Multifunction Information Distribution System

midyear review

An update of the President's original budget proposal by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and submitted to Congress by July 15. 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.

MIEA

Master Information Exchange Agreement

MILCON

Military Construction (Appropriation)

MILDEP

Military Deputy

Milestone Decision Authority

Designated individual with overall responsibility for a program. The MDA will 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.

milestone decisions

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 5000.85

are: Milestone A that approves entry into the Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR) 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.

MIL-HDBK

Military Handbook

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.

military assistance program

The U.S. program for providing military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, and the Foreign Military Sales Act (FMSA) of 1968.

military department counterintelligence organization

Elements of the Military Departments authorized to conduct counterintelligence (CI) investigations and offensive CI operations, i.e., Army CI, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

military handbook

null

military interdepartmental purchase request

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 operational requirement

null

military personnel

null

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 Sealift Command

null

military standard

null

military standard contract administration procedure

null

military utility assessment

null

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

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.

Minimum Viable Capability Release

null

Minimum Viable Product

An early version of the software to deliver or field basic capabilities to users to evaluate and provide feedback on. Insights from MVPs help shape scope, requirements, and design.

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

Missile Defense Agency

null

Missile Defense Executive Board

Recommends and oversees implementation of strategic policies and plans, program priorities, and investment options to protect the United States and its allies from missile attack, and promotes continued improvement of a ballistic missile defense (BMD) capability. Chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)). The Director of the 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 engineering

The deliberate planning, analyzing, organizing, and integrating of current and emerging operational and system capabilities to achieve desired warfighting mission effects.

mission equipment

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

mission need

null

mission profile

Contains a time-phased, detailed description of the operational events (equipment usage) and environments (natural and man-made) that a formation or system experiences from the beginning to the end of a specific mission. There is a MP for each mission/combat operation in the equipment's wartime Operational Mode Summary (OMS). The Army and Marine Corps normally provide the OMS and Mission Profile (MP) in one document.

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. It defines the probability that the system will not fail to complete the mission considering all possible redundant modes of operation

mission requirements board

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

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.

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.

mission-critical information technology system

null

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.

mission-essential information technology system

null

MISWG

Multinational Industrial Security Working Group

MLA

Manufacturing License Agreement (State Department): Military Liaison Assistant (Congress)

MLDT

Mean Logistics Delay Time

MLRS

Multiple Launch Rocket System

MMI

Man-Machine Interface

MMT

Manufacturing Methods Technology: Mean Maintenance Time

MNNA

Major Non-NATO Ally

MOA

Memorandum of Agreement

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.

MOD

Ministry of Defense (Allied)Modification

modeling and simulation - verification, validation and accreditation

null

models

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 the form, fit, function, or interface (F3I) of an in-service, configuration-managed or produced Configuration Item (CI). Modifications are defined by their purpose. A capability modification alters the F3I in a manner that requires a change to the existing system, performance, or technical specification of the asset. Such modifications are accomplished to add a new capability or function to a system or component, or to enhance existing technical performance or operational effectiveness. A sustainment modification alters the F3I of an asset in a manner that does not change the existing system, performance, or technical specification of the asset. Such modifications correct product quality deficiencies, or to bring the asset in compliance with established technical or performance specification(s) associated with the asset. Sustainment modifications may improve the reliability, availability, maintainability, or supportability reduce its ownership costs.

modular contracting

A contracting technique that uses of one or more contracts to acquire information technology systems in successive, interoperable increments. It is intended to reduce program risk and to incentivize contractor performance while meeting the need for access to rapidly changing technology. When using modular contracting, an acquisition of a system of information technology may be divided into smaller acquisition increments: (1) Easier to manage individually than in one comprehensive acquisition, (2) Address complex information technology objectives incrementally to enhance achieving workable systems or solutions, (3) Provide for delivery, implementation, and testing of workable systems in discrete increments, not dependent on a subsequent increment to perform its functions, (4) Provide subsequent increments to take advantage of any evolution in technology or needs, and (5) Reduce risk of adverse consequences on the project by isolating/avoiding custom-designed components of the system.

module

An independently compilable software component made up of one or more procedures or routines or a combination of procedures and routines.

MOE

Measure of Effectiveness

MOP

Measure of Performance

MOR

Memorandum of Request (DSCA): 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

MP

Mission Profile

MP/A/N/AF/M

Military Personnel (Appropriation) Army/Navy/Air Force/Marine Corps

MPEP

Military Personnel Exchange Program

MPT

Manpower, Personnel, and Training

MR

Management Reserve

MRA

Manufacturing Readiness Assessment

MRB

Mission Requirements Board

MRL

Manufacturing Readiness Level

MRM

Munitions Risk Management

MROC

Marine Corps Requirements Oversight Council

MRP

Munitions Requirements Process

MS

Milestone

MSA

Major System Acquisition: Materiel Solution Analysis (Phase of the Defense Acquisition System)

MSC

Major Subordinate Command (Army): Military Sealift Command

MSD

Material Support Date

MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

MSFD

Multi-Service Force Deployment

MT

Manufacturing Technology

MTA

Middle Tier of Acquisition

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

multidiscipline counterintelligence threat assessment

Multidiscipline Counterintelligence Threat Assessment (MDCITA) Multi-disciplined threat product that focuses on the foreign intelligence collection threat to the CPI of a specific US technology program that will be used in a risk assessment for the allocation of resources to protect the CPI and the program during the acquisition cycle.

multi-service test and evaluation

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

A method of competitively purchasing up to 5 years of requirements in one contract, which is funded annually as appropriations permit. If it is 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.

MVCR

Minimum Viable Capability Release

MVP

Minimum Viable Product

MYP

Multiyear Procurement

NAA

National Annex Authority (for IEPs)

NAAG

NATO Army Armaments Group

NAC

Naval Avionics Center: North Atlantic Council

NAD

National Armaments Director

NAE

Navy Acquisition Executive

NAF

Naval Air Facility: Non-Appropriated Fund: Numbered Air Force

NAFAG

NATO Air Force Armaments Group

NAFI

Navy-Air Force Interface

NAICS

North American Industry Classification System

NAPR

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Armaments Planning Review

NAS

National Aerospace Standard

NASA

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NATIBO

North American Technology and Industrial Base Organization

national defense strategy

The National Defense Strategy (NDS) is conducted in January every four years, and intermittently as appropriate, by the Secretary of Defense and provided to the Military departments other DoD components and congressional defense committees. In years the SECDEF does not submit a NDS, an assessment of the current strategy must be submitted to Congress in February. Required content includes: - Priority mission of DoD and force planning scenarios and constructs - Strategic environment, threats imposed, and strategy to counter these threats - Strategic framework that prioritizes threats and missions, how DoD will allocate and mitigate risks, and make resource investments - Roles and missions of the armed forces to carry out missions, - Force size and shape, force posture, defense capabilities, force readiness elements of the defense program to support the strategy - Major investments DoD will make in the following 5-year period The NSD replaced the Defense Strategy Review (DSR) in 2017.

national disclosure policy

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

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 Intelligence Acquisition Board

The principal forum for executing the acquisition authorities of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). The DNI Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) will chair the board. The NIAB shall convene for all milestone decisions when the Office of the DNI is directly exercising MDA, and as needed for other matters that the DNI MDA deems appropriate.

National Military Strategy

Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) document developed by the Joint Staff (JS). Provides advice on the national military strategy of the United States from the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), in consultation with the other members of the JCS and the Combatant Commands (COCOMs), to the President, the National Security Council (NSC), and the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF).

national security strategy

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

Any information system (including any telecommunications system) used or operated by an agency or a contractor of an agency, or other organization on behalf of an agency, the function, operation, or use of which: (1) involves intelligence activities, (2) involves cryptologic activities related to national security, (3) involves the command and control of military forces, (4) involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapons or weapons system, or (5) is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions. Item (5) above does not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications).

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NAVAIR

Naval Air Systems Command

Naval Air Systems Command

null

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

null

Naval Research Laboratory

null

Naval Sea Systems Command

null

Naval Supply Systems Command

null

NAVFAC

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

NAVSEA

Naval Sea Systems Command

NAVSUP

Naval Supply Systems Command

NAVWAR

Naval Information Warfare Systems Command

NCA

National Command Authority

NCC

Negotiated Contract Cost

NCCA

Naval Center for Cost Analysis

NCES

Net-Centric Enterprise Services

NCR

National Cyber Range

NDAA

National Defense Authorization Act

NDCP

National Disclosure Policy Committee

NDI

Non-Developmental Item

NDIA

National Defense Industrial Association

NDP

National Defense Panel: National Disclosure Policy

NDS

National Defense Strategy

NDU

National Defense University

near-critical path

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-CP may differ from schedule update to schedule update depending on the status of the schedule.

need

null

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

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 using either competitive or other-than-competitive proposals and discussions. Any contract awarded without using sealed bidding procedures is a negotiated contract.

NEPA

National Environmental Policy Act

NET

New Equipment Training

net ready key performance parameter

A Mandatory KPP that is intended to ensure new and modified Information Systems (IS) fit into DoD architectures and infrastructure to the maximum extent practicable. The NR KPP is applicable to Information System Initial Capabilities Documents (IS-ICDs), and all Capability Development Documents (CDDs) and Capability Production Documents (CPDs) addressing IS, regardless of classification or sensitivity of the data handled by the IS, unless defined as non-DoD Information Network (DoDIN) Information Technology (IT).

net-centric

Relating to or representing the attributes of a robust, globally interconnected network environment (including infrastructure, systems, processes, and people) in which data are shared timely and seamlessly among users, applications, and platforms.

net-centric military operations

The military exploitation of the human and technical networking of all elements of an appropriately trained joint force by fully integrating collective capabilities, awareness, knowledge, experience, and superior decision making to achieve a high level of agility and effectiveness in dispersed, decentralized, dynamic and uncertain military operational environments.

NETOPS

Network Operations

net-ready

DoD Information Technology (IT) that meets required information needs, information timeliness requirements, has a cybersecurity (formerly Information Assurance (IA)) accreditation, and meets attributes required to support military operations, to be entered and managed on the network, and to effectively exchange information for both the technical and the operational effectiveness of that exchange.

net-ready key performance parameter attributes

The three attributes listed in the NR-KPP Description that are used to determine if a system satisfies the NR-KPP. These attributes are: 1) supports net-centric military operations, 2) entered and be

managed in the network, and 3) effectively exchanges information. The terms “NR-KPP Attributes” and “Net-Ready Attributes” are synonymous.

net-ready key performance parameter certification process

The Joint Staff (JS) reviews and grants NR-KPP certification (via certification memo) on sponsor approved Joint Capability Integration and Development System (JCIDS) documents prior to Milestones B and C. The JS certifies the NR KPP using the Department of Defense Architecture Framework (DoDAF) architecture data, or the optional NR KPP Architecture Assessment Template, and spectrum requirements compliance.

net-ready key performance parameter effectiveness and performance measures

Portion of the NR-KPP that describes the measurable and testable operational requirements for the NR-KPP. These operational requirements are the threshold and objective performance values for each of the NR-KPP Attributes.

net-ready operational task

An Operational Task that produces information for an external system or consumes information from an Operational Task.

NETSAFA

Navy Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity

NETWARS

Network Warfare Simulation

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.

networks

Information Systems (IS) implemented with a collection of interconnected components. Such components may include routers, hubs, cabling, telecommunications controllers, key distribution

centers, and technical control devices.

new source testing

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. A new start program for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) is a new program element or project, or a major component thereof, as determined by specific supporting information provided in the RDT&E Budget Item/Project Justification exhibits not previously justified by the Department and funded by the Congress through the normal budget process. A new start program for Procurement is a new procurement line item, or major component thereof, as determined by specific supporting information provided in the procurement budget line item exhibits not previously justified. Often confused with "program initiation," an acquisition term that describes the milestone decision that initiates an acquisition program.

NFIP

National Foreign Intelligence Program

NGA

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

NGB

National Guard Bureau

NIAB

National Intelligence Acquisition Board (See also Joint Intelligence Acquisition Board (JIAB))

NIAG

NATO Industrial Advisory Group

NIB

National Industries for the Blind

NIE

National Intelligence Estimate

NIGA

Nuclear Indirect Gamma Activity

NIP

National Intelligence Program

NIPO

Navy International Programs Office

NIPRNET

Non-classified (or Non-secure) Internet Protocol Router Network

NISPOM

National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual

NITF

National Imagery Transmission Format

NMCARS

Navy & Marine Corps Acquisition Regulation Supplement

NMS

National Military Strategy

NNAG

NATO Naval Armaments Group

node

Operational unit (e.g., ship, submarine, airplane, shore site, etc.) that can perform an Operational Task.

NOI

Notice of Intent

nomenclature

Set or system of official names or titles given to items of materiel or equipment.

non-appropriated funds

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

1. 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.

nonmajor defense acquisition program

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

non-materiel (capability solution)

Changes in doctrine, organization, training, (existing) materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and/or policy (DOTmLPF-P), implemented to satisfy one or more capability requirements (or needs) and reduce or eliminate one or more capability gaps, without the need to develop or purchase a new materiel solution.

non-recurring costs

Costs that will occur once or occasionally for a particular cost objective. NRCs include preliminary design effort, design engineering, and all partially completed reporting elements manufactured for tests.

North American Industry Classification System

null

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

null

NPV

Net Present Value

NR

Net-Ready

NRC

Non-Recurring Costs

NR-KPP

Net-Ready Key Performance Parameter

NRL

Naval Research Laboratory

NRO

National Reconnaissance Office

NROC

Navy Requirements Oversight Council

NSA

National Security Agency: NATO Standardization Agency

NSC

National Security Council

NSCCA

Nuclear Safety Cross Check Analysis

NSD

National Security Directives

NSDM

National Security Decision Memorandum

NSF

Navy Stock Fund

NSN

National Stock Number

NSO

NATO Standardization Organization

NSPA

NATO Support Agency

NSPO

NATO Support Organization

NSS

National Security Strategy: National Security System

NST

New Source Testing

NTE

Not to Exceed

NTIA

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

NTIS

National Technical Information Service (Department of Commerce)

NTP

Navy Training Plan: Not to Proceed

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.

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.

nuclear, biological, and chemical compatibility

null

nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination - obsolete

obsolete

nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination survivability

null

nuclear, biological, and chemical decontamination

null

nuclear, biological, and chemical hardness

null

NULO

Negative Unliquidated Obligation

numeric controls

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.

NWC

National War College: Navy War College: Nuclear Weapons Center: Nuclear Weapons Council

NWSC

Naval Weapons Support Center

O&M

Operation and Maintenance

O&S

Operations and Support (See also Operations and Support Cost (life cycle cost category) Operations and Support Phase (of the Major Capability Acquisition process))

OA

Obligation Authority: Operational Assessment

OARL

Operating At Risk List

OASD

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense

OB

Operating Budget

OBE

Overcome By Events

object code

Computer instructions and data definitions in a form that is output by an assembler or compiler. Typically machine language.

objective/objective value

Value of an attribute that is applicable when a higher level of performance delivers significant increased operational effect, or decreased operational risk, if it can be delivered at an affordable life-cycle cost. The objective value is the desired operational goal that is achievable but at a higher risk in life-cycle cost, schedule, and technology. Performance above the objective does not justify additional expense.

obligated balance

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

obligation

Binding agreement that will result in outlays immediately or in the future. 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.

obligation authority

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.

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.

OCA

Original Classification Authority

Occupational Safety and Health Act

null

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

null

OCD

Operational Concept Document (Air Force)

OCI

Observable Critical Item

OCLL

Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison (Army)

OCO

Overseas Contingency Operations

OCP

Observable Critical Process

OCR

Office of Collateral Responsibility: Optical Character Recognition

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

OFAC

Office of Foreign Asset Control (Treasury Department)

offer

A response to a solicitation that, if accepted, would bind the offeror to perform the resultant contract.

Office of the Secretary of Defense principal staff assistants

null

offsets

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.

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).

OFPP

Office of Federal Procurement Policy (Office of Management and Budget)

OGC

Office of the General Counsel

OIPT

Overarching Integrated Product Team

OJT

On-the-Job Training

OLA

Office of Legislative Affairs (Navy)

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

Operational Mode Summary

OMS/MP

Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile

on the job training

null

one-year appropriations

Appropriations generally used for current administrative, maintenance, and operational programs, including the procurement of items classified as "expenses." These appropriations are available for obligation for one Fiscal Year (FY).

ONR

Office of Naval Research

ONRG

Office of Naval Research Global

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 (POM) covering FY 2014-2019, and the DoD portion of the President's Budget (PB) for FYs 2014 and 2015.

OOB

Order of Battle

OP/A/N/AF

Other Procurement (Appropriation) Army/Navy/Air Force

open architecture

A technical architecture that adopts open standards supporting a modular, loosely coupled and highly cohesive system structure that includes publishing of key interfaces within the system and full design disclosure.

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 public at no cost or with a moderate license fee.

open system

A system whose technical architecture adopts open standards and supports a modular, loosely coupled, and highly cohesive system structure. This modular open architecture includes publishing of key interfaces within the system and relevant design disclosure.

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 architecture

A characteristic of a system which uses a technical architecture that adopts consensus based standards supporting a modular, loosely coupled, and highly cohesive system structure that includes the publishing of key interfaces within the system and relevant design disclosure.

open systems environment

null

operating and support (cost)

A Life Cycle Cost (LCC) cost category that includes all personnel, equipment, supplies, software, and services, including contract support, associated with operating, modifying, maintaining, supplying, training, and supporting a defense acquisition program in the DoD inventory. This includes costs directly and indirectly attributable to the specific defense program, i.e., costs that would not occur if the program did not exist, such as mission personnel, unit level consumption, fuel and energy resources, intermediate level maintenance, depot maintenance, contractor support, sustaining support, and indirect support. These activities are not bound to a life cycle phase or appropriation category.

operating and support cost key system attribute

One of the mandatory KSAs that supports the Sustainment Key Performance Parameter (KPP). Costs are to be included regardless of funding source or management control. The O&S cost value should cover the planned lifecycle timeframe, consistent with the timeframe and system population identified in the Sustainment Key Performance Parameter (KPP). All O&S cost elements included in the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) Cost Estimating Structure must be considered.

operating at risk list

Listing of all Informational Technology (IT) systems that were denied an interim certificate to operate (ICTO), are operating on a DoD network without interoperability certification or ICTO, and have not received an appropriate waiver. Subject to any DoD Chief Information Officer (CIO) and DoD Component guidance, individual enclave owners must determine whether to allow IT listed on the OARL to connect. Enclave owners may require some additional level of interoperability evaluation for

risk mitigation purposes. For example, urgent operational needs (Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON), Joint Emergent Operational Need (JEON), and Component Urgent Operational Needs (UONs)) that address information systems and were exempted from the Net-Ready Key Performance Parameter (KPP) and have not received interoperability certification must be identified on the OARL.

operating budget

The annual budget of an activity stated in terms of Budget Classification Code (BCC), functional/sub-functional 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 time

The time during which the system is operating in a manner acceptable to the operator.

operation

The assembly or disassembly of parts or objects. The preparation of an object for another operation, transportation, inspection, or storage. Military action using deployed forces.

operation and maintenance

Appropriations which fund expenses such as maintenance services, civilian salaries, travel, minor construction projects, operating military forces, training and education, depot maintenance, working capital funds, and base operations support. O&M follows the Department's Annual Funding budget policy. O&M appropriations are available for obligation purposes for one year.

operation and maintenance appropriation

Appropriations which fund expenses such as maintenance services, civilian salaries, travel, minor construction projects, operating military forces, training and education, depot maintenance, working capital funds, and base operations support. O&M follows the Department's Annual Funding budget policy. O&M appropriations are available for obligation purposes for one year.

operation process chart

Identifies the successive operations, in their required sequence, for producing a product (component).

operational assessment

A test event that is conducted before initial production units are available and which incorporates substantial operational realism. An OA is conducted by the lead operational test agency (OTA) in

accordance with a test plan approved by the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) for programs subject to Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) operational test and evaluation (OT&E) oversight. As a general criterion for proceeding through Milestone C, the lead OTA will conduct and report results of at least one OA. An OA is usually required in support of the first limited fielding for acquisition models employing limited fieldings. An operational test, usually an OA, is required prior to deployment of Accelerated Acquisition Programs that are subject to OSD OT&E or Live Fire test and Evaluation (LFT&E) oversight. An OA may be combined with training events. An OA is not required for programs that enter the acquisition system at Milestone C.

operational availability

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. AO represents system "uptime" and considers the effect of reliability, maintainability, and Mean Logistics Delay Time (MLDT). AO may be calculated by dividing Mean Time Between Maintenance (MTBM) by the sum of the MTBM, Mean Maintenance Time (MMT), and MLDT, that is, $AO = MTBM \div (MTBM + MMT + MLDT)$ It is the quantitative link between readiness objectives and supportability.

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

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.

operational environment

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

operational mode summary

Contains a description of the concept of employment, describes all types of operational modes that apply to a system, and shows the anticipated relative frequency of occurrence of these modes during the life of the system as it functions across the anticipated operational environment. The OMS is a roll-up of the piece of equipment wartime usage for the number of mission/combat operations (mission profiles) that are being analyzed to determine (as appropriate) the total operating time, alert time, and calendar time associated with each mission profile. The Army and Marine Corps normally provide the OMS and Mission Profile (MP) in one document.

operational mode summary/mission profile

Component approved document that describes the operational tasks, events, duration, frequency and environment in which the materiel solution is expected to perform each mission and each phase of a mission.

operational requirements

Validated needs that are generated by the user or user-representative and 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 updated CDD provide the foundation for weapon system technical specifications and contract requirements.

operational suitability

The degree to which a system can be satisfactorily placed in field use with consideration to reliability, availability, compatibility, transportability, interoperability, wartime usage rates, maintainability, safety, human factors, habitability, manpower supportability, logistics supportability, documentation, environmental effects and training requirements.

operational systems 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.

Operational Test Agency

An independent operational testing agency, established by each military department, that reports directly to the Service Chief to plan and conduct operational tests, report results, and provide evaluations of operational effectiveness, operational suitability, and survivability (including cybersecurity) or lethality.

operational test agency report

Report that documents the results of the operational test event(s) performed in accordance with the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) and the approved Operational Test Plan (OTP). It also addresses the adequacy and limitations of the Operational Test (OT) performed, evaluates the operational effectiveness and suitability of the covered platform or weapon system, and documents the deficiencies found in system operation. The OTA Report is due within 60 days of the completion of OT.

operational test and evaluation

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

Documents the objectives of the test Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs) and Measures of Suitability (MOS), number, duration, and scope of each test event, and details of the operational conditions that will be varied during the execution of the described operational test scenarios. It also documents the specific data to be collected, as well as the methods for gathering, reducing, and analyzing the data, and the detailed resources, threat simulation, and known test limitations.

operational test readiness review

A multi-disciplined product and process assessment to ensure that the system can proceed into Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) with a high probability of success, and that the system is effective and suitable for service introduction. The OTRR is complete when the Service Acquisition Executive evaluates and determines materiel system readiness for Initial Operational Test and Evaluation.

operational testing

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.

operational utility assessment

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, Facilities and Policy (DOTmLPP-P) 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 Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process.

operational view

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.

operational viewpoint

Models in the Operational Viewpoint describe the tasks and activities, operational elements, and resource flow exchanges required to conduct operations. A pure operational model is materiel independent.

operations and support cost

null

Operations and Support phase

The fifth phase of the Major Capability Acquisition process. The purpose of the O&S phase is to execute the Product Support Strategy (PSS), satisfy materiel readiness and operational support performance requirements including personnel training, and sustain the system over its life cycle, including disposal. This phase has two major efforts: Sustainment and Disposal. The MDA-approved PSS is the basis for the activities conducted during this phase. The PM will deploy the support package and monitor its performance according to the PSS. At the end of its useful life, a system will 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, in accordance with the PSS. Disposal planning will include consideration of retirement, disposition, and reclamation.

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.

OPEVAL

Operational Evaluation (Navy)

OPM

Office of Personnel Management

OPNAV

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

OPNAVINST

OPNAV Instruction (Navy)

opportunity

In the context of the DoD Risk, Issue, and Opportunity Management Process, potential future benefits to a program's cost, schedule, and/or performance baseline, usually achieved through proactive steps that include reallocation of resources.

opportunity management

In the context of the DoD Risk, Issue, and Opportunity Management Process, a process for planning, identifying, analyzing, managing, and monitoring initiatives that yield potential program cost reductions, schedule reductions, and/or performance improvements.

OPR

Office of Primary Responsibility

OPSEC

Operations Security

OPTEVFOR

Operational Test and Evaluation Force (Navy)

optimum repair level analysis

null

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.

OR/SA

Operations Research/Systems Analysis

order of battle

The identification, command structure, strength, and disposition of personnel, equipment, and units of an armed force.

ordering activity

An activity that originates a requisition or order for procurement, production, or performance of work or services by another activity.

organic support

The capability of a Military Service or a Defense Agency to sustain logistics operations through U.S. Government organizational structures.

organizational structure

Involves the ways in which the tasks of the organization are divided (differentiated) and coordinated (integrated).

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).

ORLA

Optimum Repair Level Analysis

OS

Open Systems Operational Suitability

OSA

Open Systems Architecture

OSBP

Office of Small Business Programs

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 Test: Operational Testing

OT & E

Operational Test and Evaluation

OTA

Operational Test Agency

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).

OTP

Operational Test Plan

OTRR

Operational Test Readiness Review

OUA

Operational Utility Assessment

OSD

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense

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

null

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.

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 Management Action Group (DMAG). The settlement reflects agreement reached through working-level negotiations between members of the Services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

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) 2018 is being prepared, out-years are FY 2019 and beyond. Also used to refer to years beyond the current Program Objectives Memorandum (POM). For example, the out-years of POM 2018–2022 are 2023 and beyond.

OV

Operational View (DODAF)

OV-#

Operational View - # (DODAF)

overarching integrated product team

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 program.

Overhaul

Returning an unserviceable item of equipment to serviceable condition by restoring most or all internal tolerances to "like new" specification. Overhaul is synonymous with "rework" and "rebuild."

overhead

null

overhead costs

Costs that are not readily subject to treatment as a direct cost. Indirect costs are associated with two or more cost objectives, but not directly identifiable to a single contract. For example, indirect Overhead Costs support a particular function of the company such as factory maintenance, and General and Administrative Costs are indirect costs related to the general management and administration of the business unit as a whole. Each contract has both direct and indirect costs allocated to it.

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

Provides balance to the sustainment solution by ensuring that operations and support (O&S) costs associated with availability are considered in making decisions. The Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) O&S Cost Estimating Guides are used in support this key system attribute (KSA). 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 responsibility.

P&A

Price and Availability (DSCA)

P&D

Production and Deployment (Phase of the Major Capability Acquisition process)

P&L

Profit and Loss

P&T

Personnel and Training

P/B

Program/Budget

P3I

Preplanned Product Improvement

PA

Partnering Agreement: Preparing Activity (Air Force): Preparing Authority (Air Force): Product Assurance: Project Agreement: Project Annex: Project Arrangement

PA&E

Program Analysis and Evaluation

PAC

Production Acquisition Cost

packaging

The process and procedures used to protect materiel. It includes cleaning, drying, preserving, packing, and unitization.

packaging, handling, storage and transportation

The combination of resources, processes, procedures, design, considerations, and methods to ensure that all system, equipment, and support items are preserved, packaged, handled, and transported properly, including environmental considerations, equipment preservation for the short and long storage, and transportability. Some items require special environmentally controlled, shock isolated containers for transport to and from repair and storage facilities via all modes of transportation (land, rail, air, and sea).

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.

Paper Reduction Act

null

parameter

Commonly understood to be a characteristic, feature, or measurable factor that can help in defining a particular system. A parameter is an important element to consider in evaluation or comprehension of an event, project, or situation. The term "parameter" has more specific interpretations in mathematics, logic, linguistics, environmental science, and other disciplines, such as engineering and architecture.

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.

PARCA

Program Assessment and Root Cause Analysis (Director)

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.

PASOLS

Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar

PAT

Process Action Team

PAT&E

Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation

PAUC

Program Acquisition Unit Cost

PB

President's Budget

PBA

Performance-Based Acquisition: Performance-Based Agreement

PBBE

Performance-Based Business Environment (Air Force)

PBC

Performance-Based Contracting

PBL

Performance-Based Life-Cycle Product Support: Performance-Based Logistics

PBR

Program Budget Review

PBSA

Performance-Based Services Acquisition

PBWS

Performance-Based Work Statement

PCA

Physical Configuration Audit

PCCF

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

PCF

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund

P-CMM

Personnel Capability Maturity Model

PCO

Procuring Contracting Officer

PCR

Procurement Center Representative: Program Change Request

PD

Program Director (Air Force)

PDA

Principal Disclosure Authority

PDP

Procurement Data Package: Program Development Plan

PDR

Post-Deployment Review: Preliminary Design Review: Program Deviation Report

PDRA

Preliminary Design Review (PDR) Assessment (OUSD (AT&L)/Director

PDSS

Post-Deployment Software Support

PDUSD

Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense

PE

Planning Estimate: Procurement Executive: Program Element

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 Assessments & Root Cause Analyses

null

PEM

Program Element Monitor

PEO

Program Executive Officer

PEP

Producibility Engineering and Planning

performance

The degree to which a system or component accomplishes its designated functions within given constraints, such as speed, accuracy, or memory usage. Includes 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

null

Performance Attribute

A characteristic or inherent part of a required system that is needed by the system to achieve satisfactory performance. Source: JCIDS Manual

performance based agreement

null

performance based logistics

Synonymous with performance based product support, where outcomes are acquired through performance based arrangements that deliver Warfighter requirements and incentivize product support providers to reduce costs through innovation. These arrangements are contracts with industry or inter-governmental agreements. Sources of support may be organic, commercial, or a combination, with primary focus optimizing customer support, weapon system availability, and reduced ownership costs.

performance measurement baseline

null

Performance Requirement

Consists of performance attributes (KPPs, KSAs, and APAs) of a system that is critical or essential to the development of an effective military capability that does not meet the criteria of a JPR. The Service Chiefs are responsible for all performance requirements for their respective Service.

Source: Title 10 U.S.C. § 181

performance threshold

null

performance work statement

A work statement for performance-based acquisitions that describes the required product or service in clear, specific and objective terms with associated measurable outcomes.

performance-based life cycle product support

null

performance-based payments

Method of providing financing to contractors performing under fixed-price contracts in which payments are based on achievement of specific events or accomplishments that are defined and valued in advance by the parties to the contract.

period of performance

null

PERT

Program Evaluation Review Technique

PERT chart

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

PESHE

Programmatic Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Evaluation

PESHE and NEPA/E O 12114 compliance schedule

- Programmatic Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (ESOH) Evaluation (PESHE) includes, at a minimum, identification of ESOH risks and their status, and the identification of hazardous materials, wastes, and pollutants (discharges/emissions/noise) associated with the system and its support, as well as the plans for minimization and/or safe disposal of these items. The PESHE contains the data generated by ESOH analyses conducted in support of program execution.
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) / Executive Order (E.O.) 12114 Compliance Schedule identifies all known or projected system-related NEPA/E.O. 12114 compliance requirements across the life cycle, specifying the activities, analyses, offices of primary responsibility, and approval authorities.

PESO

Product Engineering Services Office

PfP

Partnership for Peace (NATO)

PGI

Procedures, Guidance, and Information (Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS))

PHA

Preliminary Hazard Analysis

phase

null

PHL

Preliminary Hazard List

PHST

Packing, Handling, Storage, and Transportation

physical configuration audit

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. The system product baseline is finalized and validated at the PCA.

PI

Product Improvement

PID

Program Identification Data

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 to acquire a limited number of representative items for test purposes, including the test items, will be funded by research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E). All items and costs beyond the test quantity to test for operational acceptability will be financed by other appropriations. 2. An item under development approved for procurement, operational use, and included in force structure, with hard tooling requirements common to both development and procurement phases will be funded by procurement appropriations. An item under development not approved for procurement, operational use, and included in force structure with tooling and other preliminary production facilities required to produce realistic development hardware for test and evaluation will be financed by RDT&E, even if the tooling might be used for procurement if the item is later approved for procurement, operational use, and included in 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.

PIN

Part Identification Number: Part or Identifying Number

PIP

Product Improvement Proposal/Program

PIPT

Program-Level Integrated Product Team

PIR

Post-Implementation Review

PK

Public Key

PKI

Public Key Infrastructure

PKO

Peacekeeping Operations

PL

Public Law

plan of action and milestones

A document that identifies tasks needing to be accomplished. It details resources required to accomplish the elements of the plan, any milestones in meeting the tasks, and scheduled completion dates for the milestones.

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.

planning, programming, and budgeting system - obsolete

obsolete

PLT

Procurement Lead Time: Production Lead Time

PM

Product Manager: Program Manager: Project Manager

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

PMRP

Precious Metals Recovery Program

PO

Program Office: Project Order: Purchase Order: Purchasing Office

POA&M

Plan of Actions and Milestones

POC

Point of Contact

POE

Program Office Estimate

point of contact

Person serving as coordinator, action officer, or focal point for an activity.

POL

Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants

POM

Program Objective Memorandum

POMCUS

Prepositioned Overseas Materiel Configured to Unit Sets

POP

Period of Performance (Army): Proof of Principle (Army)

PoPS

Probability of Program Success

POR

Program of Record

portfolio-specific commodity manager

The individual who is responsible for management and effectiveness of acquisitions for services within a specific portfolio and who works closely with requiring activities and contracting agencies to ensure the acquisition actions fulfill user requirements.

post deployment review

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.

post implementation review

The Functional Sponsor, in coordination with the DoD Component Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Program Manager, plans and conducts a PIR for all fully deployed Information Technology (IT), including NSS. PIRs report the degree to which doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy (DOTmLPF-P) changes have achieved the established Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs) for the desired capability, evaluate systems to ensure positive return on investment, decide whether continuation, modification, or termination of the systems is necessary to meet mission requirements, and document lessons learned. If the PIR overlaps with Follow-on Operational Test and Evaluation (FOT&E), the sponsor should coordinate planning of both events for efficiency.

post-critical design review report

For major defense acquisition programs (MDAPs), a brief assessment of the design maturity and technical risks which may require Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) attention prepared by representatives of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Engineering) (DASD(SE)) at the conclusion of the system-level Critical Design Review (CDR). For non-major defense acquisition programs, Component policy applies.

post-deployment software support

Those software support activities that occur after the deployment of the system.

post-preliminary design review 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.

post-production software support

Those software support activities that occur after the production of the system has been completed.

post-production support

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

A plan to ensure continued economical logistical support and systems management after cessation of production of the end item.

post-system design review assessment

The Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) for space systems conducts a formal program assessment following the System Design Review (SDR). Program Managers for space systems provide a post-SDR report to the MDA reflecting an overall assessment of design maturity and a summary of the system-level SDR results. The MDA reviews the post-SDR report and the program manager's resolution and/or mitigation plans, and determines whether additional action is necessary to achieve Technology Development phase objectives and satisfy the capability need specified in the initial capabilities document (ICD). An IPA support the P-SDRA.

PPBE

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (Process)

PPBE execution phase

The outflow or other depletion of assets or incurrence of liabilities (or a combination of both) during some period as a result of providing goods, rendering services, or carrying out other activities related to an entity's programs and missions, the benefits from which do not extend beyond the present operating period. In financial accounting and reporting, the costs that apply to an entity's operations for the current accounting period are recognized as expenses for that period.

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 an annual process which produces the Secretary's Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), five year approved Program Objectives Memoranda (POMs), and one year Budget Estimate Submissions (BES)

for the military departments and defense agencies, and the DoD portion of the President's Budget (PB).

PPI

Past Performance Information

PPIRS

Past Performance Information Retrieval System

PPL

Provisioning Parts List

PPP

Program Protection Plan: Public-Private Partnering: Public Private Partnership

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

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.

pre-certification authority

null

Precious Metals Recovery Program

A DoD program for identification, accumulation, recovery, and refinement of precious metals (PMs) from excess and surplus end items, scrap, hypo solution, and other PM-bearing materials for authorized internal purposes or as government-furnished material (GFM).

preliminary design review

The PDR assesses the maturity of the preliminary design supported by the results of requirements trades, prototyping, and critical technology demonstrations. The PDR will establish the allocated baseline and confirm that the system under review is ready to proceed into detailed design (development of build-to drawings, software code-to documentation, and other fabrication documentation) with acceptable risk. For MDAP programs, a system-level PDR assessment will be conducted and provided to the MDA.

preliminary design review assessment

An assessment to inform the decision authority of technical risks and the program's readiness to proceed into detailed design.

preliminary design review reports

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

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

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.

preservation and storage of unique tooling plan

A plan approved prior to Milestone C and reviewed periodically by the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) of Major Defense Acquisition Programs as part of the Life Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP). Identifies a program's unique production tooling (to include any contract clauses), facilities, and funding required for the preservation and storage of such tooling for the service life of the end item.

President's budget

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.

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

Direct results or consequences that a damage mode has upon a system, subsystem, or component.

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

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) PSAs are the Under Secretaries of Defense (USDs), 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, and the OSD Directors or equivalents, who report directly to the SECDEF or the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF).

private laws

A private bill passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate in identical form that has been enacted into law. Private laws only affect a private individual or individuals. A Private law is designated by the abbreviation "Pvt. L." followed by the Congress number (e.g. 104), and the number of the law. For example: Pvt. L. 104-1.

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.

probability of kill

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.

problem statement

Applicable to Defense Business Systems (DBS). A stand-alone document to support the Materiel Development Decision (MDD), and later key decision events and milestones. The Problem Statement documents DBS requirements and is approved by the Investment Review Board (IRB) chair. It documents business and supporting analysis and evolves over time as those needs are refined. The Joint Staff (JS) (J-8) will review the initial Problem Statement to determine if there is JS interest.

process

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. 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. 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 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

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

null

procurement lead time

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

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

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. The term "Procuring" was removed from the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), however, it is still in widespread use to differentiate the buying office Contracting Officer (CO) from the Contract Administrative Office (CAO) CO, who is usually referred to as the Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO). The FAR uses the term ACO for those actions unique to post contract award, otherwise it uses then generic CO.

PROD

Production

producibility

The combined effect of those elements or characteristics of a design and the production planning for it that enables the item, described by the design, to be produced and inspected in the quantity required and that permits a series of trade-offs to achieve the optimum of the least possible cost and the minimum time, while still meeting the necessary quality and performance requirements.

producibility engineering and planning

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 trade-offs 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

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. The item stipulated in a contract to be delivered under the contract (i.e., service, study, or hardware).

product assurance plan

Implements a product assurance program including reliability, availability, and maintainability (RAM), quality hardware and software, and system assessment to ensure user satisfaction, mission and Operational Effectiveness (OE), and performance to specified requirements.

product baseline

Documentation describing all of the necessary functional and physical characteristics of the Configuration Item (CI), the selected functional and physical characteristics designated for production acceptance testing, and tests necessary for deployment/installation, operation, support, training, and disposal of the CI. The initial product baseline is usually established and put under configuration control at each CI's Critical Design Review (CDR), culminating in an initial product baseline at the system-level CDR. The system product baseline is finalized and validated at the Physical Configuration Audit (PCA).

product centers

Major Air Force acquisition commands: Aeronautical Systems Center (ASC), Electronics Systems Center (ESC), and the Air Armament Center (AAC) report to the Air Force Materiel Command. The Space and Missile Systems Center reports to the Air Force Space Command.

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

The procurement, installation, retrofit, modernization, upgrade, or rebuild of a component or subsystem of a weapon system platform or major end item that would improve the reliability, availability and maintainability, increase system or combat effectiveness, extend the useful life, enhance safety, lower maintenance costs, or provide performance enhancement of the weapon system platform or major end item. Usually results from feedback from the users.

product manager

Army or Marine Corps 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 usually are 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

obsolete

product support

The package of support functions required to field and maintain the readiness and operational capability of major weapon systems, subsystems, and components, including all functions related to weapon system readiness.

product support arrangement

A contract, task order, or any other type of contractual arrangement, or any type of agreement or non-contractual arrangement with or within the Federal government, for the performance of sustainment or logistics support required for major weapon systems, subsystems, or components. The term includes arrangements for any of the following: Performance-Based Logistics (PBL), sustainment support, contractor logistics support, life cycle product support, or weapon systems product support.

product support business case analysis

A structured methodology and document that aids decision making by identifying and comparing alternatives by examining the mission and business impacts (both financial and non-financial), risks, and sensitivities. BCAs may be somewhat different from other decision support analyses through their emphasis of the enterprise wide perspective of stakeholders and decision makers and assessment of the holistic effects impacted by the decision. Other names for a BCA are Economic Analysis, Cost-Benefit Analysis, and Benefit-Cost Analysis. Broadly speaking, a BCA is any documented, objective, value analysis exploring costs, benefits, and risks. Used by the Product Support Manager (PSM) in identifying the Product Support Strategy that achieves the optimal balance between Warfighter capabilities and affordability.

product support business model

Defines the hierarchical framework in which the planning, development, implementation, management, and execution of product support for a weapon system component, subsystem, or system platform will be accomplished over the life cycle. The PSBM effectively describes the methodology by which DoD will ensure achievement of optimized product support through balancing maximum weapon system availability with the most affordable and predictable total ownership cost. The model provides a clearly delineated description of the roles, relationships, accountability, responsibility and business agreements among the managers, integrators, and providers of product support.

product support integrator

An entity within the Federal Government or outside the Federal Government charged with integrating all sources of product support, both private and public, defined within the scope of a Product Support Arrangement. A PSI can also serve as a Product Support Provider (PSP).

product support management

The development and implementation of product support strategies, and the planning and management of cost and performance across the product support value chain, from design through disposal, to ensure supportability is considered throughout the system life cycle. This is accomplished by balancing the performance outcomes of reliability, availability, maintainability, and reduced total ownership cost. The scope of product support management planning and execution includes the enterprise level integration of all 12 Integrated Product Support elements throughout the lifecycle commensurate with the roles and responsibilities of the Product Support Manager (PSM).

product support manager

The individual responsible for managing the package of support functions required to field and maintain the readiness and operational capability of major weapon systems, subsystems, and components, including all functions related to weapon system readiness, in support of the program manager's life cycle management responsibilities.

product support package

The integrated product support elements and any sustainment process contracts or agreements used to attain and sustain the maintenance and support concepts needed for materiel readiness.

product support provider

An entity that provides product support functions. The term includes an entity within the Department of Defense, an entity within the private sector, or a partnership between such entities.

product support strategy

The business and technical approach to design, acquire, and field the product support package to execute the sustainment strategy. It begins as a broad concept and evolves into a detailed implementation plan documented in the Life Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP).

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

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 phase

The fourth phase of the Major Capability Acquisition process. The purpose of the P&D Phase is to produce and deploy requirements-compliant materiel solutions to receiving operating organizations. In this phase, the product is produced and fielded for use by operational units and encompasses a number of events: Low-Rate Initial Production, personnel training, completion of developmental test and evaluation (if required), Initial Operational Test and Evaluation, and the Full Rate Production Decision or the Full Deployment Decision. All system sustainment and support activities are initiated if not already begun, and the appropriate operational authority will declare Initial Operational Capability when the defined operational organization has been equipped, trained, and determined to be capable of conducting mission operations. "Should cost" management and other techniques will be used to control and reduce cost.

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 a Full-Rate Production (FRP) item.

production controls

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. Synonymous with Manufacturing Plan.

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. Synonymous with manufacturing planning.

production prove out

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

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 provides data for the independent evaluation required for materiel release so the evaluator can address the materiel's adequacy with respect to the stated requirements. These tests are conducted on a number of random samples 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, 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

A formal examination of a program to determine if the design is ready for production and if the prime contractor and major subcontractors have accomplished adequate production planning without incurring unacceptable risks that will breach thresholds of schedule, performance, cost, or other established criteria. PRRs are normally performed as a series of reviews toward the end of Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase. A final PRR should occur at the completion of the EMD phase and assess the manufacturing and quality risk as the program proceeds into Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP). Under some circumstances, a PRR may also be appropriate during the LRIP effort to assess manufacturing risk for full-rate production.

production representative system

A system whose hardware and software defined by system-level critical design review, functional configuration audit, and system verification review, including correction of major deficiencies identified during prior testing. For hardware acquisitions, production-representative articles should be assembled using parts, tools, and manufacturing processes intended for use in full-rate production, utilize intended production versions of software, and all operational logistics systems for use on fielded system should be in place. Manufacturing processes to be used in full-rate production should be adhered to as closely as possible. For software acquisitions, a production-representative system consists of users performing operational tasks with hardware and software intended for deployment, in an operationally realistic computing environment, with representative DoD information network operations and supporting cybersecurity capabilities. All life-cycle system support should be in place.

production schedules

Chronological controls used by management to regulate the operational sequences of production efficiently and economically.

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.

program acquisition cost

The estimated cost of development research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E), procurement, and system-specific military construction necessary to acquire the defense system. RDT&E costs are accumulated from the point in time when the DoD acquisition program is designated by title as a program element (PE) or major project within a PE. Military construction costs include only those projects that directly support and uniquely identify with the system.

program acquisition quantity

The total number of fully configured end items (to include research and development (R&D) units) a DoD component intends to buy through the life of the program, as approved by the Under Secretary of Defense 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

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) or 30 percent or more over the originally approved APB must report a unit cost breach to the congressional defense committees.

program baseline

null

program budget decision - obsolete

obsolete

program budget review

null

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

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 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.

program decision meeting

Navy or Marine Corps review forum to advise the Navy Acquisition Executive (NAE) on decisions for acquisition programs at various levels.

program decision memorandum - obsolete

Obsolete - 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). RMDs 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)

program deviation report

A report describing Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) deviations (also called "breaches") to the Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE) and the applicable Component Acquisition Executive (CAE).

program element

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

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 and review technique

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

A military or civilian official assigned program responsibilities for Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and sensitive classified programs, or for any other program determined by the Component Acquisition Executive (CAE) to require dedicated executive management.

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 also may 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 Years (FYs) 2018-2022. The Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA) phase after the Materiel Development Decision (MDD), and the Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR) phase after Milestone A, are funded typically only for phase accomplishment and thus the MDD and Milestone A do not constitute program initiation of a new acquisition program in the sense of DoDI 5000.02. This term often is confused with the financial management term "new start."

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

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.

Program Management Directive

The official Headquarters (HQ), U.S. Air Force, document used to convey the guidance and direction of the decision authority and identify the various organizations, along with their essential responsibility, for ensuring the success of a program or other effort. PMDs are required for funded program contained in the Air Force Acquisition Program Master List.

program management office

null

program management plan

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

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).

program manager charter

null

program objective memorandum

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 Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). The POM shows programmed needs 5 years hence (e.g., in FY 2016, POM 2018–2022 will be submitted).

program of record

1.) 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. 2.) May also refer to a program having successfully achieved formal program initiation, normally Milestone B.

program office estimate

A Component Cost Estimate (CCE) of Life Cycle Costs (LCCs) conducted by an acquisition Program Office (PO).

program protection

The integrating process for managing risks to DoD warfighting capability from foreign intelligence collection, from hardware, software, and cyber vulnerability or supply chain exploitation, and from battlefield loss throughout the system life cycle.

program protection plan

A living plan to guide efforts to manage the risks to Critical Program Information (CPI) and mission critical functions and components as well as program and system information. This milestone acquisition document captures both systems security engineering (SSE) and security activities and the results of the analyses as the program and system become more defined.

program review group - obsolete

obsolete

program risk process document

Document that contains the Program Risk Management Process. It should be created at the time of the program's initial risk process formulation and updated at intervals during the acquisition life cycle (e.g., program rebaselining, program phase changes, developmental and operational testing, and sustainment).

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

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 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 Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (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).

program work breakdown structure

The WBS that encompasses an entire program, including the Contract WBS and “other Government” elements (for example, program office operations, manpower, Government Furnished Equipment (GFE), and government testing). It defines at a high level what is to be procured and consists of at least three program levels with associated definitions. The PWBS 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 Standard (MIL-STD) 881C.

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.

programmatic

Pertains to the cost, schedule, and performance characteristics of an acquisition program.

programmatic environment safety and occupational health evaluation

null

programming

The projection of activities to be accomplished and the resources that will be required for specified periods in the future, normally 5 years. 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.

programs

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.

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 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

null

project viewpoint

Models within the Project Viewpoint describe how programs, projects, portfolios, or initiatives deliver capabilities, the organizations contributing to them, and dependencies between them.

projects

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.

PROM

Programmable Read Only Memory

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.

PROS

Parts and Repair Ordering System (AFOSR)

protests

A concern over the award of a contract, submitted to Government Accountability Office (GAO) or Procuring Contracting Office (PCO).

prototype

A preliminary type, form, or instance of a system or system element that serves as a model for what comes later. Risk reduction prototypes are used to materially reduce engineering and manufacturing development risk at an acceptable cost. They can be at the system level or can focus on sub-systems or components. Prototypes can be used to reduce technical risk, validate designs, validate cost estimates, evaluate manufacturing processes, and/or refine requirements. Competitive prototypes are produced by two or more teams who are competing for a contract award.

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.

PRP

Program Risk Process

PRR

Production Readiness Review

PRS

Performance Requirement Summary

PSA

Principal Staff Assistants: Product Support Arrangement: Product Support Assessment

PSCM

Portfolio-Specific Commodity Manager

P-SDRA

Post-System Design Review Assessment (Space Systems)

PSE

Peculiar Support Equipment

PSFD

Production Sustainment and Follow-On Development (JSF)

PSI

Product Support Integrator : Program Security Instruction

PSM

Practical Software Measurement (Office of the Secretary of Defense): Professional Staff Member (Congress): Product Support Manager

PSP

Product Support Package: Product Support Provider

PSS

Product Support Strategy

PsubK/sub

Probability of Kill

PTAP

Procurement Technical Assistance Program

PTD

Provisioning Technical Documentation

PTTI

Precise Time and Time Interval

public key

A cryptographic key that may be widely published and is used to enable the operation of an asymmetric (public key) cryptographic algorithm.

public laws

A bill or joint resolution passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate in identical form that has been enacted into law. Public laws affect the entire nation. A Public law is designated by the abbreviation "Pub. L." followed by the Congress number (e.g. 108), and the number of the law. For example: Pub. L. 108-211.

public private partnership

In general, a cooperative arrangement between an organic product support provider and one or more private sector entities to perform defense-related work, utilize DoD facilities and equipment, or both. Other government organizations, such as program offices, inventory control points, and sustainment commands, may be parties to such agreements. Under Title 10 USC § 2474, a PPP for depot-level maintenance is a cooperative arrangement between an organic depot-level maintenance activity and one or more private sector entities to perform DoD or Defense-related work and/or to utilize DoD depot facilities and equipment. Also referred to as Public-Private Partnering (PPP).

PUC

Procurement Unit Cost (See also Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC))

purchase order

Offer by the Government to buy supplies or services, including construction and research and development, upon specified terms and conditions, using simplified acquisition procedures.

PV

Project Viewpoint

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

QA

Quality Assurance

QAE

Quality Assurance Evaluator

QAR

Quality Assurance Representative

QASP

Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan

QBL

Qualified Bidders List

QC

Quality Control

QCR

Qualitative Construction Requirement

QDR - Obsolete

Quadrennial Defense Report - Obsolete

QFD

Quality Function Deployment

QML

Qualified Manufacturers List

QPL

Qualified Products List

QQPRI

Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information

QRC

Quick Reaction Capability

QT

Qualification Test

quadrennial defense review - obsolete

obsolete

quadrennial defense review report

Contains the findings and recommendations of the Quadrennial Defense Review. The QDR 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).

qualification

The formal process by which a manufacturer's product is examined for compliance with the requirements of a source control drawing for approving the manufacturer as a source of supply.

qualification test

Simulates defined operational environmental conditions with a predetermined safety factor, the results indicating whether a given design can perform its function within the simulated operational environment of a system.

qualified bidders list

null

qualified manufacturers list

A list of manufacturers that have had their products examined and tested and that have satisfied all applicable qualification requirements for that product.

qualified products list

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

Organizational, doctrinal, training, duty position, and personnel information used to develop the Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP).

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

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 assurance surveillance plan

The document government personnel use to assess contractor performance. The QASP identifies what is going to be inspected, the inspection process, and who will do the inspecting.

quality audits

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

The system or procedure used to check product quality throughout the acquisition process.

quality function deployment

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&D

Research and Development

R&E

Research and Engineering

R&M

Reliability and Maintainability

RAA

Rapid Acquisition Authority

RAD

Request for Authority to Develop (an international agreement): Resource Allocation Display (Navy): Required Availability Date

radio frequency identification

Generic term for technologies that use radio waves to automatically identify people or objects. The most common is to store a serial number that identifies a person or object, and perhaps other information, on a microchip that is attached to an antenna (the chip and the antenna together are called an RFID transponder or an RFID tag). The antenna enables the chip to transmit the identification information to a reader. The reader converts the radio waves reflected from the RFID tag into digital information that can then be passed on to other computer systems.

RAM

Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability

RAM-C

Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability Cost (Rationale Report)

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.

RAP

Resource Allocation Process

rapid acquisition authority recommendation (urgent operational need)

A recommendation made by a DoD Component to the Director, Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell that the Secretary of Defense invoke special authority, subject to a Secretarial determination, to rapidly fulfill a Combatant Commander Urgent Operational Need.

rate cost

A mathematical expression that measures the impact of a change in production rates on a program's total cost.

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.

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.

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

RD&A

Research, Development, and Acquisition

RDECOM

Research Development and Engineering Command (Army)

RDP

Reciprocal Defense Procurement: Requirements Definition Package (JCIDS Manual)

RDT&E

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

RDT&E/A/N/AF

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force

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 readiness.

realistic test environment

The conditions under which the system is expected to be operated and maintained, including the natural weather and climatic conditions, terrain effects, battlefield disturbances, and enemy threat conditions.

realization factor

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

real-time systems

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.

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

Statutory authority to restore or extend obligational availability, whether for the same or different purpose, of all or part of the unobligated balance of budget authority that has expired or otherwise would expire in an annual or multiple-year appropriation. Reappropriation transactions require non-expenditure transfer of the funds involved from the expired or otherwise expiring account to the designated current account when the unobligated balance has not been withdrawn to the surplus fund of the U.S. Treasury. If the unobligated balance has been withdrawn, then the transaction requires a warrant. Reappropriations that provide funds to a fiscal year for which they were not previously available constitute new budget authority in the receiving account.

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: 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, Generally accepted sound business practices, arm's length bargaining, and federal and state laws and regulations, The contractor's responsibilities to the government, other customers, the owners of the business, employees, and public at large, and 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.

reconstitution

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 cost

Costs for items and services that reoccur, especially at regular intervals. Recurring costs are incurred each time a unit of equipment is produced, such as direct labor and direct materials.

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 order

An order for services, supplies, material, or equipment placed by a requiring DoD Component (or Federal Agency) and furnished by another DoD Component (or Federal Agency) without separate identification of the items, or separate citation of the funds of the requiring DoD Component, and with subsequent delivery to, and reimbursement by, the requiring DoD Component. The requiring DoD Component makes a record of the reimbursable order as an obligation when the procuring DoD Component accepts the reimbursable order in writing.

reimbursements

Amounts earned and collected for property sold or services furnished either to the public or another Federal accounting entity. To be an appropriation reimbursement, the collection must be authorized by law for credit to the specific appropriation or fund account.

release

A grouping of capabilities or features that can be used for demonstration or evaluation. A release may be internal for integration, testing, or demonstration; or external to system test or as user delivery. A release may be based on a time block or on product maturity.

relevant environment

Testing environment that simulates key aspects of the operational environment.

reliability

Reliability is a measure of the probability that the system will perform without failure over a specific interval, under specified conditions. Measures include mission and logistics reliability. Mission Reliability is the ability of an item to perform its required function for the duration of a specified mission profile, defined as the probability that the system will not fail to complete the mission, considering all possible redundant modes of operation. Logistics reliability is measure of the ability of an item to operate without placing a demand on the logistics support structure for repair or adjustment, including all failures to the system and maintenance demand as a result of system operations.

reliability and maintainability 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 engineering

That set of design, development, and manufacturing tasks by which R&M are achieved.

reliability based logistics

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 analysis

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

One of the mandatory KSAs that supports the Sustainment Key Performance Parameter (KPP). It is a measure of the probability that the system will perform without failure over a specified interval, under specified conditions. Reliability must be sufficient to support the warfighting capability requirements within expected operating environments. Considerations of reliability must support both availability metrics, that is, Materiel Availability and Operational Availability. More than one reliability metric may be specified as Key System Attributes (KSAs) or Additional Performance Attributes (APAs), as appropriate. For continuous use systems, such as aircraft, reliability should be measured in terms of its primary usage metric (e.g., operating hours, miles or flight hours). For discrete systems, such as a single use munition, reliability should be measured as a probability. (JCIDS Manual) See "Reliability" for a more general definition.

reliability, availability, and maintainability analysis

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.

reliability, availability, and maintainability cost rationale report

For MDAPs, the Program Manager will prepare a preliminary Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Cost (RAM-C) Rationale Report in support of the Milestone A decision. This report provides a quantitative basis for reliability requirements, and improves cost estimates and program planning. This report will be attached to the Systems Engineering Plan (SEP) at Milestone A, and updated in support of the Development Request for Proposal (RFP) Release Decision Point, Milestone B, and Milestone C. The RAM-C report will also document the quantitative basis for the three elements of the Sustainment Key Performance Parameter (KPP) as well as the tradeoffs made with respect to system performance.

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

A component approved plan applicable to Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) that provides information on the sustainment of an existing system that the system under development is intended to replace. Submitted as an attachment to the Life Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP). The plan identifies the budgeting required to sustain the existing system until the system being developed under the MDAP is fielded and assumes the majority of the responsibility for the mission of the existing system.

replanning

null

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 by, appropriate congressional committees.

request for information

An information exchange technique used when the government does not presently intend to award a contract, but wants to obtain price, delivery, other market information, or capabilities for planning purposes, especially to prepare for releasing a Request for Proposal (RFP) at some future date. Responses to these notices are not offers and cannot be accepted by the government to form a binding contract.

request for proposal

A document used in negotiated acquisitions to communicate Government requirements to prospective contractors and to solicit proposals. RFPs for competitive acquisitions describe the Government's requirement, anticipated terms and conditions that will apply to the contract, information required to be in the offeror's proposal, and factors and significant sub-factors that will be used to evaluate the proposal and their relative importance.

request for quotation

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

Solicitation document used in two-step sealed bid. Normally in letter form, it asks only for technical information—price and cost breakdowns are forbidden.

requirements

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 analysis

Systems Engineering (SE) technical process that results in the decomposition of end-user needs (usually identified in operational terms at the system level during implementation of the Stakeholder Requirements Definition process). As the system design evolves, Requirements Analysis activities

support allocation and derivation of requirements down to the system elements representing the lowest level of the design. The allocated requirements form the basis of contracting language and the system performance specification. The resultant system requirements are addressed at technical reviews and audits throughout the acquisition life cycle and captured in applicable program and SE technical documentation.

requirements contract

Contract that provides for filling all actual purchase requirements of designated Government activities for supplies or services during a specified contract period, with deliveries of performance to be scheduled by placing orders with the contractor.

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 definition package

A first level refinement of one or more capability requirements identified in an Information Systems - Initial Capabilities Document (IS-ICD) or Information Systems - Capability Development Document (IS-CDD), and is co-developed by the operational user (or representative) and the program office. The RDP (or equivalent) identifies the Key Performance Parameters (KPPs), including the Net-Ready KPP, Key System Attributes (KSAs), and Additional Performance Attributes (APAs) necessary to scope and cost implementation of a capability solution. The RDP (or equivalent) may also identify non-materiel changes that need to be implemented to fully realize the IS capability solution. The RDP (or equivalent) is approved by the delegated oversight authority listed in the IS-ICD or IS-CDD.

requirements manager

A military or DoD civilian employee charged with the responsibility of generating capability requirements.

requiring activity (services acquisition)

The organization charged with meeting a mission and delivering requirements. The requiring activity is responsible for obtaining funding or developing the program objective memorandum. The requiring activity may also be the organizational unit that submits a written requirement or statement of need for services required by a contract. The requiring activity is responsible for delivering the services to meet the mission if a contract is not in effect. Finally, the requiring activity provides a trained and qualified Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) capable of determining whether service contract requirements are being performed in accordance with the contract.

rescission

An action by the President canceling Budget Authority (BA) previously appropriated but not yet obligated or spent. The President is required to submit a special message to Congress reporting any proposed rescission of budgetary resources. This proposal may be accepted in whole or part by the passage of a rescission bill by both Houses of Congress. 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 Budget and 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.

research and development

null

research and development categories - obsolete

Obsolete: Formerly 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 DoD 7045.7-H was cancelled in 2013.

research and development 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 and Engineering

Includes Science and Technology (S&T) programs, advanced component development and prototypes programs (Budget Activity 4 in DoD 7000.14R), and all programs executed at Defense laboratories.

research, development, test and evaluation

- 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 budget activities

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 RDT&E BAs are often confused with the six R&D categories under Major Force Program (MFP) 6 of the Future Year's Defense Program (FYDP). Although all MFP 6 categories are funded with RDT&E appropriations, not all RDT&E spending is included in MFP 6 of the FYDP.

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.

reset

A set of actions to restore equipment to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with a unit's future mission.

residual value

The scrap value of equipment at the end of the economic life system.

resolutions

A form of legislative measure introduced and potentially acted upon by only one congressional chamber and used for the regulation of business only within the chamber of origin. Depending on the chamber of origin, they begin with a designation of either H.Res. or S.Res.

resource allocation

Includes the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process, the congressional budget enactment process, the apportionment of appropriated funds, and budget execution.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

null

resource leveling

A process whereby resources are sorted out among tasks and activities to identify and avoid conflicts between scheduling and availability.

resource management decision

1.) 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). RMDs 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). 2.) A document including 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).

resource manager

An individual who verifies and validates that the funds cited on a commitment or obligation document are accurate and available.

responsible bidder

A prospective contractor who has: Adequate financial resources to perform the contract, or the ability to obtain them, The ability to comply with the required or proposed delivery or performance schedule, taking into consideration all existing commercial and governmental business commitments, A satisfactory performance record, A satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics, The necessary organization, experience, accounting and operational controls, and technical skills, or the ability to obtain them, The necessary production, construction, and technical equipment and facilities, or the ability to obtain them, and is Otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws and regulations.

responsible test organization

null

responsive bidder

A bidder whose bid complies in all material respects with the invitation for bid.

retrofit (retroactive fit)

A modification of a configuration item (CI) to incorporate changes made in later production items.

retrofitting facilities

The addition of new equipment to the configuration of operating systems or the installation of equipment in production systems delivered without such equipment.

retrograde

The process for the movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward location to a reset (replenishment, repair, or recapitalization) program or to another directed area of operations to replenish unit stocks, or to satisfy stock requirements.

return on investment

null

reviews

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 funds

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.

RFA

Request for Final Approval

RFB

Request for Bid

RFI

Ready for Issue: Request for Information

RFID

Radio Frequency Identification

RFP

Request for Proposal

RFQ

Request for Quotation

RFV

Request for Visit (FVS)

RGC

Reliability Growth Curve

rights in technical data

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.

RIO

Risk, Issue, and Opportunity (Management)

risk

Potential future event or condition that may have a negative effect on achieving program objectives for cost, schedule, and performance. Defined by 1) the probability (greater than 0, less than 1) of an undesired event or condition, and 2) the consequences, impact or severity of the undesired event, were it to occur.

risk acceptance

A risk mitigation option where the program acknowledges that the risk event or condition may be realized and willingly accepts the risk with its consequences. Accepting a risk does not mean it is being ignored. It should continue to be tracked through continuous monitoring to ensure the accepted consequences do not change for the worse or the likelihood increase. Monitoring implies the program establishes knowledge points that provide opportunities to reevaluate the risk.

risk analysis

Answers the questions, "What are the likelihood and consequence of the risk? And "How high is the risk?" Risk analysis provides an estimate of each risk's likelihood and consequence, and the resulting risk level to more effectively manage risks and prioritize risk mitigation efforts. The risk level is noted in the Risk Reporting Format adopted by the program.

risk avoidance

A risk mitigation option where the program reduces or eliminates the risk event or condition by taking an alternate path. It eliminates the source of the risk and replaces it with another solution. Examples are changing operating procedures or using a low-risk mature technology.

risk burn-down

A technique typically using charts to track actual progress against planned reduction of risk levels that is part of risk monitoring. Risk burn-down is portrayed in a chart that is a snapshot of the progress of mitigating the risk over time and the effectiveness of previous risk mitigation activity. Charts show the relationship of risk mitigation activities, plotting risk level versus time to estimate their relative risk reduction contribution.

risk burn-down plan

Included as part of the Risk Mitigation Plan covering all mitigation options where the program identifies activities to manage risks. It documents the risk burn-down approach and typically consists of time-phased activities with specific success criteria that allow the program to track "progress to plan" to reduce designated risks to an acceptable level or to closure.

risk consequence

Each risk should be evaluated in terms of impact to the program (i.e., effect of the event on program cost, schedule, and performance) should the risk be fully realized. Risk consequence is measured as a deviation against program cost, schedule, and performance baselines.

risk control

A risk mitigation option that seeks to actively reduce risk to an acceptable level. It entails taking action to reduce the likelihood or consequence of a risk to as low as possible to minimize potential program impacts.

risk identification

The second step in the risk management process, which attempts to identify risks by answering the questions, "What can go wrong?" or "What is uniquely hard or difficult?" This involves examining the program to determine risk events and associated cause(s) that may have negative cost, schedule, and/or performance impacts.

risk likelihood

The evaluated probability an event will occur given existing conditions. The estimated likelihood of the risk should be tied to a specific well-defined risk event or condition and risk statement.

risk management

A five step management process that may be applied to a discrete risk to plan, identify, analyze, mitigate/correct, and monitor the program risk. It is broadly applicable to multiple phases in the program life cycle, but the details of particular actions will vary depending on program phase..

risk management board

A board chartered as the senior program group, usually chaired by the PM or deputy PM, that approves candidate risks and their causes. The board reviews and/or approves risk analysis results, risk mitigation plans and associated resources, and actual versus planned progress associated with implemented risk mitigation plans. It is an advisory board to the PM and provides a forum for all stakeholders and affected parties to discuss their concerns.

Risk Management Framework

1. The RMF provides a disciplined and structured process that combines information system (IS) security and risk management activities into the system development life cycle and authorizes their use within DoD. The RMF has six steps: categorize system, select security controls, implement security controls, assess security controls, authorize system, and monitor security controls. 2. A structured approach used to oversee and manage risk for an enterprise.

risk management plan

A document that describes a program's risk management approach and activities. (Note: some programs document their plans in a combined Risk, Issue, and Opportunity (RIO) Management Plan. Others document their plans in separate documents, that is, separate Risk Management, Issue Management and Opportunity Plans.) Now called the Program Risk Process (PRP) Document in the source noted below.

risk management process model

Includes the following key activities: risk identification, risk analysis, risk mitigation planning, risk mitigation plan implementation, and risk tracking.

risk mitigation

Methodology used by the DoD to manage risk. Provides the substantive steps a program will take to mitigate its actual risks that are initially summarized in the program's Acquisition Strategy and updated as risks are identified and managed. It includes the options or combination of options and the specific implementation approach. It answers the question, "What is the plan to address the risk?" or "Should the risk be accepted, avoided, transferred, or controlled?"

risk mitigation plan implementation

The activity of executing the Risk Mitigation Plan to ensure successful risk mitigation occurs.

risk mitigation plans

Documents the risk mitigation strategy, including the risk mitigation options or combinations of options, and specific implementation approach for mitigating each risk. High risks, and typically moderate risks, have resourced Risk Mitigation Plans. Risk Mitigation Plans should include a Risk Burn-Down Plan for high, moderate, and selected low risks.

risk mitigation strategy

Includes the risk mitigation options or combination of options and the specific implementation approach for each option. It answers the questions "What is the plan to address the risk? Or "Should the risk be accepted, avoided, transferred, or controlled?" After analyzing risks, program personnel should develop a strategy to manage each risk by evaluating the risk mitigation options (Risk Acceptance, Risk Avoidance, Risk Transfer, and Risk Control) and choosing the best option or hybrid of options based on risk analysis, prioritization, and potential for risk reduction.

risk monitoring

Answers the questions, "How has the risk changed?" or "How are the risk mitigation plans working?" or "Based on results, should additional actions be taken to mitigate the risk?" It is a continuous process to systematically track and evaluate the performance of risk mitigation plans against established metrics throughout the acquisition process. It is performed as part of technical reviews, Risk Management Board and Risk Working Group meetings, and program reviews using a risk management tool. The program should establish an effective means to display the current risk status and burn-down progress. The risk reporting format adopted should summarize the top program risks at Program Management Reviews or other meetings with stakeholders or senior leaders. Risk burn-down charts are one method to monitor risks.

risk process planning

The first step in the risk management process that answers the question, "What are the program's risk and issue management processes?" It consists of the activities to develop, implement, and document steps the program will take to mitigate individual risks. The Systems Engineering Plan (SEP) should summarize the process. If a program develops a Program Risk Process (PRP) document that describes the process in more detail, the program can refer to the PRP in the SEP. The PRP outlines each of the risk management process steps (Risk Planning, Risk Identification, Risk Analysis, Risk Mitigation, and Risk Monitoring). The PRP should address the program's risk, management organization, ground rules and assumptions, candidate risk categories, and use of any risk management tools.

risk register

A tool commonly used as a central repository for all risks identified by the program team and approved by the Risk Management Board (RMB). It includes information for each risk such as risk category, risk statement, likelihood, consequence, planned mitigation measures, the risk owner, Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)/Integrated Master Schedule (IMS) linkage and, where applicable expected closure dates and documentation of changes. Programs may consider combining the risk, issue, and opportunity registers into a single register.

risk statement

A key aspect of Risk Identification. It contains two elements: the potential event and the associated consequences. Risk statements should be written to define the potential event that could adversely affect the ability of the program to meet cost, schedule, and performance objectives. The recommended format is "if-then." "If" characterizes the possible event or condition, and "then" describes the consequence or outcome.

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 transfer

A risk mitigation option that reassigns or delegates the responsibility for tasks to mitigate a risk to another entity. This approach may involve reallocating risk management tasks from one program to another, between government organizations, or across sides of an interface managed by the same organization. The same risk may be carried (shared) by multiple government organizations. Programs should recognize transference of risk does not eliminate all responsibility and risk must be monitored for potential consequences. Development of government-furnished equipment for application to multiple programs typifies this type of risk.

rivet joint

The RC-135V/W Rivet Joint reconnaissance aircraft is an extensively modified C-135 that supports theater and national level consumers with near real time on-scene intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination capabilities.

RIW

Reliability Improvement Warranty

RM

Requirements Manager

RMA

Revolution in Military Affairs

RMB

Risk Management Board

RMCT

Requirements Management Certification Training

RMD

Requirements Management Division: Resource Management Decision

RMF

Risk Management Framework

RMP

Risk Management Plan

RO

Requirements Officer (Navy)

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.

ROD

Record of Decision

ROI

Return on Investment

ROK

Republic of Korea

rollaway costs

null

ROM

Read Only Memory: Rough Order of Magnitude

RRC

Requirements Review Council (Army)

RS

Replenishment Spares

RSAT

Regional Security and Arms Transfer (State Department)

RSI

Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability

RSSP

Replaced System Sustainment Plan

RsubM/sub

Materiel Reliability

RTO

Responsible Test Organization

RTP

Request for Technical Proposal

RUTF

Reciprocal Use of Test Facilities (DOT&E)

S&T

Science and Technology

S&TF

Science and Technology Forum (U.S.-Japan)

SA

Secretary of the Army: Supportability Analysis: System Analysis

SAC

Senate Appropriations Committee: Strategic Airlift Capability (NATO)

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)

SAF/AQL

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition/Special Programs/Operational and Export Policy Division

SAF/IA

Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force for International Affairs

safety

Freedom from conditions that can cause death, injury, occupational illness, damage/loss of equipment or property, or damage to the environment.

SAG

Study Advisory Group (Army)

SAIE

Special Acceptance and Inspection Equipment

sailaway costs

null

SAIP

Spares Acquisition Integrated with Production

SAM

System Acquisition Management

SAMM

Security Assistance Management Manual (DSCA)

SAN

Security Assistance Network (DSCA)

SAP

Simplified Acquisition Procedures: Special Access Program

SAR

Safety Assessment Report: Selected Acquisition Report: Special Access Required

SASC

Senate Armed Services Committee

SAT

Security Assistance Team (DSCA): Simplified Acquisition Threshold

SATCOM

Satellite Communications

SATFA

Security Assistance and Training Field Activity (Army)

SAW

Services Acquisition Workshop

SBA

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

SBS

Small Business Specialist

SBTT

Small Business Technology Transfer

SC & MPD

System Capability and Manufacturing Process Demonstration (Effort of the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase)

SCA

Service Contract Act

S-CAT

Service Acquisition Category

SCBCA

Small Claims Board of Contract Appeals

SCC

Standards Coordinating Committee

SCCB

Software Configuration Control Board

SCE

Software Capability Evaluation

SCG

Security Classification Guide

schedule variance

The difference between the Budgeted Cost of Work Performed (BCWP) and the Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS) (Schedule Variance (SV) = BCWP – BCWS). $SV = BCWP - BCWS$ A negative SV is unfavorable and indicates that less work was accomplished than planned. A positive SV is favorable and indicates that more work was accomplished than planned. The program's critical path

schedule must reviewed to determine the impact of a negative SV on the program. (Note: The SV is denominated in dollars.)

scheduled maintenance

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

schedules

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

SCI

Sensitive Compartmented Information: Software Configuration Item

SCIB

Ship Characteristics and Improvement Board (Navy)

Science and Technology

Includes programs consisting of basic research, applied research, and advanced technology development, which are identified as Budget Activities 1, 2, and 3, respectively, in DoD 7000.14R.

science and technology executives

Within DoD, senior authorities responsible for the planning and oversight of the DoD S&T program. S&T Executives include the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering) (ASD(R&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.

scientific test and analysis techniques

The use of scientific and statistical methods, with associated processes, to enable the development of efficient, rigorous, and defensible test plans and the evaluation of their results.

SCIP

Security Cooperation Information Portal (DSCA)

SCM

Supply Chain Management

SCMP

Software Configuration Management Plan

SCN

Shipbuilding and Conversion (Appropriation) (Navy): Software Change Notice: Specification Change Notice

SCO

Security Cooperation Officer: Security Cooperation Organization

SCP

Service Cost Position

SCRM

Supply Chain Risk Management

S-D

Spectrum-Dependent

SDATT

Senior Defense Attaché

SDB

Small Disadvantaged Business

SDBUP

Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization Program

SDCE

Software Development Capability Evaluation

SDD

System Development and Demonstration

SDF

Software Development File

SDL

Software Development Library/Laboratory

SDO

Senior Defense Official

SDP

Software Development Plan

SDR

Software Design Review: Supply Discrepancy Report (Defense Logistics Agency): System Design Review (Space Systems)

SE

Support Equipment: Systems Engineering

sealed bidding

This term replaced formal advertising.

SECDEF

Secretary of Defense

SECNAV

Secretary of the Navy

SECNAVINST

Secretary of the Navy Instruction

second source

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

secondary damage effect

Indirect results or consequences that a damage mode has upon a system, subsystem, or component.

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. These include configuration items (CIs) produced by several contractors and integrated by one contractor.

SEI

Software Engineering Institute

selected acquisition report

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

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.

SEM

Systems Engineering Management

SEMP

Systems Engineering Management Plan

Senate Appropriations committee

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.

Senate Armed Services committee

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.

Senate hearings

A formal meeting of a Senate committee (or subcommittee) to gather information from witnesses for use in its activities (that is, the development of legislation, oversight of executive agencies, investigations into matters of public policy, or Senate consideration of presidential nominations).

senior leader review group

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 (DCAPE).

senior official

The authority responsible for the acquisition of services within or for an organization.

senior procurement executive

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)).

Senior Services Manager

With respect to the acquisition of services, the individual at the general or flag officer or Senior Executive Service level appointed by the DoD Component senior official to be responsible for governance in planning, execution, strategic sourcing, and management of service acquisitions.

Source: DoDI 5000.74

SEP

System(s) Engineering Process: Systems Engineering Plan

sequestration

In general, sequestration entails the permanent cancellation of budgetary resources by a uniform percentage reduction that is applied to all programs, projects, and activities within a budget account. However, sequestration procedures may provide for exemptions and special rules, that is, certain programs and activities may be exempt from sequestration, and certain other programs may be governed by special rules regarding the application of a sequester.

SERD

Support Equipment Recommendation Data: Support Equipment Requirements Document

service acquisition executive

null

Service Contract Act

null

service contracts

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

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.

services

See also: Advisory and Assistance Services Information Technology (IT) Services

Services Acquisition Workshop

A facilitated workshop built around a specific acquisition and its multi-functional team (MFT). The SAW facilitation team mentors and guides the MFT in developing their acquisition planning, market research, performance requirements, request for proposals, source selection process, and contractor performance assessment planning and execution documents.

Source: DoDI 5000.74

services project lead

The Program Manager appointed by the decision authority to perform program management functions for service category V requirements from the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT) up to \$10 million.

services viewpoint

Models within the Services Viewpoint describe services and their interconnections providing or supporting, DoD functions. DoD functions include both warfighting and business functions. The Service Models associate service resources to the operational and capability requirements.

SES

Senior Executive Service

SETA

Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance

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.

SF

Standard Form

SFD

Sustainment and Follow-On Development (Rivet Joint)

SFR

System Functional Review

SHA

System Hazard Analysis

shelf life

The total period of time beginning with the date of manufacture, cure, assembly, or pack (subsistence only), that an item may remain in the combined wholesale (including manufacturer's) and retail storage systems, and still remain usable for issue and/or consumption by the end user.

should-cost estimate

null

should-cost target

A Program Manager's cost goal for an acquisition program, or particular activity or product within an acquisition program, developed by analyzing all elements of the program's Independent Cost Estimate (Will-Cost Estimate) and planning reasonable measures to reduce them. These specific, discrete "Should-Cost" initiatives are developed with prudent, cost-benefit based considerations of associated risks, but without unacceptable reductions in the value received. A program's "Should-Cost" Target represents what the Program Manager believes the program ought to cost if identified cost saving initiatives are achieved.

show stopper

An event or condition serious enough to halt or severely disrupt a program unless confronted and eliminated.

SHPO

State Historic Preservation Officer

SI

Software Item (Also called Computer Software Configuration Item (CSCI)): Special Intelligence

SIA

Special Interest Area

SIC

Standard Industrial Classification (or Code) Obsolete—now North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

SIG

Senior Integration Group

SIGINT

Signal Intelligence

sign up to

Agree to, authorize, or permit to proceed on a proposal, document, or program.

signatures

The distinctive characteristics, or sets of characteristics, that consistently recur and identify a piece of equipment, materiel, activity, or event. Signature support is the provision of such data to capability solutions that use signatures in their design, development, testing, training, or operations of sensors, models, or algorithms for the purpose of: combat identification, blue force tracking, targeting, or detecting or identifying activities, events, persons, materiel, or equipment.

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.

SIGSEC

Signal Security

SIM

Serialized Item Management

simplified acquisition procedures

Methods prescribed in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 13 for making purchases of supplies or services, including construction, Research and Development (R&D), and commercial items, the aggregate amount of which does not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold (including purchases at or below the micro-purchase threshold).

simplified acquisition threshold

Means \$150,000, 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 that case, the term means \$300,000 for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made inside the United States, and \$1 million, for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made outside the United States.

simulation

A method for implementing a model. It is the process of conducting experiments with a model for 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

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 point failure

The failure of an item that will result in failure of the entire system. Single point failures are normally compensated for by redundancy or an alternative operational procedure.

single process initiative

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.

SIOH

Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead

SIPRNET

Secret Internet Protocol Router Network

SIS

Software-Intensive System

SISMS

Standard Integrated Support Management System

Six Sigma

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

skunkworks

A separate program management operation established to operate outside the normal process, either to expedite development or because of high security classification.

SLEP

Service Life Extension Program

SLOC

Source Lines of Code

SLRG

Senior Leader Review Group

Small Business Innovation Research /Small Business Technology Transfer

Technologies developed under the congressionally established SBIR and STTR programs. The DoD utilizes the SBIR and SBTT programs to competitively award research or research and development (R/R&D) contracts to small technology businesses with the intention of meeting a defense need. The STTR program requires small technology businesses to partner with research institutions, such as universities.

small business program

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 Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZone) Program.

small business specialist

Appointed by DoD Component Directions to carry out duties in support of the Small Business Act. Small Business Specialists are Small Business Professionals .

small disadvantaged business

"Small disadvantaged business concern, consistent with 13 CFR 124.1002," means a small business concern under the size standard applicable to the acquisition, that-- (1) Is at least 51 percent unconditionally and directly owned (as defined at 13 CFR 124.105) by-- (i) One or more socially disadvantaged (as defined at 13 CFR 124.103) and economically disadvantaged (as defined at 13 CFR 124.104) individuals who are citizens of the United States, and (ii) Each individual claiming economic disadvantage has a net worth not exceeding \$750,000 after taking into account the applicable exclusions set forth at 13 CFR 124.104(c)(2), and (2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled (as defined at 13 CFR 124.106) by individuals who meet the criteria in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii) of this definition.

SMC

Space and Missile Systems Center (Air Force)

SMDC/ARSTRAT

Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command

SMDP

Standardized Military Drawing Program

SME

Significant Military Equipment (DSCA): Subject-Matter Expert

SMI

Soldier-Machine Interface

SMIP

Spares Management Improvement Program

SNR

Senior National Representative

SNT

Serial Number Tracking

SOAL

Special Operations Acquisition and Logistics (Center)

SOARD

Southern Office of Aerospace Research and Development (AFOSR)

SOC

Solutions Order Contract: System Operational Concept

SOCOM

Special Operations Command

SOF

Special Operations Forces

SOFA

Status of Forces Agreement

software

null

software assurance

The level of confidence that software functions as intended and is free of vulnerabilities, either intentionally or unintentionally designed or inserted as part of the software throughout the lifecycle.

software capability evaluation

A method for evaluating the software process of an organization to gain insight into its software development capability. SCE can also be defined as a method for evaluating the processes of an organization to gain insight into its business capability. Which model processes are evaluated is determined by the sponsor during appraisal planning (e.g., software, people, acquisition). The Software Capability Maturity Model (SW-CMM) is the most common reference model used in these evaluations.

software configuration item

A software item specifically designated and identified for configuration management purposes.

software development plan

A management plan usually generated by the developer outlining the software development and integration efforts.

software documentation

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.

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. It is the application of systems engineering (SE) to software, that is, the systematic application of scientific and technical knowledge, methods, and experience to the design, implementation, testing and documentation of 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 also may include management issues such as directing program teams, scheduling, and budgeting.

Software Engineering Institute

Software Engineering Institute (SEI) A federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) sponsored by the Office of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (OUSD(A&S)). 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 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, spiral, and Agile.

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 item

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

null

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

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. Contains or references executable software (SW), sources files, SW maintenance information, "as-built" design information, compilation, build, modification procedures, primary SW maintenance document.

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. This probability is a function of the inputs to and use of the system as well as a function of the existence of faults in the software. The inputs to the system determine whether existing faults, if any, are encountered.

software requirements specification

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 resources data report

null

software reuse

The process of implementing or updating software systems using existing software assets.

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.

software-intensive system

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.

soldier-machine interface

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.

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

A framework that portrays the relationships among all elements of a structure that addresses a problem. Used as a tool to improve joint operational processes and infrastructure and to promote common vocabulary, reuse, and integration.

SOO

Statement of Objectives

SOP

Standard Operating Procedure

SoS

System of Systems

source code

Human-readable computer instructions and data definitions expressed in a form suitable for input to an assembler, compiler, or other translator.

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

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. A SSAC is required for source selections valued at more than \$100 million.

source selection authority

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

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

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). A subgroup of a SSEB, that is, a group of military and/or government civilian personnel, representing a particular functional or technical discipline that evaluates one area of a contractor's proposal in support of the Source Selection Evaluation Board (SSEB), for example, a "cost SSET."

source selection plan

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.

SOW

Statement of Work

SPA

Special Priorities

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

A procedure 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

Reforms, breakout, and other initiatives designed to result in savings or cost avoidance in spare parts management.

SPAWAR

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command - Obsolete

SPC

Statistical Process Control

SPD

System Program Director (Air Force)

SPE

Senior Procurement Executive

SPEC

Specification

special access program

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.

special interest

Services that, by their nature or the circumstances related to their acquisition, deserve special attention or care during planning, review, approval, and oversight.

special priorities

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 period. 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 previous

special priorities assistance

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.

special test equipment

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

All jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, taps, gauges, other equipment and manufacturing aids, and replacements thereof, which are of such a 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).

spectrum supportability risk assessment

Risk assessment performed by DoD Components for all Spectrum Dependent (S-D) systems to identify risks as early as possible and to affect design and procurement decisions accordingly. These risks are reviewed at acquisition milestones and are managed throughout the system's lifecycle.

spend analysis

The collaborative and structured process of critically analyzing an organization's spend data to support business decisions for best acquiring services (and commodities) more effectively and efficiently.

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 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.

SPI

Schedule Performance Index

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.

SPM

Software Programmer's Manual (Air Force): System Program Manager (Air Force)

SPO

System Program Office

sponsor

null

SPS

Software Product Specification: System Performance Specification

SQEP

Software Quality Evaluation Plan

SQL

Structured Query Language

SRA

Shop Replaceable Assembly

SRD

Software Requirements Document: Systems Requirements Document

SRDR

Software Resources Data Report

SRO

System Readiness Objective

SRR

System Requirements Review

SRRB

Services Requirements Review Board

SRS

Software Requirement Specification: System Requirements Specification

SRU

Shop Replaceable Unit: Subassembly Repairable Unit

SS

System Supportability (Key Performance Parameter (KPP)): System Survivability

SSA

Software Support Agency: Source Selection Authority: Support for Strategic Analysis

SSAC

Source Selection Advisory Council

SSCI

Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

SSE

System Security Engineering

SSEB

Source Selection Evaluation Board

SSET

Source Selection Evaluation Team

SSG

Special Study Group (Army)

SSHA

Subsystem Hazard Analysis

SSM

Senior Services Manager

SSOI

Summary Statement of Intent

SSP

Source Selection Plan

SSPM

Software Standards and Procedures Manual

SSR

Software Specification Review

SSRA

Spectrum Supportability Risk Assessment

SSS

System/Subsystem Specification

SSWG

System Safety Working Group

ST

Special Tooling

STA

System Threat Assessment - Obsolete

STA&P

System Threat Assessment and Projections

stakeholder requirements definition

Systems Engineering (SE) technical process by which operational requirements and inputs from stakeholders are translated into a set of top-level technical requirements. The objective is to ensure stakeholder requirements are feasible, balanced and integrated as information is learned through requirements analysis. Requirements are decomposed during Requirements Analysis to produce a complete set of system functional and performance requirements. The process ensures stakeholders' requirements, expectations and perceived constraints are understood from the acquisition perspective. Failing to perform this process could result in requirements creep, rework due to misunderstanding of end-user needs, unexpected contract modifications, cost growth and schedule slip, it bridges the gap between identification of a materiel need and acquisition of a materiel solution. Stakeholder Requirements Definition complements the Requirements Analysis and Architecture Design technical processes.

STANAG (NATO)

Standardization Agreement (NATO)

stand alone

A system that performs its functions requiring little or no assistance from interfacing systems.

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 in the data's original unit of measure.

standard error of estimate

A measure of divergence in the actual values of the dependent variable from their regression estimates. (Also known as standard deviation from regression line.) The deviations of observations from the regression line are squared, summed, and divided by the number of observations.

Standard Industrial Classification

null

standard operating procedure

Procedures that are developed by the appropriate business unit and provide quick instructions for the conduct of day-to-day DAU operations

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 of developing and agreeing on (by consensus or decision) uniform engineering criteria for products, processes, practices, and methods for achieving compatibility, interoperability, interchangeability, or commonality of materiel.

standardization agreement

Record of agreement by member nations of a treaty organization to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores or operational, logistical, and administrative procedures. Examples are: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) STANAG, American, British, Canadian, Australian (ABCA) Standard, and Air and Space Interoperability Council (ASIC) Air Standard.

standards

In work measurement, any established or accepted rule, model, or criterion against which comparisons are made.

standards viewpoint

Models within the Standards Viewpoint are the set of rules governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of parts or elements of the Architectural Description. These sets of rules can be captured at the enterprise level and applied to each solution, while each solution's architectural description depicts only those rules pertinent to the architecture described. Its purpose is to ensure that a solution satisfies a specified set of operational or capability requirements.

STAR

System Threat Assessment Report - Obsolete

STAT

Scientific Test and Analysis Techniques

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

That portion of a contract that establishes a broad description of the government's required performance objectives.

statement of work

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

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.

statutes and codes

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

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

STO

Science and Technology Organization (NATO)

STP

Software Test Plan

STPR

Software Test Procedures

STR

Software Test Report: Software Trouble Report

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 - obsolete

obsolete

strategic source selection

The collaborative and structured process of critically analyzing an organization's spending and using this information to make business decisions about acquiring commodities and services more effectively and efficiently. It is a proven best practice and reflects how DoD acquires goods and services.

strawman

A working draft copy circulated for comments or suggested changes.

structure

Involves the ways in which the tasks of the organization are divided (differentiated) and coordinated (integrated).

subassembly

Two or more parts joined to form a unit that is capable of being disassembled and that is only a part of a complete machine, structure, or other article.

subcontractors

A contractor who enters into a contract with a prime contractor.

subcontracts

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.

subsystem

A functional grouping of components that combine to perform a major function within an element such as electrical power, attitude control, and propulsion.

SUM

Software User's Manual

sunk costs

Costs already incurred. Because they are in the past, they are not germane to decisions about the future use of resources.

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 funding need 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

The linked activities associated with providing materiel to an end user starting from a raw material stage to a finished product.

supply chain management

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.

supply chain risk management

A systematic process for managing supply chain risk by identifying susceptibilities, vulnerabilities and threats throughout DoD's "supply chain" and developing mitigation strategies to combat those threats whether presented by the supplier, the supplied product and its subcomponents, or the supply chain (e.g., initial production, packaging, handling, storage, transport, mission operation, and disposal).

supply support

The management actions, procedures and techniques necessary to determine requirements to acquire, catalog, receive, store, transfer, issue and dispose of spares, repair parts, and supplies. Supply support includes provisioning for initial support, as well as acquiring, distributing, and replenishing inventories. Proper supply support management results in having the right spares, repair parts, and all classes of supplies available, in the right quantities, at the right place, at the right time, at the right price.

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

All equipment (mobile or fixed) required to support the operation and maintenance of a system. It includes, but is not limited to, ground handling and maintenance equipment, trucks, air conditioners, generators, tools, metrology and calibration equipment, and manual and automatic test equipment. It also includes the acquisition of logistics support for the support equipment itself. During the acquisition of systems, program managers are expected to decrease the proliferation of support equipment into the inventory by minimizing the development of new support equipment and giving more attention to the use of existing government or commercial equipment.

support for strategic analysis

A collaborative and iterative process co-led, on behalf of the Secretary of Defense, by the Offices of Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (D,CAPE), the Under Secretary of Defense for

Policy (USD(P)), and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. SSA products support deliberations by DoD senior leadership on strategy and Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) System matters, including force sizing, shaping, and capability development. SSA products include current baselines that reflect selected Combatant Commander (CCDR) plans and approved force management decisions and near-to-long term scenarios, Concepts of Operation (CONOPS), forces and baselines based upon plausible challenges requiring DoD resources and capabilities.

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 (HSI) considerations.

supportability analysis

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 joint concepts

Add depth and detail to one or more Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs) by describing how the future Joint Force is expected to conduct a subset of a JOC mission or apply joint functions across two or more JOC mission areas. Supporting joint concepts are written at a level of detail suitable for a Capabilities Based Assessment (CBA). As such, supporting joint concepts allow for a more in-depth exploration of capabilities identified in JOCs by enabling follow-on testing, assessment, observations, and lessons learned. Approved supporting joint concepts drive the conduct of CBAs and other analyses designed to examine capability gaps and support the refinement and implementation of nonmateriel and materiel changes needed to achieve the required capabilities and desired end state specified in the concept.

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 managing Multi-Service Operational Test and Evaluation (MOT&E) or a Joint Test and Evaluation (JT&E) program.

SUPSHIP

Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair

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

Monitoring of contractor efforts to perform under a contract. Done by government personnel, and includes on-site inspections, checks, and reports.

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.

survivability

The capability of a system or its crew to avoid or withstand a manmade hostile environment without suffering an abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission.

survivability and live fire testing status report

For programs under Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) oversight that proceed to operational use or make procurement funds available prior to Milestone C approval, DOT&E will submit a Survivability and Live Fire Testing Status Report to the Secretary of Defense and the congressional defense committees in accordance with 10 United States Code (U.S.C.) §2366. The report addresses the adequacy of the LFT&E performed to date and evaluates the current operational survivability or lethality of the covered platform or weapon system. The report is due as soon as practicable after testing is concluded.

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.

sustaining engineering

Technical tasks (engineering and logistics investigations and analyses) to ensure continued operation and maintenance of a system with managed risk. This involves identification, review, assessment, and resolution of deficiencies throughout a system's life cycle. Implementation of selected corrective actions, to include configuration or maintenance processes, and monitoring of key sustainment metrics include:

- Collection and triage of all service use and maintenance data,
- Analysis of safety hazards, failure causes and effects, reliability and maintainability trends, and operational usage profiles changes,
- Root cause analysis of in-service problems (e.g., operational hazards, deficiency reports, parts obsolescence, corrosion effects, etc.),
- Development of required design changes to resolve operational issues,
- Other activities necessary to ensure cost-effective support to achieve peacetime and wartime readiness and performance requirements over a system's life-cycle.

sustaining production rate

The lowest feasible level of production for a production line to stay open.

sustainment

null

SV

Schedule Variance: Systems Viewpoint

SV-#

Systems View-# (DODAF)

SVR

System Verification Review

SW or S/W

Software

SWARF

Senior Warfighter Forum

SWCI

Software Configuration Item

SW-CMM

Software Capability Maturity Model

synchronization

Responsibility of the Capability Development Document (CDD) sponsor in System of Systems (SoS) capability solutions to ensure that related capability solutions identified in other CDDs or updated CDDs remain compatible and that the development results in the delivery of those capabilities at the specified time.

SYSCOM

Systems Command (Navy)

system acquisition

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 acquisition management

null

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

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 design review

A mandatory technical review for space systems during the Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (TMRR) phase. An SDR ensures the system's functional baseline is established and that the system has a reasonable expectation of satisfying the requirement of the initial capabilities document (ICD) within the currently allocated budget and schedule. It completes the process of defining the items or elements below the system level. This review assesses the decomposition of the system specification to system functional specifications. The SDR determines whether the system's functional definition is fully decomposed and that the program is prepared to begin preliminary design. The program manager provides a post-SDR report to the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA).

system development and demonstration

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. Source:

system element

A member of a set of elements that constitutes a system - may be referred to as configuration items (CIs), subsystems, segments, components, assemblies or parts. It is a discrete part of a system that can be implemented to fulfill specified requirements. For example, 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.

system functional review

A multidisciplinary technical review to ensure that the system's functional baseline is established and has a reasonable expectation of satisfying the requirements of the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) or draft Capability Development Document (CDD) within the currently allocated budget and schedule. It completes the process of defining the items or elements below system level.

system of systems

A set or arrangement that results when independent and useful systems are integrated into a larger system that delivers unique capabilities. SoS may deliver capabilities by combining multiple collaborative and independent-yet-interacting systems. The mix of systems may include existing, partially developed and yet-to-be designed independent systems.

system performance 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 Performance 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). The System Performance Specification is sometimes referred to as the System Requirements Specification or System Specification.

system program office

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

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 (AO), and asset ready rate.

system reliability and maintainability parameter

A measure of reliability or maintainability in which the units of measurement are related directly to operational readiness, mission success, maintenance manpower cost, or logistics support (LS) cost.

system requirements review

The SRR is a multidisciplinary technical review to ensure that the system under review can proceed into initial systems development, and that all system requirements and performance requirements derived from the Initial Capabilities Document or draft Capability Development Document are defined and testable, and are consistent with cost, schedule, risk, technology readiness, and other system constraints. Generally this review assesses the system requirements as captured in the system specification, and ensures that the system requirements are consistent with the approved materiel

solution (including its support concept) as well as available technologies resulting from the prototyping effort. It is normally held during the Technology Development (TD) phase.

system requirements specification

null

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 security

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 security engineering

An element of system engineering that applies scientific and engineering principles to identify security vulnerabilities and minimize or contain risks associated with these vulnerabilities.

system survivability (SS) key performance parameter

A mandatory KPP intended to promote the development of critical warfighter capabilities that can survive kinetic (i.e., traditional, non-traditional, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (including Electromagnetic Pulse)) and non-kinetic (cyber and Electromagnetic Spectrum)) threats across domains and applicable environments including space. The SS KPP ensures that systems are designed to enable critical warfighter capabilities that can prevent, mitigate, and recover from adversarial threats or from detrimental environmental conditions. The primary objective is to protect warfighter systems and promote system survivability within the full spectrum of operating environments.

system threat assessment - obsolete

obsolete

system threat assessment report - obsolete

Obsolete - An authoritative, system-specific threat assessment report (threat to be countered/projected threat environment) developed by the National Air & Space Intelligence Center

(NASIC). May be referred to as a System Threat Assessment (STA). Must be validated by Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for Acquisition Category (ACAT) ID and IAM programs or validated by DoD components for ACAT IC, IAC and below programs. Programs on the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E) Oversight List require a STAR regardless of ACAT designation.

system verification review

A multidisciplined 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. Generally this review is an audit trail from the System Functional Review (SFR). It assesses the system functionality, and determines if it meets the functional requirements (derived from the Capability Development Document (CDD) and updated CDD) documented in the functional baseline. The SVR establishes and verifies final product performance. It provides inputs to the CPD. 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.

system/subsystem specification

States the system-level functional and performance requirements, interfaces, adaptation requirements, security and privacy requirements, computer resource requirements, design constraints (including software architecture, data standards, programming language), software support and precedence requirements, and developmental test requirements for a given system.

systems

An aggregation of system elements and enabling system elements to achieve a given purpose or provide a needed capability.

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

An interdisciplinary approach and process encompassing the entire technical effort to evolve, verify and sustain an integrated and total life cycle balanced set of system, people, and process solutions that satisfy customer needs. SE is the integrating mechanism for the technical and technical management efforts related to the concept analysis, Materiel Solution Analysis (MSA), Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD), Production and Deployment (P&D), Operations and Support (O&S), disposal of, and user training for systems and their life cycle processes.

systems engineering management plan

Contractor-developed plan for the conduct, management, and control of the integrated engineering effort. It should be consistent with the Government System Engineering Plan (SEP) to ensure that Government and contractor technical plans are aligned. The SEMP should define the contractor technical planning and how technical work is accomplished from the contractor perspective. It articulates details of the contractor's processes, tools, and organization.

systems engineering plan

An acquisition program's primary technical planning document to help Program Managers develop, communicate, and manage the overall systems engineering (SE) approach that guides all technical activities of the program. The SEP documents key technical risks, processes, resources, metrics, systems engineering (SE) products, organizations, design considerations, and completed and scheduled SE activities. It serves as the blueprint for the integration and management of technical processes and design development in order to define and balance system performance, cost, schedule, risk, and security within the program and throughout its life cycle. The SEP is a living document in which SE planning should be kept current and fidelity should evolve as the program progresses through each acquisition phase.

systems viewpoint

The Systems Models associate systems resources to the operational and capability requirements. These systems resources support the operational activities and facilitate the exchange of information.

systems views

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.

T&E

Test and Evaluation

TA

Technical Authority

TA/CP

Technology Assessment/Control Plan

TAA

Technical Assistance Agreement (State Department)

TAAF

Test, Analyze, and Fix

TAB

Total Allocated Budget

TAC

Threat Analysis Center

TACOM

Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command (Army)

tactical market research

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

TAD

Technology Area Descriptions

TADSS

Training Aids, Devices, Simulations, and Simulators

TAFT

Test, Analyze, Fix, and Test

tailored information support plan

Program Managers of ACAT II and below programs and non-ACAT systems may tailor an ISP to the system's scale, complexity, and available resources with the approval of the DoD Component CIO. DoD Components may only approve a tailored ISP using these criteria: legacy programs in

sustainment with no plan of upgrade, non-ACAT programs with limited resources, or programs with a scheduled date of retirement in the near future. At a minimum, the tailored plan provides an explanation of the program's concept of operations (CONOPS) and provides IT supportability analysis of the CONOPS.

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.

TAMD

Theater, Air, and Missile Defense

TAT

Turn-Around Time

TAV

Total Asset Visibility

TBD

To be Determined or Developed

TBIM

Trigger-Based Item Management

TBM

Tactical Ballistic Missile: Theater Battle Management

TC

Type Classification

TCM

TRADOC Capability Manager

TCO

Termination Contracting Officer

TCSC

Technological Cooperation Sub-Committee (U.S.-ROK)

TD

Technical Data: Technical Director: Test Director

TDL

Technical Data Link

TDP

Technical Data Package: Test Design Plan

TDR

Technical Data Rights

TDS

Technology Development Strategy

TE

Test Equipment

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.

TECHEVAL

Technical Evaluation (Navy)

TECHMOD

Technology Modernization

technical authority

Entity responsible to establish, approve, and assess conformance to technical, safety, and certification requirements and policy for both products and processes. The term TA term can refer to the overall TA for a program or the TA for a specific engineering or technical discipline or design consideration. For example, the Federal Aviation Agency is the TA for civilian aircraft airworthiness and the USAF Technical Airworthiness Authority is the TA for Air Force aircraft airworthiness.

technical coherence

The logical traceability of the evolution of a system's data and models, decisions, and solutions throughout the lifecycle.

technical data

Recorded information of scientific or technical nature, regardless of form or character (such as equipment technical manuals and engineering drawings), engineering data, specifications, standards and Data Item Descriptions (DID). Data rights, data delivery, as well as use of any source controlled data as part of this element are included in technical data as are "as maintained" bills of material and system configuration identified by individual configuration item. Technical data does not include computer software or financial, administrative, cost or pricing, or management data or other information incidental to contract administration.

technical data package

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.

technical data rights

null

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.

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 is a broad term including the management of a totally integrated effort of Systems Engineering (SE) (including hardware and software), Test and Evaluation, and production and logistics support 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, Operational Test and Evaluation, Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability, Product Improvements, transition from development to production, total quality management, standardization and specifications, configuration management, producibility, manufacturing process and controls, system or product disposal, and Preplanned Product Improvements . TM involves balancing a system's cost, schedule, effectiveness, and supportability.

technical management plan

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 management processes

Used by the Program Manager to manage the technical development of the system increments, including the supporting or enabling systems. Technical management processes include: — Decision Analysis — Technical Planning — Technical Assessment — Requirements Management — Risk Management — Configuration Management — Technical Data Management — Interface Management

technical manual

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 measure

Quantifiable attribute of both the system's development processes and status, as well as the system's product performance and maturity. TPMs are collected to provide information to Program Managers and Systems Engineers at routine intervals for decision making.

technical processes

Used by the Program Manager to design the system, subsystems, and components, including the supporting or enabling systems required to produce, support, operate, or dispose of a system. Technical processes include: — Stakeholder Requirements Definition — Requirements Analysis — Architecture Design — Implementation — Integration — Verification — Validation — Transition

technical requirements

Technical requirements are requirements for infrastructure, hosting, security and lifecycle support requirements.

technical risks

The risk that arises from activities related to technology, design and engineering, manufacturing, and the critical technical processes of test, production, and logistics.

technology assessment

null

technology base

The development efforts in basic and applied research.

technology development phase - obsolete

obsolete

technology development strategy - obsolete

obsolete

Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction phase

The second phase of the Major Capability Acquisition process. Its purpose is to reduce technology, engineering, integration, and life cycle cost risk to the point that a decision to contract for Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) can be made with confidence in successful program execution for development, production, and sustainment. The phase includes activities intended to reduce specific risks associated with the product to be developed. Activities include additional design trades and requirements trades to ensure an affordable product and an executable development and production program. Capability requirements are matured and validated and affordability caps are finalized during this phase. This phase normally includes competitive sources conducting technology maturation and risk reduction activities to demonstrate new technologies in a relevant environment. A Preliminary Design Review prior to Milestone B will be conducted, unless waived by the Milestone Decision Authority..

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 "pre-systems acquisition," do not have an Acquisition Category (ACAT), and precede program initiation. Technology is the output of the Science and Technology (S&T) program 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

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 technologies. The TRA may be conducted concurrently with other technical reviews such as the Alternative Systems Review or System Requirements Review . If a platform or system depends on specific technologies to meet system operational threshold requirements in development, production, or operation, and if the technology or its application is either new or novel, then that technology is considered "critical." The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering) (ASD(R&E)) is required to conduct an independent assessment of the Program Manager's TRA for MDAPs as part of the Development Request for Proposal (RFP) Release

Decision Point Review. The TRA at Milestone C is a regulatory requirement when Milestone C is Program Initiation.

technology readiness level

One level on a scale of 1 to 9, 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.

technology targeting risk assessments

A country-by-country assessment by the DoD entities within the Intelligence Community, as defined in Executive Order 12333, that quantifies risks to Critical Program Information (CPI) and related enabling technologies for weapons systems, advanced technologies or programs, facilities such as laboratories, factories, research and development sites (e.g., test ranges), and military installations. The TTRA evaluates five independent risk factors, each of which contributes to an overall risk factor. The five areas evaluated are: technology competence, national level of interest, risk of technology diversion, ability to assimilate, and technology protection risk.

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.

TEMP

Test and Evaluation Master Plan

TEMSE

Technical and Managerial Support Environment

TEP

Test and Evaluation Program (DOT&E)

termination liability estimates

The non-recoverable costs a contractor has reasonably incurred in providing facilities and equipment for which the contractor has no foreseeable reuse if the Government terminates all or a part of a

contract. Program managers planning a contract for the development or production of a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) for which potential termination liability could reasonably be expected to exceed \$100 million must include an estimate of potential termination liability in the Acquisition Strategy.

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

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 various types of T&E defined in statute or regulation: Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E), Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E), and Interoperability Certification.

test and evaluation master plan

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.

test criteria

Standards by which test results and outcome are judged.

test equipment

null

test integration working group/test planning working group

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.

test program set

null

test readiness review

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.

test reports

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 determining by technical means the properties or elements of supplies, or components thereof, including functional operation, and involves applying established scientific principles and procedures.

TFC

Termination for Convenience

TFD

Termination for Default

then-year dollars

null

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

null

threat

The sum of the potential strengths, capabilities, and strategic objectives of any adversary that can limit U.S. mission accomplishment or reduce force, system, or equipment effectiveness. It does not include (a) natural or environmental factors affecting the ability or the system to function or support mission accomplishment, (b) mechanical or component failure affecting mission accomplishment unless caused by adversary action, or (c) program issues related to budgeting, restructuring, or cancellation of a program.

Threat Analysis Center

A Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) organization designated as the DoD enterprise focal point for threat assessments needed by the PM to inform and assess supplier risks.

threat module

Comprehensive, authoritative, and validated assessments of foreign threats relative to Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and Major Automated Information System (MAIS) programs. Modules project the threat environment in a given threat topic out 20 years and constitute the DoD Intelligence Community (IC) position with respect to those threat topics.

threat steering group

Group that is responsible for the preparation and review of a Validated Online Lifecycle Threat (VOLT) report. The TSG includes the capability developer/Military Service sponsor, program manager (PM) or a PM representative, Military Service test representative, Director of Operational Test & Evaluation representative, VOLT author, and VOLT validator. DIA serves as TSG co-chair and VOLT validator for all ACAT ID and ACAT IAM programs. Military Service regulations identify the TSG co-chair/chair and VOLT validator for non-ACAT ID/IAM programs only.

threat validation

The substantiation of threat documentation for appropriateness and completeness of the intelligence, consistency with existing intelligence positions, and use of accepted analytic tradecraft in developing assessments (authoritative assessment that have undergone an Intelligence Community (IC) review).

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 Management Action Group (DMAG). The Chair of the Three-Star Programmers is the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (DCAPE).

threshold/threshold value

Reflects the minimum performance required to achieve the required operational effect, while being achievable through the current state of technology at an affordable life-cycle cost. Performance below the threshold value is not operationally effective or suitable or may not provide an improvement over current capabilities.

tiering

Formerly, specifications and standards referenced in a contract that, within themselves, reference other documents that reference still more documents, etc. This practice was halted by the Secretary of Defense in a 1994 memorandum.

TIM

Technical Interchange Meeting

time and materials contract

Contract that provides for acquiring supplies or services on the basis of— 1.) Direct labor hours at specified fixed hourly rates that include wages, overhead, general and administrative expenses, and profit, and 2.) Actual cost for materials. A Time-and-Materials contract may be used only when it is not

possible at the time of placing the contract to estimate accurately the extent or duration of the work or to anticipate costs with any reasonable degree of confidence.

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 using a suitable timing device to record it.

TINA

Truth in Negotiations Act

TIWG

Test Integration Working Group: Test Planning Working Group

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

TMRR

Technology Maturation and Risk Reduction (Phase of the Major Capability Acquisition process)

TO

Technical Order

TOA

Table of Allowance: Total Obligation Authority

TOC

Tactical Operations Center: Task Order Contract: Total Ownership Cost

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.

TOR

Terms of Reference

total allocated budget

The sum of all budgets allocated to the contract. TAB consists of the performance measurement baseline and all management reserve.

total asset visibility

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

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 the "direct program," which equates to only (1) and (2) above.

total ownership cost

TOC includes the elements of a program's Life Cycle Cost (LCC), as well as other related infrastructure or business process costs not necessarily attributed to the program in the context of the defense acquisition system. Infrastructure is used here in the broadest possible sense and consists of all military department and defense agency activities that sustain the military forces assigned to the combatant and component commanders. Major categories of infrastructure are support to equipment (acquisition and central logistics activities), support to military personnel (non-unit central "school-house" training), personnel administration and benefits, and medical care), and support to military bases (installations and communications/information infrastructure).

total quality management

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

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.

TPA

Total Package Approach (DSCA)

TPM

Technical Performance Measurement

TPO

Technical Project Officer

TPS

Test Package Set: Test Program Set

TPWG

Test Integration Working Group: Test Planning Working Group

TQM

Total Quality Management

TRA

Technology Readiness Assessment

TRACE

Total Risk Assessing Cost Estimate

trade-off analysis

Depicts the relationships between system life-cycle cost and the system's performance requirements, design parameters, and delivery schedules. Trade-off analysis shows how cost varies as a function of system requirements (including Key Performance Parameters), major design parameters, and schedule. The analysis results should be reassessed over the life cycle as system requirements, design, manufacturing, test, and logistics activities evolve and mature.

tradeoff process (source selection)

Source selection technique that is appropriate when it may be in the best interest of the government to consider award to other than the lowest priced offeror or other than the highest technically rated offeror. This process permits tradeoffs among cost or price and non-cost factors and allows the U.S. Government to accept other than the lowest-priced proposal. The perceived benefits of the higher

priced proposal shall merit the additional cost, and the rationale for tradeoffs must be documented in the contract file. The following factors apply when using a tradeoff process: (1) all evaluation factors and subfactors that will affect contract award and their relative importance shall be stated in the solicitation, and (2) the solicitation shall state whether all evaluation factors other than cost or price, when combined, are significantly more important than, approximately equal to, or significantly less important than cost or price.

TRADOC

Training and Doctrine Command (Army)

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 capability manager

TRADOC managers of selected capability areas and ACAT I, ACAT II, or other high priority materiel systems which provide added intensive management when a need exists for management outside the normal capacity available to proponents for capability development integration, synchronization, and accomplishing user requirements in the materiel acquisition process. (Army)

training and training support

Consists of the policy, processes, procedures, techniques, Training Aids Devices Simulators and Simulations (TADSS), planning and provisioning for the training base including equipment used to train civilian and military personnel to acquire, operate, maintain, and support a system. This includes New Equipment Training (NET), institutional, sustainment training and Displaced Equipment Training (DET) for the individual, crew, unit, collective, and maintenance through initial, formal, informal, on the job training (OJT), and sustainment proficiency training. Significant efforts are focused on NET, which, in conjunction with the overall training strategy shall be validated during system evaluation and test at the individual, crew, and unit level.

training key performance parameter

A Mandatory KPP that is intended to ensure that materiel aspects of training capabilities, when applicable, are addressed as part of the development of the capability solution outlined in the Capability Development Document (CDD) or updated CDD. Nonmateriel aspects of training are to be captured as part of the Doctrine, Organization, Training, materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities-Policy (DOTmLPF-P) section of the CDD or CPD. Situations requiring a Training KPP may include long mission durations of submarine operations, which may necessitate that certain training and simulation capabilities be integrated into the weapon system, or during the system's mission training. For example, a flight simulator to substitute for some aspects of training when

training events would be too dangerous to perform or it would be more cost effective to use a simulator.

TRANSCOM

US Transportation Command

transition to production

The period when the program shifts (passes) from development to production. It is not an exact point but a process consisting of disciplined engineering and logistics management to ensure that the system is ready for manufacture.

transportability assessment

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.

TRD

Technical Requirements Document

TRI

Toxic Release Inventory

trigger-based item management

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.

tripwire (services acquisition)

Pre- and post-award metrics that provide visibility into areas of vulnerability and risk which require greater visibility and decisions by higher levels of management (e.g., bridge contracts (pre-award), labor rates (pre- and post-award) (excluding competitive fixed price awards), subcontractor additions (post-award), one-bids (pre-award), best value source selection premiums (pre-award), other direct costs (pre- and post-award), economy act awards (pre-award)).

TRL

Technology Readiness Level

TRM

Technical Reference Model

TRR

Technology Release Roadmap: Test Readiness Review

Truth in Negotiations Act

null

TS & FD

Technology Security and Foreign Disclosure

TSG

Threat Steering Group

TSIR

Total System Integration Responsibility

TSN

Trusted Systems and Networks

TSO

Technology Security Organization (OUSD(AT&L)/Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering (ASD (R&E)))

TSPR

Total System Performance Responsibility

TTCP

The Technology Cooperation Program

TTP

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

TTRA

Technology Targeting Risk Assessment

turn-around time

Time required to return an item to use between missions or after removal from use.

TWH

Technical Warrant Holder (See TA)

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 unavailable. 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 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) member countries 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.

TY

Then Year

type classification

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.

U.S.

United States

U.S.C.

United States Code

UA

User Agreement

UAS

Unmanned Aerial System

UAV

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

UCA

Undefinitized Contract Action

UCC

Unified Combatant Command

UCF

Uniform Contract Format

UCP

Unified Command Plan

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 Identifier

UJT

Universal Joint Task

UJTL

Universal Joint Task List

UK

United Kingdom

UMC

Unspecified Minor Construction

UMD

Unmatched Disbursements

unanticipated use

Any use of the data or services described in an architecture which have not previously been defined as an operational use in the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD), Joint DOTmLPF-P Change Recommendation (DCR), Concept of Operations (CONOPS), Capability Development Document (CDD), and updated CDD.

unanticipated user

Users who do not provide advance warning they will use data.

uncertainty

A condition, event, outcome, or circumstance of which the extent, value, or consequence is unpredictable. State of knowledge about outcomes of a decision where 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

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 (BOAs), and provisioned item orders for which the price has not been agreed upon before performance has begun. Letter contracts await negotiation to definitize prices.

undelivered orders

The value of goods and services ordered and obligated that have not been received. This amount includes any orders for which advance payment has been made but for which delivery or performance has not yet occurred.

Under Secretary for Research & Engineering

null

UNDEX

Underwater Explosives

undistributed budget

Budget applicable to contract effort that has not yet been distributed to one or more control accounts.

unexpended balance

The sum of the unobligated balance and the unliquidated obligation balance of an appropriation.

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

A system of establishing globally unique and unambiguous identifiers within DoD, which serve to distinguish a discrete entity or relationship from other like and unlike entities or relationships.

unique item identifier

A globally unique and unambiguous set of data elements marked on items. The UII is derived from a UII data set of one or more data elements. The term includes a concatenated unique item identifier or a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent.

unit cost curve

A plot of the cost of each unit in a production lot, a series of lots, or the system's entire production schedule. The total cost for the lot/series of lots/entire production schedule quantity is the sum of the cost of each individual unit on the curve.

unit cost report

A quarterly written report 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.

United States munition list

null

UNK/UNKS

Unknown-Unknowns

unknown-unknowns

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.

UNSECNAV

Under Secretary of the Navy

unsolicited proposals

A written proposal 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.

UON

Urgent Operational Need

up front

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

UPC

Underutilized Plant Capacity

UPS

Uniform Procurement System

Urgent Capability Acquisition

Establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for acquisition programs that provide capabilities to fulfill urgent operational needs and other quick reaction capabilities that can be fielded in less than 2 years.

urgent operational need

Capability requirements identified as impacting an ongoing or anticipated contingency operation. If left unfulfilled, UONs result in capability gaps potentially resulting in loss of life or critical mission failure. When validated by a single DoD Component, these are known as DoD component UONs. DoD Components, in their own terminology, may use a different name for a UON.

urgent/emergent staffing and validation process

Urgent staffing processes allowing validation of operational capability requirements related to ongoing contingency operations, which if not satisfied in an expedited manner, would result in unacceptable loss of life or mission failure. Joint Urgent Operational Needs (JUONs) are to be staffed and validated within 15 calendar days. The Emergent staffing process allows validation of capability requirements related to anticipatory contingency operations that would result in unacceptable loss of

life or mission failure once operations commence. Joint Emergent Operational Needs (JEONs) are to be staffed and validated within 31 calendar days. JUONs and JEONs require an initial review by the Deputy Director for Requirements (DDR), Joint Staff/J8 and review by a lead Functional Capabilities Board. Validation authority for JUONs is the J-8 DDR, and for JEONs is the Joint Capabilities Board or Joint Requirements Oversight Council as designated by Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

USA

Under Secretary of the Army: United States Army

USAF

United States Air Force

USAID

United States Agency for International Development

USASAC

United States Army Security Assistance Command

USCG

United States Coast Guard

USD

Under Secretary of Defense

USD(A&S)

Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment)

USD(C)

Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)

USD(I&S)

Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence and Security)

USD(P & R)

Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness)

USD(P)

Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)

USD(R&E)

Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering)

use case

In software and systems engineering, a use case is a list of actions or event steps, typically defining the interactions between a user and a system (or between software elements), to achieve a goal. Use cases can be used in addition to or in lieu of user stories.

user

An operational command or agency that receives or will receive benefit from an acquired system. Combatant Commands (CCMDs) and their Component commands are users. There may be more than one user for a system. Because the military services are required to organize, equip, and train forces for the CCMDs, they also are seen as users for systems.

user acceptance

Verification by operational users that software is capable of satisfying their stated needs in an operationally representative environment.

User Agreement

A commitment between the sponsor and PM for continuous user involvement and assigned decision making authority in the development and delivery of software capability releases.

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 represents single or multiple users in the requirements and acquisition processes.

user story

A small desired behavior of the system based on a user scenario that can be implemented and demonstrated in one iteration.

A story is comprised of one or more tasks. In software development and product management, a user story is an informal, natural language description of one or more features of a software system. User stories are written from the perspective of an end user or user of a system.

USG

United States Government

USMC

United States Marine Corps

USML

U.S. Munitions List (State Department)

USN

United States Navy

USSOCOM

United States Special Operations Command

USTRANSCOM

United States Transportation Command

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 purpose.

UUT

Unit Under Test

UXO

Unexploded Ordnance

V&V

Verification and Validation

validated online lifecycle threat

The authoritative threat assessment tailored for and normally focused on one specific Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) and authorized for use in the Defense Acquisition Management process.

validation

1.) The review and approval of capability requirement documents by a designated validation authority. 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 designated authority for validation of Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) capability requirement documents. The Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) is the ultimate validation authority unless otherwise delegated to a subordinate board or to a designated validation authority in a Service, Combatant Command (CCMD), or other DOD Component. The validation authority is dependent on the Joint Staffing Designator (JSD) of the document.

valuation

The process of determining and verifying that the values reported on the annual financial statement are accurate and meet Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

value adjusted total evaluated price

A tradeoff source selection process where the offeror's total proposed price may be adjusted based on the "value" placed on better performance as identified in the solicitation. The Source Selection

Authority must determine if a higher rated technical offer is “worth” the additional cost. The technique monetizes different levels of performance corresponding to the traditional requirements process of defining both threshold and objective performance/capabilities. The Request for Proposal identifies the percentage price increase (or dollar amount) the Government is willing to pay for measureable levels of performance between threshold and objective criteria. This amount is based on the value to the Government for above-minimum performance or capabilities. A benefit is that offerors may propose innovative solutions that provide higher performance/capability if it is clear what value is placed on exceeding threshold performance/capability and how that influences evaluated cost/price.

value assessment

An outcome-based assessment of mission improvements and efficiencies realized from the delivered software capabilities, and a determination of whether the outcomes have been worth the investment. The sponsor and user community perform value assessments at least annually, to inform Decision Authority and PM decisions.

value engineering

An analysis of the functions of a program, project, system, product, item of equipment, building, facility, service, or supply of an executive agency performed by a qualified agency or contractor personnel, directed at improving performance, reliability, quality, safety, and life-cycle cost. Other terms used for VE include value methodology, value analysis, value management, value improvement, or value planning.

value engineering change proposal

A contractor-initiated proposal where the savings are shared between the Government and the contractor. A VECP is submitted under the value engineering (VE) clause of a contract pursuant to Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 48. It proposes a net life-cycle cost reduction to the DoD and requires a contract modification.

value engineering proposal

A Government-initiated, multidisciplinary product [proposal], usually the result of a team study. VEPs may be developed and submitted by individual employees or contractors under contract to provide VE services or studies for a Government program. The Government retains all the savings from VEPs.

VAMOSOC

Visibility and Management of Operation and Support Costs

variable cost

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)

null

variance (statistical)

A measure of the degree of spread (dispersion) among a set of data values, a measure of the tendency of individual data values to vary from the mean value. It is computed by subtracting the mean value from each data value, squaring each of these differences, summing these results, and dividing this sum by the number of values to obtain the arithmetic mean of these square deviations. The variance has no meaningful interpretation in itself as it is expressed in the square of the data's original unit of measure, one must then compute the standard deviation (the square root of the variance) to get back to a meaningful statistic measuring dispersion in the data's original unit of measure.

VAT

Value Added Tax

VATEP

Value Adjusted Total Evaluated Price

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

vendors

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.

verification, validation, and accreditation

In the context of Modeling and Simulation: - Verification: The process of determining that a model or simulation implementation and its associated data accurately represent the developer's conceptual description and specifications. - Validation: The process of determining the degree to which a model or simulation and its associated data accurately represent the real world from the perspective of the model's intended uses. - Accreditation: The official certification that a model or simulation and its associated data are acceptable for a specific purpose or use.

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.

VHSIC

Very High Speed Integrated Circuit

VLSI

Very Large Scale Integration

VOC

Volatile Organic Compound

VOLT

Validated Online Lifecycle Threat

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.

VV&A

Verification, Validation, and Accreditation

waivers

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.

WAN

Wide Area Network

WARM

Wartime Reserve Mode

warrant

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. 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 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.

WAWF

Wide Area Workflow (Air Force)

WBS

Work Breakdown Structure

WCF

Working Capital Fund

WEA

Warfighting Enterprise Architecture

weapon safety endorsement

Provided by Joint Staff, J-8 for weapons-related Joint Capability Integration and Development System (JCIDS) documents to ensure the documents adequately address the weapon safety capabilities and attributes necessary for the safe handling, storage, transportation, or use in joint operating environments.

weapon system cost

Equal to the sum of the procurement cost for prime mission equipment and the procurement cost for support items.

weapon system support

null

Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act

Public Law 111-23, known as WSARA, was enacted in 2009 with the purpose of putting Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) on a sound footing from the outset by requiring additional focus on systems engineering, management of technology risk, earlier, realistic estimates of program cost, funding to independent cost estimates, and renewed emphasis on competition, including competitive prototyping at the system or key subsystem level prior to program initiation.

weapons systems

Items that can be used directly by the Armed Forces to carry out combat missions.

weighted guidelines

A government technique for developing fee and profit negotiation objectives, within percentage ranges established by regulation.

wholesale price index

A composite index of wholesale prices of a representative group of commodities.

will cost estimate

Life Cycle Cost Estimates (LCCEs) of what an acquisition program will cost based upon reasonable extrapolations from historical experience and other recognized cost estimating techniques to support budgeting and programming.

win-win

A philosophy whereby all parties in a defense acquisition scenario gain some or most of what they want (i.e., everyone "wins" something, even though it may not be 100 percent of the goal), the ideal outcome.

WIP

Work in Place

WIPT

Working-Level Integrated Product Team

withdrawal

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. 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.

withholding taxes

The deduction of taxes by an employer or other payer from wages or other taxable payments to be transmitted directly to a government. Federal tax withholding includes deductions for income taxes, as well as contributions to Social Security and Medicare (payroll taxes).

WMD

Weapons of Mass Destruction

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 de-militarized unless it is modified 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

A product-oriented family tree composed of hardware, software, services, data, and facilities. The family tree results from systems engineering efforts during the acquisition of a defense materiel item.

work cycle

A pattern of motions and/or processes that is repeated with negligible variation each time an operation is performed.

work in process

The WIP system collects and holds all costs associated with projects. WIP also refers to inventory that has value added from labor or additional processing. When considered for inventory value, the value of the raw material plus the value added components are accounted for in determining the value of that inventory at that point in time.

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.

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.

workforce planning

A statement of authorized personnel strength in a program office (PO).

working capital fund

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

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.

workload estimate

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.

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

WRSA

War Reserve Stocks for Allies

WSARA

Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act

WSE

Weapon Safety Endorsement

WSESRB

Weapon System Explosives Safety Review Board

WSMP

Weapon System Master Plan (Air Force)

WSP

Weapon System Partnership (NATO)

WSPC

Weapon System Partnership Committee (NATO)

WSS

Weapon System Support (NAVSUP)

WTCV

Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles (Army)
