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4TH EDITION

# Glossary

DEFENSE ACQUISITION

ACRONYMS AND TERMS

OCTOBER 1989

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EDITED BY  
WILBUR D. JONES, JR.

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<p>This Glossary contains most acronyms, abbreviations and terms commonly used in the weapon systems acquisition process within the Department of Defense and industry. It focuses on those with generic application and those principal service-unique ones with whom persons outside the service might deal and thus require reference.</p> <p><i>which</i> Keywords: Acquisition dictionaries; Resource management vocabulary; Department of Defense (EDC)</p>			
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**GLOSSARY**  
**DEFENSE ACQUISITION ACRONYMS AND TERMS**

Edited by  
**WILBUR D. JONES, JR.**  
 Professor of Systems Acquisition Management

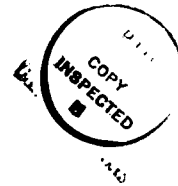
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## PREFACE

This Fourth Edition of GLOSSARY supersedes the former GLOSSARY published by the Defense Systems Management College (DSMC) in July 1987.

GLOSSARY contains most acronyms, abbreviations and terms commonly used in the weapon systems acquisition process within the Department of Defense and industry.

GLOSSARY focuses on those with generic application and those principal service-unique ones with whom persons outside that service might deal and thus require reference. It includes those most frequently used from the following:

- Policy and Organization
- Resource Allocation Process (Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System)
- Technical Management and Systems Engineering
- Business and Financial Management and Contracting

While GLOSSARY identifies and highlights many, it does not intend to be all-inclusive, particularly regarding most strictly service or organizationally-unique or local items. For these, the reader must turn to specific service of local publications, some of which are listed in the Bibliography. GLOSSARY contains jargon and "buzzwords," but on the other hand does not attempt to be a "Dictionary of Pentagon-ese."

GLOSSARY is published for use by two groups: students of the DSMC (in particular, those in the Program Management Course), and everyone else working in defense acquisition matters including congressional staffs, Pentagon and other headquarters staffs, weapon system program managers and defense contractors. Previous editions have proven valuable to the acquisition community.

Additions to the July 1987 Glossary of Terms are marked "N" (New). Those terms changed or modified are marked "R" (Revised).

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

Additions, deletions or modifications from readers are invited. Send them to the Director, Policy and Organization Management Department, DSMC, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5426, telephone, 703-664-2685 or AVN 354-2685.

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October 1989

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## APPENDIX A

### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

#### A

A	Availability
A-109	OMB Circular A-109
A SPEC	System Specification
Aa	Achieved Availability
AA	Administrative Assistant (Congress)
AAE	Army Acquisition Executive
ACAP	Army Cost Analysis Paper
ACAT	Acquisition Category (Navy)
ACCT	Account
ACI	Allocated Configuration Identification
ACIB	Air Characteristics Improvement Board (Navy)
ACM	Authorized Controlled Material
ACNO	Assistant Chief of Naval Operations
ACO	Administrative Contracting Officer
ACQ STRAT	Acquisition Strategy
ACS	Assistant Chief of Staff
ACWP	Actual Cost for Work Performed
AD	Armament Division (AF); Advanced Development
N Ada	Department of Defense high order language
ADM	Acquisition Decision Memorandum; Advanced Development Model
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADPE	ADP Equipment
AE	Acquisition Executive
AECA	Arms Export Control Act (1976) as amended.
AED	Aeronautical Engineering Division (AF)
AEDO	Aeronautical Engineering Duty Officer (Navy)
AFAE	Air Force Acquisition Executive
AFAES	Air Force Acquisition Executive System
AFALC	Air Force Acquisition Logistics Center
AFC	Air Force Council
AFCS	Army Facilities Component System
AFFTC	Air Force Flight Test Center
AFIT	Air Force Institute of Technology
AFLC	Air Force Logistics Command
AFOTEC	Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center
AFP	Approval for Full Production (Navy)
AFPRO	Air Force Plant Representative Office
AFR	Air Force Regulation
AFSARC	Air Force Systems Acquisition Review Council
AFSC	Air Force Systems Command; Armed Forces Staff College
AFSCP	Air Force Systems Command Pamphlet
AFTAC	Air Force Technical Applications Center
Ai	Inherent Availability

	AI	Artificial intelligence
	AIR STAFF	Air Force Headquarters Staff
	AL	Acquisition Logistician
	ALC	Air Logistics Center (AF)
	ALMC	Army Logistics Management Center
	ALO	Authorized Level of Organization (Army)
	ALP	Approval for Limited Production (Navy)
	AMARC	Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee
	AMC	Army Materiel Command (formerly called DARCOM)
R	AMCCOM	Armament, Munitions, & Chemical Command (Army)
	AMP	OBSOLETE. Now Mission Area Material Plan
	AMSAA	Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency
	AMSDL	Acquisition Management Systems Data List
	Ao	Operational Availability
	AO	Action Officer
	AP	Acquisition Plan
	AP/A/N/AF	Aircraft Procurement (Appropriations), Army/Navy/Air Force
	APL	Approved Parts List
	APDM	Amended Program Decision Memorandum
	APM	Analysis for Program Managers; Army Program Memorandum
	APPN	Appropriation
	AQAP	Allied Quality Assurance Provision
	AR	Army Regulation
	ARB	Acquisition Review Board (Navy)
	ARC	OBSOLETE -- Acquisition Review Committee (of the CEB)(Navy)
N	ARPRO	Army Plant Representative Office
	ARSTAFF	Army Headquarters Staff
	AS	Acquisition Strategy
	ASA	Assistant Secretary of the Army
	ASA (RDA)	Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition)
	ASAF	Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
	ASAF(A)	Assistant Secretary of Air Force (Acquisition)
	ASAF (RD&L)	OBSOLETE -- Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research, Development and Logistics). See ASAF Acquisition (A)
	ASARC	Army Systems Acquisition Review Council (Army)
	ASBCA	Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals
	ASC	Advanced Systems Concept (Navy); Army Staff Council
	ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense; Aeronautical Systems Division (AF)
	ASD (C)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
	ASD (C3I)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence)
	ASD (FM&P)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management & Personnel)
	ASD (LA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs)
N	ASD (PA&E)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Program Analysis & Evaluation)
	ASD (P&L)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production & Logistics)
	ASD (RA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)

	ASF	Army Stock Fund
	ASN	Assistant Secretary of the Navy
	ASN (M&RA)	Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
	ASN (RE&S)	Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research Engineering and Systems)
	ASN (S&L)	Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics)
	ASO	Aviation Supply Office (Navy)
R	ASPA	OBSOLETE -- Armed Services Procurement Act 1947 (as amended).
	ASPO	Acquisition Sponsor Project Officer (USMC)
	ASPR	OBSOLETE -- Armed Services Procurement Regulation (Replaced by DAR, Defense Acquisition Regulation, which has been replaced by DOD Supplement to the FAR - Federal Acquisition Regulation)
	ACMC	Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
	ATC	Air Training Command (AF)
	ATE	Automatic Test Equipment
	ATP	Acceptance Test Procedures
N	ATTD	Advanced Technology Transition Demonstration
	AUR	All-Up-Round
	AVSCOM	Aviation Systems Command (Army)

B

	B	Billion
	B SPEC	Development Specification
	B&P	Bid and Proposal
	BA	Budget Authority; Budget Activity
N	BAA	Broad Agency Announcement
	BAC	Budgeted Cost at Completion
N	BAFO	Best and Final Offer
	BCE	Baseline Cost Estimate
	BCM	Baseline Correlation Matrix (AF)
	BCWP	Budgeted Cost for Work Performed
	BCWS	Budgeted Cost for Work Scheduled
	BDS	Business Development Specialist (SBA)
	BES	Budget Estimate Submission
	BFM	Business and Financial Manager
	BIS	Board of Inspection and Survey (also, INSURV)(Navy)
	BIT	Built-In Test; Binary Digit
	BITE	Built-In Test Equipment
	B/L	Baseline
	BLUE \$	Navy Appropriation
	BMAW	Business Managers Advanced Workshop (DSMC)
	BMC	Business Management Course (DSMC)
	BMD	Business Management Department (DSMC)
	BMO	Ballistic Missile Office (AF)



BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
BOIP	Basis of Issue Plans
BOS	Base Operating Support
BOV	Board of Visitors (DSMC)
BPPBS	Biennial PPBS (AF) -
BRICKBAT	Top Priority Program
BT	Builder's Trials (Ships)
BY	Budget Year

C

C SPEC	Product Specification
C2	Command and Control
C3I	Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence
C4	Command, Control, Communications & Computers
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAIG	Cost Analysis Improvement Group (OSD)
CALS	Computer Aided Acquisition Logistic Support
CAM	Computer Aided Manufacturing
CAMP	Center for Acquisition Management Policy (DSMC)
CAO	Contract Administration Office
CAP	Contractor Acquired Property
CAR	Command Assessment Review (AF); Configuration Audit Review
CAS	Cost Accounting Standard; Contract Administration Services
CAT	Computer Aided Testing
N CATM	Computer Aided Technical Management
CBD	Commerce Business Daily
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
CBR	Chemical, Biological, Radiological
CBTDEV	Combat Developer
CC	Crystal City (Arlington, VA)
CCB	Configuration Control Board
CCDR	Contractor Cost Data Reporting
CCN	Contract Change Notice
CDR	Critical Design Review
CDRL	Contract Data Requirements List
N CD/V	Concept Demonstration/Validation Phase
CE	Current Estimate; Concept Exploration Phase
CE/D	Concept Exploration/Definition Phase
CEB	CNO Executive Board (Navy)
CECOM	Communications Electronics Command (Army)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEP	Circular Error Probable; Contract Estimating and Pricing
CER	Cost Estimating Relationship
CETS	Contractor Engineering and Technical Services
CFE	Contractor Furnished Equipment
CFEN	Contractor Furnished Equipment Notice

	CFM	Contractor Financial Management; Contractor Furnished Material
	CFPM	Contract Finance for PM's Course (DSMC)
	CFSR	Contract Funds Status Report
N	CGADS	Computer Generated Acquisition Documents System
	CHEME	Chemical Engineering
	CI	Configuration Item
	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
	CICA	Competition in Contracting Act (1984)
	CID	Commercial Item Description
	CILOP	Conversion in Lieu of Procurement (Navy)
	CINC	Commander in Chief
R	CIP	Component Improvement Program;Critical Intelligence Parameter (DIA)
	CITA	Commercial or Industrial-Type Activities.
	CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
	CM	Configuration Management; Contract Management
	CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
N	CMMP	Conventional Munitions Master Plan
	CMP	Configuration Management Plan
	CNA	Center for Naval Analyses
	CNAD	Conference of NATO Armaments Directors
	CNC	Computer Numerical Control
	CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
	CO	Contracting Officer; Change Order; Commanding Officer
	COC	Certificate of Competency; Certification of Compliance
	COCO	Contractor Owned/Contractor Operated (Facilities)
N	COD	Cooperative Opportunities Document
	COEA	Cost and Operational Effectiveness Analysis
	COGP	Commission on Government Procurement (1972)
	COMDT	Commandant
	COMMINT	Communications Intelligence
	COMOPTEVFOR	Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force (Navy)
	COMPT	Comptroller (pronounced controller)
	CONUS	Continental United States
	COR/COTR	Contracting Officer's (Technical) Representative
	CPAF	Cost-Plus-Award Fee
	CPAM	CNO Program Assessment Memorandum (Navy)
	C/PD	Cost/Pricing Data
	CSCI	Computer Software Configuration Item
	CPFF	Cost-Plus-Fixed Fee
	CPIF	Cost-Plus-Incentive Fee
	CPMC	Contractor Performance Measurement Course (DSMC)
	CPM-ISP	CPMC Individual Study Program (DSMC)
	CPO/CCPO	(Consolidated) Civilian Personnel Office
	CPM	Critical Path Method; Contractor Performance Measurement
	CPPC	Cost-Plus-Percentage of Cost
	CPR	Cost Performance Report
N	CPS	Competitive Prototyping Strategy
	CPSR	Contract Procurement/Purchasing System Review

	CPU	Control Processing Unit
	CR	Cost Reimbursement; Continuing Resolution
	CRA	Continuing Resolution Authority
N	CRAG	Contractor Risk Assessment Guide
	CRISD	Computer Resources Integrated Support Document
	CRLCMP	Computer Resources Life Cycle Management Plan
	CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
N	CRWG	Computer Resource Working Group
	CSA	Chief of Staff of the Army
	CSAF	Chief of Staff of the Air Force
	CSC	Computer Software Component
	C/SCSC	Cost/Schedule Control Systems Criteria
	CSOM	Computer Software Operator's Manual
	CSS	Contractor Support Services
	C/SSR	Cost/Schedule Status Report
	CTEA	Cost and Training Effectiveness Analysis
	C-V-P	Cost-Volume-Profit
	CWBS	Contract Work Breakdown Structure
	CY	Calendar Year; Current Year

D

	D	Development
	D SPEC	Process Specification
	D LEVEL	Depot Level of Maintenance
	DA	Department of the Army; Department of Administration; Decision Analysis; Developing Agency/Activity
	DAB	Defense Acquisition Board
	DAC	Defense Acquisition Circular
	DAE	Defense Acquisition Executive
	DAE/PE	Defense Acquisition Executive/Procurement Executive
R	DAEP	OBSOLETE. Defense Acquisition Environment and Process (DSMC)
	DAES	Defense Acquisition Executive Summary
	DAF	Department of the Air Force
	DAIP	Defense Acquisition Improvement Program (Carlucci Initiatives)
	DALSO	DA Logistics Staff Officer
	DAP	Designated Acquisition Program (Army)
	DAPM	Defense Acquisition and Policy Management (DSMC)
	DAR	OBSOLETE -- Defense Acquisition Regulation (formerly ASPR). Replaced by DOD FAR Supplement
N	DARC	Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council
	DARCOM	OBSOLETE -- U.S. Army Material Development and Readiness Command. Now AMC.
	DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
	DARS	Defense Acquisition Regulatory System
	DAS	Director of the Army Staff; Defense Audit Service

R	DASC	OBSOLETE -- Department of the Army Systems Coordinator
	DASD	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
	DASN (RE&S)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering & Systems)
	DASN (S&L)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding & Logistics)
	DBDD	Data Base Design Document
	DC	Development Coordinator (Navy. USMC)
	DCA	Defense Communications Agency
	DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
	DCAS	Defense Contract Administration Services
	DCASMA	Defense Contract Administration Services Management Area
	DCASPRO	Defense Contract Administration Service Plant Representative's Office
	DCASR	Defense Contract Administration Service Region
N	DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency
	DCNO	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
	DCP	Decision Coordinating Paper
	DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff
	DCSI	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army)
	DC/S (I&L)	Deputy Chief of Staff Installations and Logistics (USMC)
	DCSLE	Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics Engineering
	DCSLOG	Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (Army)
	(Des-log)	
	DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (Army)
	(Des-ops)	
	DCSPER	Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (Army)
	(Des-per)	
	DCSRDA	OBSOLETE -- Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition. See ASA (RDA). (Army)
	(Des-rada)	
	DC/S RD&S	Deputy Chief of Staff, Research, Development & Studies (USMC)
	DCSXO	Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations (AF)
	DDC	Defense Documentation Center (renamed Defense Technical Information Center)
	DDR&E	Director, Defense Research & Engineering (OSD)
N	DDR&E (T&E)	Deputy Director, Defense Research & Engineering (Test & Evaluation) (OSD)
R	DDT&E	OBSOLETE. Director of (Development) Test and Evaluation (OSD)
	DE	Decision Exercises (DSMC)
R	DG	OBSOLETE. See DPG
R	DEM/VAL, D/V	OBSOLETE -- Demonstration/Validation Phase (See Concept Demonstration/Validation, CD/V)
	DEPL	Deployment
	DEPSECDEF	Deputy Secretary of Defense
	DESC	Defense Electronic Supply Center
	DESCOM	Depot System Command (Army)
R	DEVCCN	OBSOLETE -- Marine Corps Development Center
R	D&F	OBSOLETE -- Determination and Findings
R	DFARS	DOD FAR Supplement
	DG	Defense Guidance

	DGL	Distinguished Guest Lecturer
	DGSC	Defense General Supply Center
	DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
	DIB	Defense Industrial Base
	DID	Data Item Description
	DIDS	Data Item Description System
	DIPEC	Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center
R	DIR (PA&E)	OBSOLETE -- Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation (OSD) (See PA&E)
	DISAM	Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management
	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
	DLSIE	Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange
	DM	Decision Memorandum
	DMA	Defense Mapping Agency
	DML	Depot Maintenance Level
	DMMC	Defense Manufacturing Management Course (DSMC)
	DMO	Defense Mobilization Order
	DMS	Defense Materials System
	DMSO	OBSOLETE -- Director Major Staff Office (Navy)
	DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
	DNC	Direct Numerical Control
	DNSARC	OBSOLETE -- Department of the Navy Systems Acquisition Review Council. See NPDM.
	DOD	Department of Defense
	DODCI	Department of Defense Computer Institute
	DODD	Department of Defense Directive
	DODI	Department of Defense Instruction
	DODISS	Department of Defense Index of Specifications & Standards
	DOE	Department of Energy
	DON	Department of the Navy
	DOP	Development Options Proposal (Navy)
	DOT&E	Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (OSD)
	DP	Development Plan/Proposal; Decision Package
	DPA	Defense Production Act
	DPESO	DOD Product Engineering Services Office
N	DPG	Defense Policy Guidance (restructured Defense Guidance)
	DPM	Defense Program Memorandum/Deputy Program Manager
	DPML	Deputy Program Manager for Logistics
	DPPG	Defense Policy and Planning Guidance
N	DPRB	Defense Planning and Resources Board (restructured DRB)
	DPS	Decision Package Sets; Defense Priorities System
R	DRB	OBSOLETE. See DPRB.
	DRI	Department of Research & Information (DSMC)
	DSARC	OBSOLETE -- Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council. See DAB.
	DSB	Defense Science Board
	DSMC	Defense Systems Management College
	DSP	Defense Standardization Program
	DSS	Decision Support System
	DSSA	Defense Security Assistance Agency (OSD)

N	DSSP	Defense Standardization and Specification Program
	DT	Development Testing
	DTC	Design-to-Cost
	DTD	Dated
	DT&E	Development Test and Evaluation
	DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center (formerly Defense Documentation Center)
	DTLCC	Design to Life-Cycle-Cost
	DT/OT	Development Testing/Operational Testing
	DTUPC	Design to Unit Production Cost
R	DUSD(T&E)	OBSOLETE -- Deputy USD (Test & Evaluation), now DDR&E (T&E)

### E

E3	Electromagnetic environmental effects.
E SPEC	Material Specification
EA	Evolutionary Acquisition
EAC	Estimated Cost at Completion
EAPROM	Electrically Alterable Programmable Read-Only Memory
ECAC	Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center
ECCM	Electronic Counter-Countermeasures
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
ECP	Engineering Change Proposal
EDM	Engineering Development Model
EDP/E	Electronic Data Processing/Equipment
EI	End Item
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Equipment Improvement Recommendation (Army)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELINT	Electronic Intelligence
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EOQ	Economic Order Quantity
EP	Engineering Proposal; Engineering Practice
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency; Extended Planning Annex; Economic Price Adjustment
EPROM	Eraseable Programmable Read-Only Memory
ERC	Executive Refresher Course (DSMC)
ERDA	Energy Research and Development Administration
ES	End Strength; Expert Systems (Computers)
ESD	Electronics Systems Division (AF)
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ETR	Estimated Time to Repair
EW	Electronic Warfare
EXP	Expense

E

	F3/FFF	Form-Fit-Function
	FAC	Federal Acquisition Circular
	FAI	Federal Acquisition Institute
	FA-IPT	First Article Initial Production Testing
	FA-PPT	First Article Preproduction Testing
	FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
	FAT	First Article Testing; Factory Acceptance Test
	FC	Fixed Cost
	FCA	Functional Configuration Audit
	FCI	Functional Configuration Identification
	FCRC	Federal Contract Research Center
	FDR	Final/Formal Design Review
	FDTE	Force Development Testing and Experimentation (Army)
R	FEBA	OBSLOETE. Forward Edge of Battle Area. See FLOT.
	FFP	Firm Fixed Price
	FFRDC	Federally Funded R&D Center
	FFW	Failure-Free Warranty
	FISO	Force Integration Staff Officer (Army)
	FIT	Fault Isolation Tree
	FLOT	Forward Line of Troops; Flotilla
	FM	Financial Management
	FMEA	Failure Mode and Effects Analysis
	FMECA	Failure Mode and Effects Criticality Analysis
	FMP	Fleet Modernization Plan (Navy)
	FMS	Foreign Military Sales; Flexible Machining System
	FMSA	Foreign Military Sales Act
	FMSO	Foreign Military Sales Order
	FOC	Full Operational Capability
	FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
	FORSCOM	U. S. Army Forces Command
	FOT&E	Follow-on Operational Test and Evaluation
	FP	Fixed Price
	FPAF	Fixed Price Award Fee
N	FPBD	Functional Plan Block Diagram
	FPDS	Federal Procurement Data System
R	FPI(F)	Fixed Price Incentive (Firm Target)
N	FPIS	Fixed Price Incentive (Successive Target)
	FPM	Fundamentals of Program Management
	FPR	OBSOLETE -- Federal Procurement Regulations. Replaced by FAR.
	FQR	Formal Qualification Review
	FRACAS	Failure Reporting, Analysis and Corrective Action System
	FSAMC	Fundamentals of Systems Acquisition Management Course (DSMC)
	FSCM	Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers
	FSD	Full Scale Development Phase (Sometimes called Full Scale Engineering Development, FSED)

FSG	Federal Stock Group
FSM	Firmware Support Manual
FSN	Federal Stock Number
FSS	Federal Supply Schedule
FTD	Foreign Technology Division (AF)
FUE	First Unit Equipped
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Five Year Defense Program
FYP	Five Year Plan. At Component Level, e.g., Department of the Navy Five Year Plan (DNFYP).

G

G&A	General and Administrative
GAO	General Accounting Office
GAQA	Government Acquisition Quality Assurance
GAT	Government Acceptance Test
GBD	Geometric Data Base
GBL	Government Bill of Lading
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
GNP	Gross National Product
GOCO	Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (Facility)
GOGO	Government-Owned, Government-Operated (Facility)
GOVT	(Federal) Government
GPETE	General Purpose Electronic Test Equipment
GREEN \$	Marine Corps Appropriations
GRH	Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Budget Deficit Control Act
GSA	General Services Administration
GSBCA	Government Services Board of Contract Appeals
GSE	Ground Support Equipment

H

	HAC	House Appropriations Committee
R	HARDMAN	Manpower Planning for Hardware (Navy/USMC)
	HASC	House Armed Services Committee



	HBC	House Budget Committee
R	HCA	Head of Contracting Agency /Activity
	HDBK	Handbook
	HFE	Human Factors Engineering
	HOI	Headquarters Operating Instruction (AF)
	HOL	Higher Order Language
	HQ	Headquarters
	HQMC	Headquarters, Marine Corps
R	H/W or HW	Hardware
	HWCI	Hardware Configuration Item

I

	IAW	In Accordance With
	ICA	Independent Cost Analysis
	ICAF	Industrial College of the Armed Forces
	ICE	Independent Cost Estimate
	ICG	Interactive Computerized Graphic
	ICP	Inventory Control Point
N	ICW	In Conjunction With
	ICWG	Interface Control Working Group
	IDA	Institute for Defense Analysis
	IDD	Interface Design Document
	IE	Industrial Engineer
	IES	Industrial Engineering Standard
	IF	Industrial Fund
	IFB	Invitation for Bid
	IFT	Industry Field Trip (DSMC)
	IG	Inspector General
	IGCE	Independent Government Cost Estimate
	I&L	Installations and Logistics
	ILS	Integrated Logistics Support
	ILSMT	ILS Management Team
	ILSP	ILS Plan
	IM	Item Manager
	IMET	International Military Education and Training
	IMIP	Industrial Modernization Improvement Program
	IML	Intermediate Maintenance Level
N	INF	Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces
	INSURV	Board of Inspection and Survey (BIS)(Navy)
	IOC	Initial Operational Capability
	IOT&E	Initial Operational Test and Evaluation
	IP	Industry Program (DSMC)
	IPCE	Independent Parametric Cost Estimate
	IPE	Industrial Plant Equipment
	IPF	Initial Production Facilities
	IPP	Industrial Preparedness Planning

	IPR	In-Progress/Process Review
	IPS	Integrated Program Summary
	IR&D	Independent Research and Development
	IRS	Interface Requirements Specification
R	ISA	International Security Affairs (OSD); Instruction Set Architecture
	ISEA	In-Service Engineering Agent (Navy)
N	ISP	Integrated Support Plan
	ITP	Integrated Test Plan
	IV&V	Independent Verification and Validation

J

N	J&A	Justification & Approval
	JAMAC	Joint Aeronautical Materials Activity
	JCMPO	Joint Cruise Missile Project Office
	JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
	JIEP	Joint Intelligence Estimate for Planning
	JIT	Just-in-Time
	JLC	Joint Logistics Commanders
	JLRSA	Joint Long Range Strategic Appraisal.
	JMSNS	OBSOLETE -- Justification for Major System New Start. See Mission Need Statement
	JOA	Joint Operating Agreement
	JOP	Joint Operating Procedures
	JPAM	Joint Program Assessment Memorandum
	JPO	Joint Program Office
R	JRMB	OBSOLETE -- in acquisition process. Joint Requirements & Management Board. Replaced by JROC.
	JROC	Joint Requirements & Oversight Council
	JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
	JSOR	Joint Services Operational Requirement
	JSPD	Joint Strategic Planning Document
	JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
	JT&E	Joint Test and Evaluation
	JTF	Joint Test Force

K

	K	Thousand; Contract
	KO	Contracting Officer (Also CO)
	KR/Kr	Contractor

KT Contract

L

	LA	Legislative Affairs; Legislative Assistant (Congress)
	LABCOM	Laboratory Command (Army)
	LAN	Local Area Network
	LBTS	Land Based Test Site
	LCC	Life Cycle Cost
	LCM	Life Cycle Management
	LCSMM	Life Cycle System Management Model
	LEM	Logistic Element Manager
	LI	Letter of Intent (LOI)
	L&L/LL	Legislative Liaison
	LLCSC	Lower-Level Computer Software Component
	LLO	Legislative Liaison Office
	LLTM	Long Lead Time Material
N	LM	Logistics Management
	LMI	Logistics Management Institute
R	LOA	Letter of Offer and Acceptance; Letter of Authorization; OBSOLETE. Letter of Agreement (Army)
	LOB	Line of Balance
	LOE	Level of Effort
	LOG	Logistics
	LOGAMP	Logistics and Acquisition Management Program (Army)
	LOGCAP	Logistics Command Assessment of Projects
	LOGO	Limitation of Government Obligation
	LOI	Letter of Instruction; Letter of Intent
	LOR/A	Level of Repair/Analysis
	LP	Limited Procurement
	LR	Letter Requirement (Army)
N	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
	LSAR	Logistic Support Analysis Record
	LSA	Logistic Support Analysis
	LSI	Large Scale Integration

## M

M	Maintainability; Mission; Manpower
MAA	Mission Area Analysis
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MAD	Mission Area Deficiency
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MACOM	Major Command (Army)
MADP	Materiel Acquisition Decision Process (Army)
N	MAISARC Major Automated Information System Review Council
	MAJCOM Major Command (AF)
	MALC Management of Acquisition Logistics Course (DSMC)
	MAM Materiel Acquisition Manager (Army)
	MAMP Mission Area Materiel Plan
	MANTECH/MT Manufacturing Technology
	MANPRINT Manpower Personnel Integration (Army)
	MAP Military Assistance Program
	MAR Management Assessment Review (AF)
	MARCORPS U.S. Marine Corps
	MAS Military Agency for Standardization; Military Assistance Sales
	MASRC Major Automated System Review Council (OSD)
	MATDEV Materiel Developer
	MATE Multipurpose Automatic Test Equipment
	MC Military Construction (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force
(MILCON)A/N/AF	
N	MCCDC Marine Corps Combat Development Command
	MCCR Mission Critical Computer Resources
	MCCS Mission Critical Computer System
R	MCDEC OBSOLETE -- Marine Corps Development and Education Center
	MCOTEA Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Center
	MCP Mission Coordinating Paper; Military Construction Plan
N	MCPDM Marine Corps Program Decision Meeting
N	MCRDAC Marine Corps Research, Development & Acquisition Command
	MD Managerial Development (DSMC)
N	MDAP Major Defense Acquisition Program
	MDC Management Decision Center
	MDT Mean Down Time
	ME Manufacturing Engineering
	MENS OBSOLETE -- Mission Element Need Statement. Replaced by JMSNS which subsequently was replaced by MNS.
	MER Manpower Estimate Report
	MFHBF Mean Flight Hours Between Failure
	MFP Materiel Fielding Plan
	MICOM Missile Command (Army)
	MILCON Military Construction (Appropriation)
	MILPERS Military Personnel
	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
N	MIP	Model Installations Program
	MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
	MIS	Management Information System
	MK	Mark
	MLA	Military Liaison Assistant (Congress)
	MLDT	Mean Logistics Delay Time
	MMT	Manufacturing Methods Technology
	MND	Mission Need Determination; Mission Need Document
	MNS	Mission Need Statement
	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
	MOD	Modification; Ministry of Defense (Allied)
	MOE	Measure of Effectiveness
	MOP	Memorandum of Policy (JCS)
	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
	MP	Materiel Professional (Navy)
	MP/A/N/AF/M	Military Personnel (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force/USMC
	MPMC	Multinational Program Management Course (DSMC)
	MPT	Manpower, Personnel and Training
	MRB	Material Review Board
	MRD	Milestone Review Document
	MRF	Milestone Reference File
R	MRP	Material Requirements Planning
R	MS or M/S	Milestone
	MSAC	Management of Software Acquisition Course (DSMC)
	MSAPC	Management of Systems Acquisition Policy Course (DSMC)
R	MSARC	OBSOLETE -- Marine Corps Systems Acquisition Review Council; replaced by MCPDM
	MSC	Major Subordinate Command
	MSD	Material Support Date
	MSG	Message
	MT/MANTECH	Manufacturing Technology
	MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure
	MTBMA	Mean Time Between Maintenance Actions
	MTTR	Mean Time To Repair
	MTP	Materiel Transfer Plan (Army)
	MYP	Multi-year Procurement

N

R	NAC	Navy Advanced Concepts; North Atlantic Council, Naval Avionics Center
N	NADC	Naval Air Development Center
	NADEFCOL	NATO Defense College
	NAE	Navy Acquisition Executive
N	NAEC	Naval Air Engineering Center
	NAMMO	NATO Multi-Role Combat Aircraft Development and Production Management Organization
	NAPR	NATO Armaments Planning Review
	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
	NAVAIR SYSCOM	Naval Air Systems Command
	NAVELEX SYSCOM	OBSOLETE -- Naval Electronics Systems Command. See NAVSPAWAR.
	NAVFAC SYSCOM	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
	NAVMAT	OBSOLETE -- Naval Material Command
	NAVMATINST	OBSOLETE -- Naval Material Command Instruction
	NAVPRO	Naval Plant Representative Office
	NAVSEA SYSCOM	Naval Sea Systems Command
	NAVSUP SYSCOM	Naval Supply Systems Command
R	NAVSPAWAR SYSCOM	Naval Space & Warfare Systems Command (also, SPAWARS)
	NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
	NC	Numerical Control
	NDCP	Navy Decision Coordinating Paper
	NDI	Non-Development Item (Army)
	NDU	National Defense University
	NMA	National Military Authorities (NATO)
	NMC	Not Mission Capable
	NME	Naval Material Establishment
	NOA	New Obligation Authority
	NOR	Notice of Revision
N	NOSC	Naval Ocean Systems Center
	NPDM	Navy Program Decision Meeting
	NSA	National Security Agency
	NSC	National Security Council
	NSCCA	Nuclear Safety Cross-Check Analysis
	NSD	Navy Support Date
	NSF	Navy Stock Fund
N	NSNF	Non-Strategic Nuclear Forces
	NSS	National Supply System
	NTIS	National Technical Information Service (Department of Commerce)
	NTP	Navy Training Plan
R	NWC	National War College; Naval War College; Nuclear Weapons Council; Naval Weapons Center

Q

	GAS	Office of the Assistant Secretary
	OB	Operating Budget
	OBA	Operating Budget Authority
	OBE	Overtaken By Events
	OCD	Operational Control Document
	OCLL	Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison (Army)
	OCSA	Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
	OCT	Operational Climatic Testing
	OD	Organization Development
	OE	Operational Effectiveness; Organizational Effectiveness
	OFPP	Office Federal Procurement Policy (OMB)
	OGC	Office of General Counsel
	OI	Operating Income
	OIM	Office of Industrial Mobilization
	OJCS	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
	OJT	On-the-Job Training
	OLA	Office of Legislative Affairs (Navy)
	OM/A/N/AF/M	Operation and Maintenance (Appropriations), Army/Navy/Air Force/USMC
	O&M	Operations and Maintenance
	OMB	Office of Management and Budget
	ONAS	OBSOLETE -- Office of Naval Acquisition Support
	ONR	Office of Naval Research
R	O&O PLAN	Operational and Organizational Plan (Army)
	OP/A/N/AF	Other Procurement (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force
	OPE	Other Plant Equipment
	OPEVAL	Operational Evaluation (Navy)
	OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
	OPM	Office of Personnel Management
	OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
	OPSEC	Operations Security
	OPTEVFOR	Operational Test and Evaluation Force (Navy)
	OPNAVINST	OPNAV Instruction (Navy)
	OR	Operations Research; Operational Requirement (Navy)
	OR/SA	Operations Research/Systems Analysis
	ORWG	Operational Requirements Working Group
	OS	Operational Suitability
	O/S	Operations and Support Phase
	O&S	Operations and Support
	OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
N	OSIA	On-Site Inspection Agency
	OT	Operational Testing
	OTA	Operational Test Agency
	OT&E	Operational Test and Evaluation
	OTEA	Operational Test and Evaluation Agency (Army)
	OTP	Outline Test Plan
N	OUE	Operational Utility Evaluation

N OUSD(A) Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition)  
 OUSDRE OBSOLETE -- Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for  
 Research and Engineering. See USD(A) & DDR&E (OSD).

P

P3I Pre-Planned Product Improvement  
 P&A Price and Availability  
 PA Program Authorization (Air Force); Product Assurance  
 PA&E Program Analysis and Evaluation  
 PAM Pamphlet  
 PAPS Periodic Armaments Planning System (NATO)  
 PAR Program Assessment Review (AF)  
 PARR Program Analysis and Resource Review  
 PAT&E Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation  
 PB President's Budget; Program Baseline  
 PBD Program Budget Decision  
 PBS Program Budget System (Army)  
 PC Program Coordinator (Navy); Personal Computer  
 PCA Physical Configuration Audit  
 N PCAP Pilot Contracting Activity Program  
 PCB Printed Circuit Board  
 PCD Program Change Decision  
 PCI Product Configuration Identification  
 PCM Program Cost Management  
 PCO Procuring Contracting Officer; OBSOLETE, Principal  
 Contracting Officer  
 PCR Program Change Request; Procurement Center Representative  
 PD Program Director (AF); See PROD/DEPL.  
 PDA Principal Developing Agency/Activity; Principal Decision  
 Authority  
 PDE Principal DOD Executive  
 PDM Program Decision Memorandum  
 PDP Program Development Plan  
 PDR Preliminary Design Review  
 PDRC Program Development Review Committee (Navy)  
 R PE Planning Estimate; Program Element; Procurement Executive  
 PEC Program Element Code  
 PEM Program Element Monitor (AF)  
 N PEO Program Executive Officer  
 PEP Producibility Engineering and Planning  
 PERS Personnel  
 PERT Program Evaluation Review Technique  
 PESO Product Engineering Services Office  
 PFM Program Financial Management  
 PGC Policy Guidance Council (DSMC)  
 PHST Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation



R	PI	Product Improvement
	PIP	Product Improvement Proposal
	P&L	Profit and Loss
	Pk	Probability of Kill
	PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
	PL	Public Law
	PM	Program Manager; Project Manager
	PMC	Program Management Course (DSMC)
	PMCS	Program Management Control System
R	PMD	Program Management Document; Program Management Directive (AF)
	PMDB	Program Management Decision Brief (DSMC)
N	PMJEG	Performance Measurement Joint Executive Group
	PMO	Program Management Office
	PMP	Program Management Plan
	PMR	Program Manager Review
	PMRT	Program Management Responsibility Transfer (AF)
	PMSS	Program Manager's Support System
	PMW	Program Manager's Workshop (DSMC)
	POA&M	Plan of Actions and Milestones
	POC	Point of Contact
	POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
	POM	Program Objectives Memorandum
	POMD	Policy and Organization Management Department (DSMC)
	POMCUS	Prepositioned (Prepositioning) Material Configured to Unit Sets
	PP	Procurement Plan
	PPBES	Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System (Army)
	PPBS	Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (DOD)
	PPL	Provisioning Parts List
	PPM	Principles of Program Management (DSMC)
	PPR	Production Progress Report
	PPS	Post-Production Support
	PR	Procurement Request
	PRAT	Production Reliability Acceptance Test
	PRC	Program Review Committee (AF)
	PRO	Plant Representative Office
	PROD	Production
	PROD/DEPL,P/D	Production and Deployment Phase
	PROM	Programmable Read-Only Memory
	PRR	Production Readiness Review
	PSM	Professional Staff Member (Congress)
	P&T	Personnel and Training
	PWRMS	Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Stocks
	PY	Prior Year

Q

QA Quality Assurance  
QAR Quality Assurance Representative  
QBL Qualified Bidders List  
QC Quality Control  
QCR Qualitative Construction Requirement  
QPL Qualified Products List  
QQPRI Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements  
Information (Army)  
QRC Quick Reaction Capability

R

R Reliability  
RAM Random Access Memory  
RAM/RMA Reliability, Availability, Maintainability  
RAN OBSOLETE -- Request for Authority to Negotiate (Navy)  
RAP Resource Allocation Process  
RCM Requirements Correlation Matrix (AF)  
R&D Research and Development  
RDA Research, Development and Acquisition  
RDT&E Research, Development, Test and Evaluation  
RDT&E/A/N/AF/M RDT&E (Appropriation), Army/Navy/AF/USMC  
RECAP Review and Command Assessment of Projects  
RFB Request for Bid  
RFI Ready for Issue; Request for Information  
RFP Request for Proposal  
N RFT Ready For Training  
RFQ Request for Quotation  
RIF Reduction in Force  
RIW Reliability Improvement Warranty  
R&M Reliability and Maintainability  
R ROC Required Operational Capability (Army/USMC)  
ROI Return on Investment  
ROM Read-Only Memory  
RSI Rationalization, Standardization and Interoperability  
RTD Rights in Technical Data  
RTO Responsible Test Organization  
RTP Request for Technical Proposal

S

S Sales  
SA Secretary of the Army; Systems Analysis  
SAC Senate Appropriations Committee; Strategic Air Command  
SACC Systems Acquisition Contracting Course (DSMC)  
SACPMC Systems Acquisition Career Management Program for  
Civilians (AF)  
SADBUS Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Specialist  
SADM System Acquisition Decision Memorandum (Army)  
SAE Service Acquisition Executive  
SAF Secretary of the Air Force  
SAFM Systems Acquisition Funds Management Course (DSMC)  
SAG Study Advisory Group (Army)  
SAIE Special Acceptance and Inspection Equipment  
SAM Systems Acquisition Management; SAM Course for Flag &  
General Officers (DSMC)  
SAMSO OBSOLETE -- Space and Missile System Organization.  
See BMO (AF).  
N SAP Special Access Program  
R SAR Selected Acquisition Report; Subsequent Application  
Review; Search and Rescue; Safety Assessment Report;  
Special Access Required.  
(S)SARC (Service) Systems Acquisition Review Council  
SASC Senate Armed Services Committee  
S&T Science and Technology  
SBA Small Business Administration  
SBC Senate Budget Committee  
N SBD Schematic Block Diagram  
N SBIR Small Business Innovation Research Program  
SCBCA Small Claims Board of Contract Appeals  
SCCB Software Configuration Control Board  
SCIB Ships Characteristics and Improvement Board (Navy)  
SCMP Software Configuration Management Plan  
SCN Specification Change Notice; Ship Construction and  
Conversion (Appropriation) (Navy); Software Change  
Notice.  
SCP System Concept Paper  
SD Space Division (AF)  
SDAF Security Defense Assistance Fund  
N SDB Small Disadvantaged Business Program  
N SDBUP Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization Program  
SDDD Software Detailed Design Document  
R SDDM OBSOLETE -- Secretary of Defense Decision Memorandum (See  
ADM)  
SDF Software Development File  
SDI Strategic Defense Initiative  
SDL Software Development Library  
SDM Service Decision Memorandum

	SDP	Software Development Plan
R	SDR	System Design Review; Software Design Review
R	SE	School of Systems Acquisition Education (DSMC); Systems Engineering
	SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
	SECNAV	Secretary of the Navy
	SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
R	SEM	Standard Equipment Modules (Navy); Systems Engineering Management
	SE/M	Systems Engineering/Management
N	SEMC	Systems Engineering Management Course (DSMC)
	SEMP	System Engineering Management Plan
	SEP	System Engineering Process
	SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
	SHAPM	Ship Acquisition Project Manager (Navy)
	S&I	Surveys & Investigations Organization of the House Appropriations Committee
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
	SIGINT	Signal Intelligence
	SIGSEC	Signal Security
	SISMS	Standard Integrated Support Management System
	SLEP	Service Life Extension Program
N	SMD	Standardized Military Drawing Program
	SMI	Soldier-Machine Interface (Army)
N	SMIP	Spares Management Improvement Program
	SNDM	Secretary of the Navy Decision Memorandum
R	SON	Statement of Operational Need (AF)
	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
	SOR	Specific Operational Requirement
R	SORD	Statement of Operational Requirements Document (AF)
	SOW	Statement of Work
R	SPAWARS	Naval Space & Warfare Systems Command
N	SPC	Statistical Process Control
	SPCC	Ships Parts Control Center (Navy)
	SPEC	Specification
	SPM	System Program Manager (AF); Software Programmer's Manual
	SPO	System Project Office (AF)
	SPR	Secretarial Program Review (AF); Secretarial Performance Review (OSD); Sponsor's Program Review (Navy)
	SPS	Software Product Specification
	SQEP	Software Quality Evaluation Plan
	SRD	Systems Requirement Document
	SRR	System Requirements Review
	SRS	Software Requirements Specification
	SRU	Subassembly Repairable Unit
	SSA	Source Selection Authority; Software Support Agency
	SSAC	Source Selection Advisory Council
	SSEB	Source Selection Evaluation Board
	SSG	Special Study Group (Army)
	SSP	Source Selection Plan

	SSR	Software Specification Review
	SSPM	Software Standards and Procedures Manual
	SSS	System/Segment Specification
N	SSWG	System Safety Working Group
N	S&T	Science & Technology Program
	ST	Special Tooling
	STANAG	Standardization Agreement (NATO)
	STAR	System Threat Assessment Report
	STD	Standard; Software Test Description
	STE	Special Test Equipment
	STG/STF	Special Task Group/Special Task Force (Army)
	STLDD	Software Top-Level Design Document
	STP	Software Test Plan
	STPR	Software Test Procedures
	STR	Software Test Report
	SUM	Software User's Manual
R	SUPSHIPS	Superintendent of Shipbuilding
	S/V	Survivability/Vulnerability
	SVR	Shop Visit Rate
R	SW or S/W	Software
	SX	Systems Management Laboratory - part of PMC (DSMC)
	SYSCOM	Systems Command
	SYSTO	Systems Staff Officer (AF)

I

	TAA	Technology Assessment Annex (DOD)
	TAAF	Test, Analyze and Fix
	TAC	Tactical Air Command (AF)
	TACOM	Tank Automotive Command (Army)
	TAD	Technology Area Descriptions
	TAF	Tactical Air Forces
	TBD	To be determined/developed
	TC	Type Classification
	TCO	Termination Contracting Officer
	TD	Test Director; Technical Data
	TDP	Test Design Plan; Technical Data Package
	T&E	Test and Evaluation
	TE	Test Equipment
	TECHEVAL	Technical Evaluation
	TECHMOD	Technology Modernization
	TECOM	Test and Evaluation Command (Army)
	TEMC	Test & Evaluation Management Course (DSMC)
	TEMP	Test and Evaluation Master Plan
N	TEMSE	Technical & Managerial Support Environment
	TIARA	Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities
N	TIM	Technical Interchange Meeting

	TIWG	Test Integration Working Group (Army); Test Planning Working Group (AF)
	TLCSC	Top-Level Computer Software Component
N	TLS	Time Line Sheet
	TM	Technical Manual; Technical Management
	TMAW	Technical Managers Advanced Workshop (DSMC)
	TMC	Technical Management Course (DSMC)
	TMD	Technical Management Department (DSMC)
	TO	Technical Order
	TOA	Total Obligation Authority; Table of Allowance
	TP	Technical Performance
	TPM	Technical Performance Measurement
	TPMR	Transfer of Program Management Responsibility
	TPS	Test Package Set
	TPWG	Test Planning Working Group
N	TQM	Total Quality Management
N	TQMC	Total Quality Management Course (DSMC)
N	TQMW	Total Quality Management Workshop (DSMC)
	TR	Test Report
	TRACE	Total Risk Assessing Cost Estimating
	TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command (Army)
	TRF	Transfer
	TRNG	Training
	TROSCOM	Troop Support Command (Army)
	TRR	Test Readiness Review
	TSIR	Total System Integration Responsibility
	TSM	TRADOC System Manager
	TSPR	Total System Performance Responsibility
	TTF&T	Technology Transfer, Fabrication and Test

U

	UCA	Unfinitized Contract Action
	UDF	Unit Development Folder
	UE	Unit Equipment
	UNK	Unknown(s)
	UNK/UNKS	Unknown Unknowns
	UNSECAV	Under Secretary of the Navy
	UPS	Uniform Procurement System
	USA	U.S. Army; Under Secretary of the Army
	USAF	U.S. Air Force; Under Secretary of the Air Force
	USASAC	Security Assistance Center (Army)
	U.S.C.	United States Code
	USD(A)	Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition)
	USD(P)	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
	USD(R&E)	OBSOLETE -- Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. See USD(A) and DDR&E.

	USG	U.S. Government
	USMC	U.S. Marine Corps
	USN	U.S. Navy
	UUT	Unit Under Test
N	UT&E	User Test & Evaluation (Army; See OT&E)

V

N	VAMOSOC	Visibility & Management of O&S Costs
	VC	Variable Cost
	VDD	Version Description Document
	VE	Value Engineering
	VECP	Value Engineering Change Proposal
	VERT	Venture Evaluation and Review Technique
	VCNO	Vice Chief of Naval Operations (Navy)
	VCSA	Vice Chief of Staff (Army)
	VCSAF	Vice Chief of Staff (AF)
	VCJCS	Vice Chief, Joint Chiefs of Staff
	VHSIC	Very High Speed Integrated Circuit
	VLSI	Very Large Scale Integration

W

	WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
	WP/A/N/AF/M	Weapons Procurement (Appropriation), Army/Navy/AF/USMC
	WPI	Wholesale Price Index
	WSAM	Weapon Systems Acquisition Manager Program for Naval Officers
	WSIG	Weapon Support Improvement Group (OSD)
	WSMP	Weapon System Master Plan (AF)
R	WSSM	Weapon System Staff Manager (Army)

X

	XO	Executive Officer
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Other

	8A	Section 8A of the Small Business Act pertaining to minority and other disadvantaged business
R	5000.1	See DoD Directive 5000.1
R	5000.2	See DoD Instruction 5000.2



**APPENDIX B**  
**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**A**

**Acceptance**

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

**Accounts Payable R**

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

**Accounts Receivable**

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

**Accrual Accounting**

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

**Acquisition R**

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

**Acquisition Category**

Navy and Marine Corps designation for acquisition programs--ACAT I (major); ACAT II, III, IV M/T (less than major).

**Acquisition Decision Memorandum**

Documents USD (Acquisition) milestone decision. May also be used to document USD(A) decision on joint or OSD/OJCS MNS.

**Acquisition Environment N**

Innumerable external factors impact on, and help shape, every major defense acquisition program, creating an environment no one person controls. Often, these factors work at diametric purposes. They represent stimuli, currents and hurdles swirling around and through the acquisition process as a whole, or

any one program in particular. Many of these same factors influence small programs in varying degrees. These factors include forces, policies, decisions, regulations, reactions and emergencies.

#### **Acquisition Life Cycle R**

Five phases, each preceded by a milestone or other decision point, during which a system goes through research, development, test and evaluation and production. The five phases of the defense acquisition process are: (1) Concept Exploration/Definition, (2) Concept Demonstration/ Validation, (3) Full Scale Development, (4) Full Rate Production and Deployment and (5) Operations Support. See Phases.

#### **Acquisition Logistics**

Process of systematically identifying and assessing logistics alternatives, analyzing and resolving logistics deficiencies, and managing integrated logistic support throughout the acquisition process.

#### **Acquisition Managers N**

Persons responsible at different levels for some activity of developing, producing and fielding a weapon system. Includes senior level managers responsible for ultimate decisions, program managers, and commodity or functional area managers.

#### **Acquisition Plan R**

Identifies decision milestones and addresses all technical, business and other significant management considerations that will control the acquisition. It is the principal written management document used to support the contracting process. It records program decisions, contains the requirement, provides appropriate analysis of technical options and the life cycle plans for development, production, training and support of material items. Required by the FAR.

#### **Acquisition Planning N**

Acquisition planning (in the Federal Government) is 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 includes developing the overall strategy for managing the acquisition. It applies to the methods and procedures used by the acquisition manager to lay out a course of action for developing, testing, producing, fielding and supporting a system through a series of anticipated business and technical decisions.

#### **Acquisition Program**

A directed effort funded either through procurement appropriations, through the Security Assistance Program, or the RDT&E appropriation with the goal of providing a new or improved capability in response to a validated need. An

acquisition program may include either development or procurement of system, subsystems, equipment, munitions, or modifications to them, as well as supporting equipment, systems, projects, and studies. Excluded from this definition and from this regulation are general purpose, commercially available automatic data processing assets.

**Acquisition Streamlining N**

Any effort that results in more efficient and effective use of resources to design and develop, or produce quality systems. This includes ensuring that only necessary and cost-effective requirements are included, at the most appropriate time in 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.

**Acquisition Risk**

The chance that some element of an acquisition program produces an unintended result with an adverse effect on system effectiveness, suitability cost, or availability for deployment. See Risk.

**Acquisition Strategy R**

A combination of business and technical management options/approaches designed to achieve program objectives within resource constraints imposed. It is the framework for planning, directing, and managing a program providing a master schedule for research, development, test, production, fielding and other activities essential for program success, and for formulating functional plans, and strategies, e.g., TEMP, ILSP, Acquisition Plan, competition, prototyping, etc.

**Acquisition Strategy Report N**

Describes the major defense acquisition program strategy that provides for the availability of competitive alternative sources throughout the period from the beginning of full-scale development through the end of production. For all major defense acquisition programs, this report must be provided by the Component and reviewed by the DAB prior to submittal to the SECDEF by the DAE. Submittal must occur not later than the date of submission of the President's budget for the fiscal year in which the initial request is made for appropriations for FSD or production, whichever is the earlier.

**Act**

A bill or measure after it passes one or both Houses of Congress. Also denotes a law in place.

**Action Officer**

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

authority.

**Active Repair Time**

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

**Activity N**

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

**Actual Cost**

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

**Actual Cost of Worked Performed**

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

**Actual Dollars**

Expenditures as recorded in prior time periods.

**Actual Time**

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

**Administrating Contracting Officer R**

The government contracting officer located at a contract administrative office who is assigned the responsibility for administration of Government contracts.

**Administrative Time**

The portion of down time not included under active repair time and logistics time.

**Advance Buy/Advance Procurement**

Procurement of long-lead time materials or components earlier than the FY in which the end item is funded.

**Advance Buy Funding**

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

**Advance Funding**

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

**Advanced Development (6.3)**

A funding category including all projects which have moved into the development of hardware for experimental or operational test. 6.3A is nonsystem and 6.3B is system development.

**Advanced Technology Transition Demonstrations N**

Projects within the 6.3A program which are intended to: (1) reduce risk by proof of principle demonstrations in an operational environment; (2) significantly enhance capabilities or cost effectiveness; (3) permit potential user (operator) participation in the program; and (4) be large enough (\$10-100 million) to provide a significant data base.

**Advocates**

(1) Overseers in OSD and services whose job is to encourage, monitor, enforce, and report progress in attaining certain disciplines and goals. Includes advocates for competition, streamlining, specifications and other topical issues. (2) Persons or organizations actively supporting and "selling" an acquisition program.

**Affordability**

Function of cost, priority, and availability of fiscal and manpower resources.

**Aggregates**

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

**Allocable Cost R**

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

**Allocated Baseline**

Development specification (type B spec) which defines performance requirements for each configuration item of the system.

**Allocated Budget**

See Total Allocated Budget.

**Allocated Configuration Identification**

Currently approved performance-oriented specifications governing the development of configuration items that are a part of a higher level configuration item (CI), in which each specification: (1) defines the functional characteristics that are allocated from those of the higher level CI; (2) establishes the tests required to demonstrate achievement of its allocated functional characteristics; (3) delineates necessary interface requirements with other CIs; and (4) establishes design constraints, if any, such as component/part standardization, use of inventory items and integrated logistic support requirements.

**Allocation**

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

**Allotment**

An authorization granted within and pursuant to an allocation for the purpose of incurring commitments, obligations, and expenditures in the accomplishment of an approved budget. Therefore, an allotment is a subdivision of an appropriation which provides the funding authority for an official to accomplish a specific function or mission.

**Allowance**

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

**Alternatives**

A choice limited to one of two or more possibilities. Can be called options.

**Analog Cost Estimate**

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

**Analysis of Manufacturing**

The review and evaluation of assembly and fabrication processes to determine

how effectively and efficiently the contractor's Operations manufacturing operations have been planned or accomplished.

#### **Anti-Deficiency Act**

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

#### **Appeal Process**

From Congress, provides DOD opportunity to justify restoration of all or part of any program reductions or changes made by a committee report. Processed through comptroller. Normally generated in Pentagon.

#### **Application N**

The process of selecting requirements that are pertinent and cost effective for the particular material acquisition and contractually invoking them at the most advantageous times in the acquisition cycle.

#### **Apportioned Effort**

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

#### **Apportionment**

A determination made by the Office of Management and Budget which limits the amount of obligations or expenditures which may be incurred during a specified time period. An apportionment may limit all obligations to be incurred during the specified period or it may limit obligations to be incurred for a specific activity, function, project, object, or a combination thereof. The third of four phases of the DOD resource allocation process.

#### **Appraisal**

Impartial analysis of information, at each responsible management and control level, from which the effectiveness and efficiency of the total process can be measured and preventive/corrective action determined.

#### **Appropriation R**

A part of an Appropriation Act by Congress providing a specified amount of funds to be used for designated purposes. Appropriations include: (1) research, development, test and evaluation, RDT&E; (2) reserve personnel, RP; (3) military personnel, MP; (4) military construction, MC; (5) weapons procurement, WP; (6) operations and maintenance, O&M; (7) aircraft procurement, AP; (8) other procurement, OP; (9) shipbuilding and conversion,

SC; (10) family housing, Defense, FHD; (11) claims, Defense, CD; (12) retired pay, Defense, RPD; (13) procurement, Marine Corps, PMC. Each appropriation has a finite period of time for incurring obligations.

#### **Appropriators (Appropriations Committees)**

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

#### **Appropriation Limitation**

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

#### **Approved Programs R**

The technical and operational, schedule, and quantity requirements reflected in the latest approved USD(A) ADM or in any other document reflecting a more current decision of the USD(A) or other appropriate approval authority (such as the President's budget and supporting documentation). Changes being considered and reflected in PPBS memoranda (such as POMs, PDMs, and PBDs) may not be reported until approved and included in the President's budget.

#### **Architecture N**

The design and interconnection of the main components of a hardware/software system.

#### **Armaments**

Weapons with lethality capability (i.e., missiles, rounds, etc.)

#### **Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals**

Board established to act as the authorized representative of SECDEF or department Secretaries, in deciding appeals under the disputes clause of government contracts.

#### **Armed Services Committees (Senate and House)**

Standing committees of Senate (SASC) and House (HASC) which authorize DOD programs and conduct oversight.

#### **Armed Services Procurement Regulation**

OBSOLETE. ASPR was redesignated the Defense Acquisition Regulation, now superseded by the DoD Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulations.

#### **Arms Export Control Board N**

An interagency board, chaired by the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology, that serves to advise the Secretary of



State on matters relating to security assistance program levels and arms transfer policies.

**Assembly**

Two or more parts or subassemblies joined together to form a complete unit, structure, or other article.

**Arms Transfer N**

Defense articles and defense services such as arms, ammunition, and implements of war, including components thereof, and the training, manufacturing licenses, technical assistance and technical data related thereto, provided by the government under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

**Assembly Chart**

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

**Assessment Report**

The report generated by an independent assessment of a major system during any phase of the acquisition and support process to provide an examination and evaluation of technical requirements, status toward achievement of those requirements, identify problems and problem causes and make recommendations for correction.

**Atmospheric/Off the Wall Estimate**

A wild guess (usually a cost estimate) based on experience of the estimator, but without confidence.

**Attrition**

The loss of a resource due to natural causes in the normal course of events such as a turnover of employees or spoilage and obsolescence of material.

**Audit**

The systematic examination of records and documents to determine: (1) adequacy and effectiveness of budgeting, accounting, financial and related policies and procedures; (2) compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, policies, and prescribed procedures; (3) reliability, accuracy and completeness of financial and administrative records and reports; and (4) the extent to which funds and other resources are properly protected and effectively used.

**Auditor**

Represents the cognizant audit office designated by the DCAA or Service audit activities for conducting audit reviews of the contractor's accounting system

policies and procedures for compliance with the criteria.

**Austerity**

Enforced or extreme economy.

**Authority**

The authority to make and enforce a decision.

**Authority For Systems Acquisition N**

The framework granting authority for DOD to conduct systems acquisition to develop, produce and field weapon systems emanates from four sources. They are the law (legal basis), executive direction (orders), OMB Circular A-109 and the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The framework guides and grants authority, enable the DOD to conduct business and is the apparatus for decision-making and execution. It restricts and controls, principally by limitation rather than by consent, and is complex and dynamic, often confusing and contradictory.

**Authorization**

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

**Authorized Work**

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

**Authorizers (Authorization Committees)**

The standing committees of Congress which have legislative authority, authorize programs, and conduct oversight over agency programs. Examples: DOD - Senate and House Armed Services Committees; Department of Education - Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, House Education and Labor Committee.

**Authorizing Legislation N**

Legislation enacted by the Congress to permit the establishment or continuation of a Federal program or agency. Authorizing legislation is normally required before the enactment of budget authority, and such authority is usually provided in separate legislation.

**Automatic Data Processing Equipment**

(1) A machine, or a group of inter-connected machines, consisting of input,

storage, computing, control, and output services, which uses electronic circuitry in the main computing element to perform arithmetic and/or logical operations automatically by means of internally stored or externally controlled programmed instructions. (2) The data processing equipment which directly supports or services the central computer operations.

**Automatic Test Equipment N**

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

**Availability**

A measure of the degree to which an item is in the operable and committable state at the start of a mission when the mission is called for at an unknown (random) time. (See Reliability, Availability and Maintainability.)

**Avoidable Delay**

Any time during an assigned work period which is within the control of the workman and which he uses for idling or for doing things unnecessary to the performance of the operation. Such time does not include allowance for personal requirements, fatigue, and unavoidable delays.

**Award N**

Notification to bidder of acceptance of bid.

**B**

**Backfitting N**

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

**Backlog N**

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

**Balanced Line**

A series of progressive related operations with approximately equal standard times for each, arranged so that work flow 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.")

**Bank**

A planned accumulation of work-in-process to permit reasonable fluctuations in performance times of coordinated or associated operations.

**Bar Chart**

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

**Baseline**

Defined quantity or quality used as starting point for subsequent efforts and progress measurement. Can be a technical baseline or cost baseline. See Performance Measurement Baseline and Program Baseline.

**Baselining N**

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.

**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**

A detailed estimate of acquisition and ownership costs normally required for high level decisions. This estimate is performed early in the program and serves as the basepoint for all subsequent tracking and auditing purposes.

**Baseline Description N**

Enhances program stability by a formal agreement between the Defense Acquisition Executive, the Service Acquisition Executive, the Program Executive Officer, and the PM that summarizes the cost, schedule, and performance requirements critical to program success.

**Base Program R**

The program described in the FYDP base file, when updated to conform to the budget presented to Congress. It constitutes the base from which all current-year program changes are considered.

**Base Year**

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

**Basic Ordering Agreement**

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

**Basic Research**

6.1 money. Efforts typically performed in laboratories as experiments to explore the basic laws of science and their potential application to DOD weapon systems or technology development.

**Bells and Whistles**

As the system proceeds through development, often requirements for it change, sometimes causing the user or developer to want to add to its mission--give it more things to do (i.e., more firepower or armor, another radar, etc.). These new responsibilities or requirements are sometimes called bells and whistles.

**Best and Final Offer N**

Upon completion of discussions during a conventional source selection, the contracting offices shall issue to all offerors still within the competitive range a request for best and final offers (AAFO). Following evaluation of the BASFOs the Source Selection Authority shall select that source whose BAFO is most advantageous to the Government.

**Brassboard Configuration**

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

**Breadboard Configuration**

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

**Break-even Analysis R**

(1) The study of cost-volume-profit relationships; or, (2) Analysis of proposed procurement and facilitization to compare potential cost of establishing a second source with potential savings due to competitive pressure from the second source.

**Break-even Point**

(1) In business enterprise, the point at which revenues from sales exactly equal total incurred cost, i.e.,  $\text{Revenues} = \text{Variable Costs} + \text{Fixed Costs}$ . (2) In decision-making such as make versus buy, lease versus buy, etc., it is the point of indifference, meaning that level of activity where either method results in exactly the same cost. These type 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 systems components from contractor furnished to government furnished. Rather than having prime contractor provide from its sources, government goes out to industry direct and procures items.

**Budget R**

A comprehensive financial plan for the Federal Government, encompassing the totality of Federal receipts and outlays (expenditures). The budget documents routinely include the on-budget and off-budget amounts and combine them to derive a total of Federal fiscal activity, and the focus of the budget documents is on the combined totals. Also: (1) A plan of operations for a fiscal period in terms of (a) estimated costs, obligations, and expenditures; (b) source of funds for financing including anticipated reimbursements and other resources; and (c) history and workload data for the projected program and activities. (2) The Service POM as approved by the PDM becomes the basis for preparing the Service/Agency budget estimate submittal in the fall of even years. The budget review, including hearings with the Services/Agencies, is held by the OSD Comptroller and OMB. After review in late fall, program budget decisions (PBDs), which represent OSD opinion of each budget submittal's ability to be executed efficiently, are issued by the Comptroller. Then, the Services/Agencies prepare final budgets. Together, these become the DOD budget, which is submitted to OMB in early winter. After OMB review, the DOD budget becomes part of the President's budget for the Federal Government, submitted to the Congress in January. Thus, the PPBS cycle is completed and the enactment process begins.

**Budget Activity**

A budget activity is a major subdivision of a budget appropriation, generally in mission areas. It records estimates for a component function or activity to be funded by the appropriation.

**Budget Authority R**

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

**Budget Estimate**

Cost estimate prepared for inclusion in DOD budget to support acquisition program.

**Budget Estimate**

The service budget submissions to OSD showing budget requirements Submission for inclusion in the DOD budget. Every other Fall (even years) under two-year budget, every Fall under one-year budget.

**Budget Execution**

See Execution.

**Budget for Work Packages**

See Work Package Budgets.

**Budgeted Cost**

The sum of the budgets for completed work packages and completed for Work portions of open work packages, plus the appropriate portion of Performed the budgets for level of effort and apportioned effort.

**Budgeted Cost For Work Scheduled**

The sum of the budgets for all work (work packages, planning packages, etc.) scheduled to be accomplished (including in-process work packages), plus the amount of level of effort and apportioned effort scheduled to be accomplished within a given time period.

**Budgeting**

The process of translating approved resource requirements into a funding profile.

**Budget Resolution**

A congressional concurrent resolution (neither law nor binding) Resolution passed by both Houses of Congress which sets overall spending levels for the authorizers and appropriators for the budget before them.

**Budget Year(s) R**

The year(s) following the current fiscal year, and for which the budget

estimate is prepared. For example, if the current fiscal year is FY 1989, the budget year(s) would be FY 1990 (FY 1990-91).

#### **Builder's Trial**

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

#### **Built-In Test Equipment**

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

#### **Burden R**

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

#### **Burn Rate**

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

#### **Business and Financial Management N**

The procurement contract for goods and services is the heart of the acquisition process. Business and financial functions, the latter including management of acquisition funds, are built around contracting and include: acquisition plan (checklist) and acquisition strategy (road map); contract types, award and monitoring, cost estimating, formulation of input for the POM, the budget and other programmatic or financial documentation of the PPBS, RFP preparation; Source selection; contractor surveillance; program office administration and personnel; budget execution (paying bills); technical data rights; total quality management.

#### **Buy**

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

#### **Buy-American Act**

Provides U.S. government generally give preference to domestic end products. (41 USC 10 A-D). This preference is accorded during price evaluation process by applying punitive evaluation factor to most foreign products. Subsequently modified (relaxed) by Culver-Nunn Amendment (1977) and other 1979 trade agreements for dealing with NATO allies.



**Buy-in**

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

**Buy-out N**

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

**C****Capability**

A measure of the system ability to achieve the mission objectives, given the system condition during the mission.

**Capacity Analysis**

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

**Captive Carry**

In testing, the use of the primary (or similar) platform in which to deploy the weapon system being tested.

**Centralized Management**

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

**Change Order R**

Unilateral written order to a contractor to modify a contractual requirement within the scope of the contract, pursuant to the changes clause contained in the contract.

**Charter (Program Manager's) N**

The PM's charter provides authority to conduct the program within the performance, funding, schedule and supportability constraints and thresholds as approved by the decision authority. It establishes manpower resources for the program office and includes the 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. Other functional support necessary will be identified. It defines the PM's line of authority and reporting channels.

**Charter (Joint Program Manager's) N**

A formal document prepared by the lead service through negotiations and approval of the participating services which delineates the PM's mission responsibility, authority and major functions, and describes his relationships with other organizations which will use and/or support the program. The charter describes and assigns responsibility for satisfying peculiar management requirements of participating services which are to be met in the program, and will be jointly approved for the head-quarters of each involved service by persons officially appointed to approve such charters.

**Chop**

Concurrence acquired during coordination.

**Claim N**

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

**Combat Developer N**

Army 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 (counterpart to generic use of MATDEV).

**Combat Development**

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

**Combat System Test Installation**

A collection of subsystems including weapon, sensor, and information processing equipment together with their interfaces installed for the purposes of early testing prior to the availability fo a first production item, at a test facility designed to simulate the essential part of the production item.

**Compatibility**

The compatibility of two or more operational items/systems to exist or function as elements of a larger operational system or operational environment without mutual interference. Applies also to multi-service or multi-national use. See soldier-machine interface.

**Comparability Analysis N**

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

**Competition**

Part of an acquisition strategy whereby more than one contractor is sought to bid on performing a service or function, with the winner being selected on the basis of criteria established by the activity for whom the work is to be performed. The law and DOD policy requires maximum (full and open) competition throughout the acquisition life cycle.

**Competitive Prototyping Strategy N**

Requests waiver of congressional requirement for prototype competition between two or more contractors in a comparative side-by-side development T&E.

**Component**

- (1) Subsystem, assembly, subassembly or other major element of an end item.
- (2) Military department, or agency of DOD.

**Competitive Strategies Initiative N**

A method of looking at alternative technologies and operational concepts to offset or counter Soviet and Warsaw Pact long-term weaknesses and investments made in technology or force structure. This process allows us to evaluate alternatives to offset their strengths. It allows us to develop approaches which take advantage of enduring and long-term U.S. and allied cultural, economic, doctrinal, organizational and technical strengths, which the Soviets would find difficult and expensive to counter.

**Component Breakout**

See Breakout.

**Compounding**

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

**Computer Program**

A series of instructions or statements in a form acceptable to a computer, designed to cause the computer to execute an operation.

**Computer Software**

Computer programs and computer data bases.

**Computer Resources Life Cycle Management Plan**

The primary program management document that describes the development, acquisition, test, and support plans for computer resources integral to, or used in, direct support of systems.

**Computer Software Documentation**

Technical data, including computer listings and printouts in human-readable form which (a) documents the design or details the software, (b) explains the capabilities of software, or (c) provides operating instructions.

**Commodity N**

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

**Commerce Business Daily**

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

**Commercial Components Products or Items R**

An end item available on the commercial market, most likely not developed/produced for DOD. Products or items in regular production which are sold in substantial quantities to the general public and industry at established market or catalog prices. The term also includes products developed by other Government agencies, U.S. military services, and other countries.

**Commitment**

A firm administrative reservation of funds for future obligations by the local comptrollers. Based upon firm procurement directives, orders, requisitions, authorizations to issue travel orders, or requests.

**Commonality**

A quality which 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; and applying to consumable items interchangeably equivalent without adjustment.

**Competent Munitions N**

Neither "brilliant" nor, conversely, "dumb", they are good enough to do a job effectively and are expected to cost much less than terminally guided munitions. By effectively managing their assignment to target, it is possible to optimize their force multiplier effect.

**Competitive Proposals N**

A method for awarding a contract on other basis than low bid; also called competitive negotiated (may have best and final offer after discussions).

**Component Acquisition Executive**  
See Service Acquisition Executive.

**Component Program N**  
A major defense acquisition program delegated to the Service Secretary for management.

**Comptroller R**  
The chief financial manager for the activity to which assigned. At OSD level, the DoD comptroller is responsible for PPBS and all budgetary matters.

**Concept Exploration/Definition R**  
Beginning at Mission Need Determination, the initial phase of the system acquisition process. During this phase, the acquisition strategy is developed, system alternatives are proposed and examined, and the systems program requirements document is expanded to support subsequent phases. (Formerly titled Concept Exploration.)

**Concept Demonstration/Validation R**  
Normally the second phase in the acquisition process, following Milestone I. Consists of steps necessary to resolve or minimize logistics problems identified during concept exploration, verify preliminary design and engineering, build prototypes, accomplish necessary planning, fully analyze trade off proposals, and prepare contract. The objective is to validate the choice of alternatives and to provide the basis for determining whether or not to proceed into full scale development. (Formerly titled Demonstration/Validation.)

**Concurrency**  
Part of an acquisition strategy which would combine or overlap two or more phases of the acquisition process, or would combine development T&E with operational T&E.

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

**Configuration Item**  
An aggregation of hardware/computer software programs or any of its discrete portions which satisfies an end use function and is designated by the government for configuration.

**Configuration Identification R**

Configuration Identification is the process of establishing and describing the contractual baselines; e.g., identification of configuration items.

**Configuration Management R**

A procedure for applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to (a) identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of an item or system; (b) control any changes to such characteristics; (c) record and report the change, process, and implementation status; and (d) audit the items and system to verify conformance to contract requirements. The CM process must be carefully tailored to the capacity, size scope, and phase of the life cycle, nature and complexity of the system involved.

**Congressional Budget Resolution**

See Budget Resolution.

**Constant Year Dollars**

A method of relating dollars in several years by removing the effects of inflation and showing all dollars at the value they would have in selected base year.

**Constraints**

Restrictions or boundaries impacting overall capability, priority, and resources.

**Constructive Change N**

A contract change without formal written authority.

**Consumer Price Index R**

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

**Consumables N**

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

**Contingency Testing**

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

**Continuing Resolution Authority R**

Congressional action (has the power of law) to provide budget authority for specific ongoing activities when the regular fiscal year. Appropriation Act has not been enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year. The CRA usually specifies a maximum rate at which the agency may incur obligations and is sometimes on the rate of spending of the prior year. Normally, (1) new programs cannot be started under a CRA, and (2) the CRA is for a designated period.

**Contract**

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

**Contract Action R**

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 which deals with disputes and requests for extraordinary relief under Public Law 85-804.

**Contract Administration N**

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 Components assigned to perform contract administration responsibilities. It is a general term and includes ARPROs, AFPROs, NAVPROs, SUPSHIPS, and DCS field offices.

**Contract Administration Services N**

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

**Contract Authority**

A type of budget authority 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**

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

**Contract Budget Base**

The negotiated contract cost plus the estimated cost of authorized unpriced work.

**Contract Categories**

Two categories, sometimes called families: cost-reimbursement (where government pays the cost, subject to limitations), and fixed-price (where government pays a price, subject to a maximum ceiling amount if a sharing incentive is used.)

**Contract Cost Overrun/Underrun N**

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

**Contract Data Requirements List**

Document used to order ("buy") and require delivery of data. Tells contractor what data to deliver, when and how it will be accepted, where to look for instructions, etc.

**Contract Definition**

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

**Contract Requirements N**

In addition to specified performance requirements, contract requirements include those defined in the statement of work; specifications, standards and related documents; the contract data requirements list; management systems; and contract terms and conditions.

**Contracting Activity**

Each service designates certain commands as contracting activities. The subordinate command in which the Principal Contracting Office is located. It may include the program office, related functional support offices, and contracting offices. DOD Far Supplement 2.1 lists the CAs. Examples are AFSC, ESD, AMC, MICOM, and NAVAIRSYSCOM. Synonymous with Procuring Activity. The Head of the CA (HCA) has certain approval and authority responsibilities.



**Contracting Officer N**

A person with the authority to enter into, administer, or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. The term includes any authorized representatives of the CO acting within the limits of their authority. A CO whose primary responsibility is to enter into contracts is called a Procuring Contracting Officer. One whose primary responsibility is to administer contracts is called an Administrative Contracting Officer. One whose primary responsibility is to terminate contracts and/or settle terminated contracts is called a Termination Contracting Officer. A single contracting officer may be responsible for duties in any or all of these areas.

**Contractor**

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

**Contractor Acquired Property**

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

**Contractor Furnished Equipment N**

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

**Contractor Performance Reporting**

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

**Contractor-Owned, Contractor-Operated**

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

**Contractor Support N**

See Interim Contractor Support.

**Contract Type**

See Contract Categories.

**Contract, Cost-Plus Fixed Fee N**

A cost reimbursement type contract which provides for the payment of a fixed fee to the contractor. The fixed fee once negotiated, does not vary with actual cost, but may be adjusted as result of any subsequent changes in the

scope of work or services to be performed under the contract.

**Contract, Cost-Plus Percentage-Of-Cost N**

A form of contract formerly used but now illegal for use by DOD which 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-Plus-Incentive-Fee N**

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

**Contract, Cost-Reimbursement Type N**

A type of contract which 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 obligation of funds and establishing a ceiling which the contract may not exceed (except at his own risk) without prior approval or subsequent ratification of the contracting officers. For various types, see contract, cost; contract cost-plus-fixed-fee; cost-plus-incentive-fee; contract, cost-sharing.

**Contract Cost Overrun/Underrun N**

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

**Cost Analysis R**

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

**Cost Analysis Improvement Group R**

An organization within the office of the ASD (PA&E) which advises the DAB on all matters concerning the estimation, review and presentation of cost analysis of future weapon systems. The CAIG also develops common cost estimating procedures for DoD.

**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 failures and thereby decreasing 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. As long as net total life cycle costs are less, it is a cost avoidance action. The amount of the cost avoidance is determined as the difference between two estimated cost patterns, one before the change and the one after.

#### **Cost and Operational Effectiveness Analysis R**

An analysis of the costs and operational effectiveness of each set of alternative courses of action to meet a mission need. The COEA produces information regarding the estimated costs and operational effectiveness of alternative material systems and the associated programs for acquiring each alternative.

#### **Cost-Based Budget**

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

#### **Cost/Benefit**

A criterion for comparing programs and alternatives when benefits can be valued in dollars. Also referred to as benefit-cost ratio which is a function of equivalent benefits and equivalent costs. Useful in the search for an optimal program mix which produces the greatest number of benefits over costs.

#### **Cost Breakdown Structure**

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

#### **Cost Cap N**

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

#### **Cost Center R**

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

#### **Cost Effectiveness**

(1) A comparative evaluation derived from analysis of alternatives (actions, methods, approaches, equipment, weapon systems, support systems, force

combinations, etc.) in terms of the interrelated influences of cost and effectiveness in accomplishing a specific mission. (2) A cost-effective balance must be achieved among acquisition costs, ownership costs of major systems, and system effectiveness in terms of the mission to be performed.

**Cost Estimate**

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

**Cost Estimating Methodologies**

(1) Round table/expert judgment; (2) Comparison/analogy; (3) Methodologies Parametric/top-down and (4) Detailed engineering/bottoms-up.

**Cost Estimating Relationship**

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

**Cost Growth**

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

**Cost Incurred R**

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

**Cost Model**

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

**Cost Objective**

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

**Cost Overrun**

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

**Cost Performance**

A monthly report procured by the PM from the contractor to obtain Report data from the contractor's management system. In standard format; used in PM's decision-making process.

**Cost/Pricing Data R**

Used by contractor to repond to an RFP from Government. The Truth-in-Negotiations Act required bidding Kr to certify that the data is complete, current, and accurate as of the date the contractor and the Government agreed on a price.

**Cost Reimbursement Contracts**

In general, a category of contracts whose use is based on payment by the government to a contractor of allowable costs as prescribed by the contract. Normally only "best efforts" of the contractor are involved. Includes (a) cost, (b) cost sharing, (c) cost-plus-fixed fee (CPFF) (d) cost-plus-incentive fee (CPIF) and (e) cost-plus award fee (CPAF) contracts.

**Cost Savings**

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

**Cost/Schedule Control Systems Criteria**

Standards used to evaluate the effectiveness of a contractor's internal systems. The C/SCSC do not require any data to be reported to the Government, but do provide for access to data needed to evaluate the system and monitor its operation during the life of the contract.

**Could Cost N**

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

**Cradle-To-Grave N**

Total costs of given system, from conceptual through development, acquisition, and operation phases, and final disposition from the inventory. Also called womb-to-tomb.

**Crew Load**

The number of workers assigned to complete the work on a defined production component.

**Critical Design Review**

Determines that the detailed design satisfies the performance and engineering specialty requirements of the development specification; establishes the detailed design compatibility among the item and other items of equipment, facilities, computer programs, and personnel; assesses producibility and risk areas; and reviews the preliminary product specifications. Conducted during full scale development.

**Critical Intelligence Parameter N**

An element of threat that can be used to defeat a weapon system.

**Critical Issues**

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

**Critical Material**

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

**Critical Path Method N**

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

**Critical Weakness Reliability Test**

This 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 which will adversely affect the component.

**Cross-Servicing**

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

**Cumulative Average Curve**

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

**Current Level**

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

**Current Services**

An estimate, provided each year by OMB in Special Analysis A, of the budget authority and outlays that would be needed in the next fiscal year 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 in progress. See also Budget Year. 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. See escalated dollars.

**Cycle**

(1) Time required to complete a predetermined number of article(s) of production. (2) Also refers to the resource allocation process occurring annually (or every other year).

**D****DAB Acquisition Committees N**

The DAB is supported by 10 acquisition committees that provide assistance in program review and policy formulation. These committees hold pre-DAB meetings to provide advice, assistance, and recommendations to the DAB and to reach consensus on acquisition issues. The missions, responsibilities, and membership of each of these committees are expressed in their respective charters. They are: Science and Technology; Nuclear Weapons; Strategic

Systems; Conventional Systems; Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence; Test and Evaluation; Production and Logistics; Installation Support and Military Construction; International Programs; and Policy and Initiatives. (At publication time, OSD effort underway to reduce number of committees.)

**DAB Executive Secretary N**

Designated by the DAB chair, the DAB Executive Secretary. Identifies for DAE approval, programs to be designated as DAB and Component programs; schedules reviews; maintains and distributes status reports concerning DAB actions; makes administrative arrangements for meetings and control attendance in DAB reviews; and staffs and coordinates The MNS.

**DAB Program N**

Requires a USD(A) decision at each milestone review point, unless delegated to the cognizant DoD Component Head.

**Data**

All recorded information, regardless of form or characteristic. It is delivered under contract. Technical data excludes management and financial data. See Limited Data Rights and Unlimited Rights.

**Data Call**

In response to the PM's data call, CDRL candidate items are developed by persons with data needs. Most are developed to fit under standard data item descriptions (DID's).

**DCPR Weight**

The empty weight of the airplane less: (1) wheels, brakes, tires and tubes; (2) engines; (3) starter; (4) cooling fluid; (5) rubber or nylon fuel cells; (6) instruments; (7) batteries and electric power supply and conversion equipment; (8) electronic equipment; (9) turret mechanism and power operated gun mounts; (10) remote fire mechanism and sighting and scanning equipment; (11) air conditioning units and fluid; (12) auxiliary power plant unit; and (13) trapped fuel and oil.

**Debit**

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

**Debug**

To test or check out a program of instructions and data for an computer in



order to eliminate mistakes.

**Decision Coordinating Paper**

The principal DOD document to record essential system program information for use in support of the SECDEF decision-making process at Milestones II, III, IV, and V. Summarizes accomplishments to date and plans for next phase.

**Decrement**

Need to reduce funding level for a particular program.

**Defective Pricing R**

Result of cost/pricing data which was certified by contractor to be accurate, current and complete not being so.

**Defense Acquisition Board**

The senior general management DOD acquisition board. Chaired by USD(A). The primary forum used by DOD to provide advice, assistance, and recommendations, and to resolve issues regarding all aspects of the DOD Acquisition System in support of USD(A)'s oversight responsibilities as DAE and PE.

**Defense Articles N**

Includes any weapons, weapon system, munitions, aircraft, vessel, boat, or other implement of war; any property, installation, commodity, material, equipment, supply, or goods used for the purposes of furnishing military assistance or making military sales; any machinery, facility, tool, material, supply, or other item necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, storage, construction, transportation, operation, or use of any other defense article or any component or part of any articles listed above, but shall not include merchant vessels, major combatant vessels (10 USC 7307), or as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2011), source material, by-product material, special nuclear material, production facilities, utilization facilities, or atomic weapons or articles involving Restricted Data.

**Defense Acquisition Executive R**

The principal advisor and assistant to the SECDEF and the focal point in OSD for the systems acquisition process. The USD(A) is the DAE and the Defense Procurement Executive.

**Defense Acquisition System N**

A single, uniform system whereby all equipment, facilities and sources are planned, designed, developed, acquired, maintained, and disposed of within DOD. The system entails establishing policies and practices that govern acquisition, determining and prioritizing resource requirements, directing and controlling the process, and reporting to Congress.

## **Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council N**

### **Defense Contract Administration Service**

An agency, under direction of Director of Defense Logistics Agency, created as a result of Project 60 to provide unified contract administration services to DoD components and NASA, for all contracts except those specifically exempted.

### **Defense Acquisition Executive Summary N**

DOD's principal mechanism for tracking and reporting program baseline breaches as described above. Programs in DAES include programs reportable subject to SAR and any non-SAR programs subject to review by the Defense Acquisition Board. The DAES should enable us to identify emerging problems before they might become serious and threaten baseline requirements.

### **Defense Enterprise Program R**

A specific service program designated to streamline acquisition process by reducing the regulatory requirements and the number of officials between PM and senior procurement executive (through the PEO). First DEP designations by SECDEF begin in FY 88.

### **Defense Guidance R**

Document issued by SECDEF to DOD components providing strategic framework for developing the Service POM's. Result of planning effort by OJCS, OSD and services. Until 1986, issued annually in January. In connection with two-year budget process, is issued every other (odd) year in November.

### **Defense Information N**

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 of 1954, as amended, and data removed from the Restricted Data category under section 142d of that Act.

### **Defense Mission**

The mission of the DoD as specified by the legislative authority.

### **Defense Planning and Resources Board N**

Replaces Defense Resources Board. Chaired by DEPSECDEF. Other permanent membership: CJCS, USD(A), Secretaries of Military Departments, USD(P), ASD (PA&E) and the DOD comptroller. Other senior military and civilian officials are called upon to participate in deliberations. Representatives of OMB and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs participate regularly. Executive Secretary is from within DEPSECDEF's office.

**Defense Resources Board R**

OBSOLETE. See Defense Planning and Resources Board.

**Defense System Acquisition Review Council**

OBSOLETE. See Defense Acquisition Board.

**Defense Systems Management College**

A DOD college dedicated to educating persons in the DoD systems acquisition process, both military and civilian in government and industry, and conducting research to support and improve DoD acquisition program management. The Commandant reports to the USD(A).

**Deferral**

An action of the President that temporarily withholds, delays, or precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority. A deferral must be reported by the President to Congress in a deferral message. The deferral can be overturned if either house passes a resolution disapproving it. A deferral may not extend beyond the end of the fiscal year in which the message reporting it is transmitted to Congress.

**Deferral of Budget Authority**

Any action by any officer or employee of the U.S. which temporarily withholds, delays, or effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority. Deferrals may not extend beyond the end of the current fiscal year and may be overturned by the passage of an impoundment resolution by either House of Congress. (See Rescission.)

**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.

**Degradation**

Lowering of quality, performance or status.

**Delay Allowance**

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

**Delta**

Funding change/difference.

**Dependability**

A measure of the degree to which an item is operable and capable of performing its required function at any (random) time during a specified mission profile, given item availability at the start of the mission.

**Deploy/Deployment**

(1) Fielding the weapon system by placing it into operational use with units in the field/fleet. (2) To arrange, place or move strategically or appropriately.

**Depot Level Maintenance N**

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

**Design Interface**

The relationship of logistics-related design parameters, such as R&M, to readiness and support resource requirements. These logistics-related design parameters are expressed in operational terms rather than as inherent values and specifically related to system readiness objectives and support costs of the material system. One of the principal elements of ILS.

**Design Parameters**

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

**Design to Cost R**

Management concept wherein rigorous cost goals are established during development and the control of systems costs (acquisition, operating, and support) to these goals is achieved by practical tradeoffs between operational capability, performance, costs, and schedule. Cost, as a key design parameter, is addressed on a continuing basis and as an inherent part of the development and production process.

**Design-to-Unit Production Cost**

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

**Designated Acquisition Program**

A system acquisition program not designated as a major system acquisition but

determined by the service Secretary to be of such importance and priority as to require special management attention and Secretarial level milestone decisions. (Army, Air Force)

**Detailed Cost Estimate**

See Engineering Cost Estimate.

**Detail Specification**

A specification which covers all requirements for one or more types of items or services so as not to require preparation of and reference to a general specification for the common requirements.

**Determination and Findings**

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

**Developing Activity/Agency**

The command responsible for R&D and production of a new item.

**Development N**

The process of working out and extending the theoretical, practical, and useful applications of a basic design, idea, or scientific discovery. The 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 those development programs being engineered for Service use but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operation, and all efforts directed toward development engineering and test of systems, support programs, vehicles and weapons that have been approved for production and service deployment.

**Development Test I**

A series of tests conducted during the Dem/Val phase. Components, subsystems, or the total (or full) system are examined to determine whether the system is ready for FSD. State-of-the-art technology is addressed in DTI.

**Development Test II**

A series of tests, normally during FSD, which provides the technical data necessary to assess whether the system is ready for low-rate initial or full production. It measures the technical performance and safety characteristics of the item and evaluates its associated tools, test equipment, training package, and maintenance test package as described in the development plan. DT II addresses accomplishment of engineer design goals and fulfillment of contract specifications.

**Development Test III**

Tests conducted during production.

**Development Test and Evaluation**

T&E conducted to measure progress, usually of components/subsystems, and to assist the engineering design and development process and verify attainment of technical performance specifications and objectives. Usually conducted under controlled or laboratory conditions. Can be conducted before or after production begins.

**Development Testing/Operational Testing**

Conducted concurrently by DT and OT test organizations to achieve test objectives for both DT and OT. It may be a complete test, a subtest, or a phase of a test.

**Deviation**

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

**Direct Cost**

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

**Direct Engineering R**

Engineering effort directly related to specific end products.

**Direct Labor**

Labor that is specifically identified with a particular final cost objective. Manufacturing direct labor includes fabrication, assembly, inspection and test for constructing the end product. Engineering direct labor consist of engineering labor such as reliability, quality assurance, test, design, etc., that is readily identified with the end product.

**Direct Labor Standard R**

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

**Direct Materials R**

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.

**Disposal N**

The act of getting rid of excess, surplus, scrap, or salvage property under proper authority. Disposal may be accomplished by, but not limited to, transfer, donation, sale, declaration, abandonment, or destruction.

**Disbursements**

In budgetary usage, gross disbursements represent the amount of checks issued, 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. (See Outlays).

**Discounting**

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

**Documentation N**

Documents used in managing and reviewing a program, including (for major programs) Mission Need Statement, System Concept Paper, Decision Coordinating Paper, Test and Evaluation Master Plan, Integrated Logistic Support Plan, Acquisition Decision Memorandum, and similar documents used for major programs within the Services and Defense Agencies.

**DoD Acquisition System R**

A single uniform system whereby all equipment, facilities, and services are planned, designed, developed, acquired, maintained, and disposed of within the Department of Defense. The system encompasses establishing and enforcing policies and practices that govern acquisitions, to include documenting mission needs and establishing performance goals and baselines; determining and prioritizing resource requirements for acquisition programs; planning and executing acquisition programs; directing and controlling the acquisition review process; developing and assessing logistics implications; contracting; monitoring the execution status of approved programs; and reporting to Congress.

**DoD Components R**

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD); the Military Departments; the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS); the Joint Staff; the Unified and Specified Commands; the Office of the Inspector General, Department of Defense (OIG, DoD); the Defense Agencies, to include the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO); and DoD Field Activities.

**DoD Directive 5000.1 N**

"Major and Non-Major Defense Acquisition Programs." The principal DoD directive on acquisition, it establishes policies, practices and procedures. Consistent with the concepts and provisions of governing the acquisition of major and non-major defense acquisition programs.

**DoD Ethics Council N**

Charged with developing ethics programs for the acquisition workforce. Composed of USD9A) and Military Secretaries, advised by DOD IG and General Counsel. Executive Director is in Office of USD(A).

**DoD Executive Committee N**

The key, senior deliberative and decision making body within DOD for all major defense issues. Comprised of SECDEF (Chairman), DEPSECDEF, USD(A), Secretaries of Military Departments, USD(P) and CJCS.

**DoD Instruction 5000.2 N**

"Defense Acquisition Program Procedures." Implements DoDD 5000.1

**DoD Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System**

See Planning, Programming and Budgeting System.

**Dog and Pony Show**

A briefing which uses a number of viewgraphs slides, flip charts, or other training aids. Sometimes this term is used to simply indicate that someone is to be briefed.

**Down Select**

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

**Defense Planning and Resources Board**

The senior-level body which supervised the OSD review of the DOD components' POM's and budget submissions and manage the program and budget review process. Membership is principal OSD and ASD's and USD's, chaired by DEPSECDEF. Whereas the DAB reviews only acquisition programs, the DRB reviews all elements of the Five Year Defense Program, from acquisition to numbers of men and women in uniform for a given year, to construction of port facilities in a friendly nation and the number of authorized carrier battle groups. Whereas the DAB meets year-round on call, the DPRB work usually squeezes into the summer months in PPBS (even) years.

**Draft Request for Proposal**

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

**Driver(s)**

A decision or condition that forces subsequent decisions or conditions to



occur as a consequence--makes something happen.

**Dual Source**

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

**Dual Production**

In NATO context, production of a weapon system in Europe and U.S. refers not only to independent production lines for entire systems, but also to interdependent components production. See Co-Production.

**E**

**Early-On**

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

**Earned Hours**

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

**Economic Analysis**

A systematic approach to a given program, designed to assist the manager in solving a problem of choice. The full problem is investigated. Objectives and alternatives are searched out and compared in the light of their benefits and costs through the use of an appropriate analytical framework.

**Economic Life**

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

**Economic Lot Size**

That 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 to support a defined production rate considering the applicable procurement and inventory

cost.

**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 (1) increased specialization of labor as volume of output increases, (2) decreased unit costs of materials, (3) better utilization of management, (4) acquisition of more efficient equipment, and (5) greater use of by-products.

**Effectiveness**

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

**Effective Competition N**

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

**Efficiency Factor**

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

**Electromagnetic Interference**

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

**Element**

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

**Embedded Computer Resources**

Computer system physically incorporated (not necessarily within) into larger system whose function is not data processing. Can be stand-alone, but still integral to larger system. Can be used for other purposes provided primary function is to support weapon system. A subset of Mission Critical Computer Resources. (See Mission Critical Computer Resources.)

**Employment**

The manner of action of using. For example, in the Air Force the phrase "air employment," "employment of the air arm," "employment of aircraft," or "employment of air power" are doctrinal phrases, usually connoting a manner of use consonant with political, strategic, and tactical concepts. A proper employment of aircraft implies their use in such a way as to take full advantage of their actual or real capabilities, both positive and passive in whatever situation that might arise, either in peace or in war.

**Enactment**

(1) Action by Congress on the President's budget. Includes hearings, budget resolution, authorization and appropriations acts. Result is appropriations (funding) for Federal Government. (2) Second of four phases in DOD resource allocation process.

**End Item**

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

**End of Test Report N**

Formally documents the results, conclusions, and recommendations as a result of each phase of development testing/operational testing.

**Engineering Change Proposal**

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

**Engineering Cost Estimate**

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

**Engineering Development**

6.4 money. A funding category including those development programs being engineered for service use but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operation.

**Entitlement**

Legislation that requires the payment of benefits to all persons or governments that meet the eligibility requirements established in the law (i.e., Social Security, Medicare, and veterans pensions).

**Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement**

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

**Equipment**

A major subdivision of a weapon system or subsystem that performs a function impacting the operational capability and readiness of the weapon system/subsystem. It is grouped into two general categories: mission equipment and support equipment. Equipment does not denote bit-part pieces or components elements that comprise an equipment entity.

**Equipment Scheduling and Loading**

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

**Escalated Dollars**

See Current-Year Dollars or Then-Year Dollars.

**Escalation**

Use of a price index to convert past to present prices or of converting present to future prices; increase due to inflation.

**Estimated Cost at Completion**

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

**Evaluation Criteria**

Standards by which achievement of required operational effectiveness and suitability characteristics, or resolution of technical or operational issues may be judged. At Milestone II and beyond, evaluation criteria must include quantitative goals (the desired value) and thresholds (the value beyond which the characteristic is unsatisfactory).

**Evolutionary Acquisition**

One major, innovative, alternative strategy developed primarily but not only for C3I systems acquisition that is adaptive and incremental. The strategy is based on: a short requirements statement; a functional general description of the total system, overall capability desired; a flexible architecture where evolution can occur with minimum redesign; a plan for evolution that leads toward the desired overall capability; an initial, core operational capability fielded early; subsequent increments of capability defined, funded, developed and fielded relying upon continuous feedback from the user as well as the developer and tester.

**Exclusive (Non-Exclusive) License N**

A license covering a patent (s), technical or proprietary data, technical assistance, know-how, or any combination of these, granted by a US firm to a foreign firm or government to produce, coproduce, coproduce 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 PM has adequate near-term approved funding (affordability).

**Execution**

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

**Executive Branch N**

The principal acquisition participants within the Executive Branch include the President, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Department of State and the National Security Council (NSC). Their perspective is to formulate, direct, execute national security policy.

**Executive Direction N**

Authority and guidance for defense acquisition emanates from the Executive Branch in the form of Executive Orders (EOs) and National Security Decision Directives (NSDDs) from the President and regulations from cabinet departments and other federal agencies. An example is E.O. 12352 (1982), which directed procurement reforms and establishment of the FAR.

**Executive Service N**

See Lead Service.

**Expenditure**

A charge against available funds. It is evidenced by voucher, claim or other document approved by competent authority. Expenditure represents the actual payment of funds.

**Expense Element**

An expense element identifies the type of resource being consumed in the functional/subfunctional category or program element. These are listed and defined by DOD Directive.

**Expense Limitation**

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

**Expenses R**

Expenses are expired costs that are deducted from revenue for a given period. Cost of operation and maintenance of activities on the accrual basis over time, as distinguished from costs of acquisition of property.

**Expired Appropriation**

An appropriation which is no longer available for new obligation but is still available for disbursement to liquidate existing obligations. Maintains all original accounting identity, e.g., YR, appropriation, PE, etc.

**Exploratory Development**

6.2 money. A funding category including all effort toward the solution of specific military problems, short of major development projects.

**Extended Planning Annex**

A document providing program guidance for an additional 10 years beyond the POM.

**Extrapolation from Actual Costs**

Extrapolation method requires prototype or preproduction actual cost data on 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.

**E****Fabrication R**

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

**Facilities**

Industrial property (other than material), special tooling, military property, and special tooling, military property, and special test equipment for production, maintenance, research, development, or test, including real property and rights therein, buildings, structures, improvements, and plant equipment.

**Facility**

(1) A physical plant, such as real estate and improvements thereto, including buildings and equipment, that provides the means for assisting or making easier, the performance of a function; for example, base arsenal, factory.  
(2) Any part of adjunct of a physical plant, or any item of equipment that is an operating entity and contributes or can contribute to the execution of a function by providing some specific type of physical assistance.

**Failure**

The event in which any part of an item does not perform as required by its performance specification.

**Failure-Free Warranty**

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

**Fallback Position**

Alternative (second choice) position.

**Family of Weapons**

In NATO context, composed of related and complementary systems in a particular mission area.

**Fast Track Program**

An acquisition program in which time constraints require design, development, production, testing, and support acquisition processes to be compressed or overlapped.

**Fatigue**

A physical weakening of material because of age of stress.

**Fatigue Allowance**

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

**Feasibility Study**

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

### **Federal Acquisition Regulation N**

The FAR is the primary regulation for use by federal executive agencies for acquisition of supplies and services with appropriated funds. The document, published in 1984, consolidated the major procurement regulations of various departments and agencies. The intent was to standardize content and decrease the volume for consistency throughout government. The principal agencies involved in putting together the FAR were DOD, the General Services Administration and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the three largest buyers. The FAR is broader than just contracting and applies to all goods and services. It directs the defense program manager in many ways, including contract award procedures, acquisition planning, warranties and establishing guidelines for competition. Besides the FAR, each agency has its supplement to describe its own particular ways of doing business. The DOD supplement is called DFARS (Defense FAR Supplement).

### **Feedback N**

The flow of information from those who have experience to those who need the information.

### **Fenced Funding**

An identified aggregation of resources that is reviewed, approved and managed as a distinct entity. The proposed program must be developed within directed resource limitations and the approved program is to be implemented within the specified (SECDEF) resources. Examples of fenced areas are: Intelligence and Security, and Support to Other Nations.

### **Fences**

Fences, or resource levels, established for a particular program provide a way by which OSD or the Service Headquarters can exert functional influence. Fences may just as appropriately be called ceilings and floors.

### **Field**

See Deploy/Deployment.

### **Figure of Merit**

The numerical value assigned to a measure of effectiveness, parameter or other figure, as a result of an analysis, synthesis, or estimating technique.

### **Final Assembly**

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

### **First Article N**

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 system or end item and its agreed upon support elements are issued to the designated initial operational capability unit and training specified in the new equipment training plan has been accomplished. (Army)

**Fiscal Guidance**

The annual guidance issued by the SECDEF in the Defense Guidance which provides the fiscal constraints that must be observed by the DoD Components in the formulation of force structures and FYDP and by the OSD in reviewing proposed programs.

**Fiscal Year**

U.S. Government: 1 October to 30 September (12 months).

**Five-Year Defense Program R**

The official DOD document which summarizes forces and resources associated with programs approved by SECDEF. Its three parts are the organizations affected, appropriations accounts (RDT&E, operations & maintenance, etc.) and the 11 major force programs (strategic forces, airlift/sealift, R & D, etc.). R&D is Program 6. Under the biennial PPBS cycle, FYDP is updated in even years in April (POM). October (budget) and January (President's budget) of odd years. The primary data element is FYDP representing aggregation of organizational entities and related resources is the program element. Current plan is to go to a six-year Defense program with POM 92-97.

**Fixed Costs**

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

**Flesh Out**

Add information of consequence to a basic structure or format so as to embellish one's points.

**Float N**

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

activity.

**Flow Chart**

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

**Flow Diagram**

The paths of movement of workers and/or materials super-imposed on a graphical representation of work area.

**Flow Process Chart**

A graphic representation of the sequence of all operations, transportations, inspections, delays, and storages occurring during a process or procedure.

**Flow Time**

The time required for a defined amount of work to be completed.

**Flyaway Costs**

The costs related to the production of a useable end item of military hardware. Flyaway cost includes the cost of procuring the basic unit (airframe, hull, chassis, etc.), a percentage of basic unit for changes allowance, propulsion equipment, electronics, armament, and other installed government-furnished equipment, and nonrecurring production costs. Flyaway cost equates to Rollaway and Sailaway cost.

**Focal Point**

In a particular organization (e.g., the headquarters of a major command) the principal point of contact for coordination and exchange of information related to C/SCSC implementation or surveillance.

**Follow-On Operational Test and Evaluation**

That T&E which is necessary during and after the production period to refine the estimates made during 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 treat.

**Force Integration Staff Officer**

Army individual assigned to ODCSOPS to serve as HQDA user representative for a specific system. Provides continuous coordination necessary for integration of a new system into the Army force structure.

**Force Levels**

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

**Forces**

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

**Force Structure N**

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

**Foreign Military Sales R**

That portion of U.S. security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. This assistance differs from the Military Assistance Program and the International Military Education and Training Program in that the recipient provides reimbursement for defense articles and services transferred (JCS Pub 1). Includes cash sales from stocks (inventories, services, training) by the DoD; DoD guarantees covering financing by private or Federal Financing Bank sources of credit sales of defense articles and defense services.

**Formal Advertising**

OBSOLETE. Replaced in title only by sealed bidding. Process remains same.

**Form, Fit, and Function Data R**

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

**Formal Qualification Review**

A systems level configuration audit conducted after system testing is completed to ensure that performance requirements of the system specification have been met.

**Forward Financing**

A procedure to use X-year money (primarily RDT&E) in year X + 1. Primarily USAF term. See Forward Funding.

**Forward Funding**

Carry-over of RDT&E funding (BA) into second year of appropriations availability. Requires permission from high authority.

**Forward Pricing R**

Prospective pricing of overhead and labor parts.

**Four Pillars of Sound Defense**

Readiness, sustainability, force structure, modernization.

**Front End/Up Front**

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

**Full and Open Competition**

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

**Full Funding/Fully Funded**

The annual appropriation of funds for the total estimated costs to be incurred in the delivery of a given quantity of a usable end item. A budget rule applied to procurement and military adjustment, and without selection for fit and performance.

**Full Scale Development**

Normally the third phase in the acquisition process, following Milestone II. The system/equipment and the principal items necessary for its support are fully developed, engineered, designed, fabricated, tested, and evaluated. The intended output is, as a minimum, a preproduction system which closely approximates the final product, the documentation necessary to enter the production phase, and the test results which demonstrate that the production product will meet stated requirements.

**Functional Analysis**

An approach to the solution of a problem, in which the problem is broken down into its component functions, such as intelligence, fire-power, or mobility. Each relevant function is then further analyzed and broken down into smaller functional components until a level of molecularity suitable for solution of the problem is attained.

**Functional Baseline**

Program requirements (type A spec) technical portion; provides basis for contracting and controlling system design.

**Functional Configuration Audit**

The formal examination of functional characteristics test data for configuration item, prior to acceptance, to verify that the item has achieved the performance specified in its functional or allocated configuration

identification.

**Functional Configuration Identification R**

The current approved or conditionally approved technical documentation for a system or configuration item as set forth in a functional specification and documents referenced therein.

**Functional Specialists N**

Specialists who assist and exercise surveillance over lower levels of management. (For example, logisticians, test and evaluation experts., etc.)

**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. (DoD) Services are functional organizations.) See Hierachal Organization.

**Functional Support N**

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 planning, security, automated data processing, comptroller support, cost analysis, training, safety, audit, logistics, product assurance, reliability, equal employment opportunity, obligation planning and reporting production, industrial preparedness, value engineering, test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment public affairs, legal, inspector general, mobilization, procurement contracting, international cooperation, and small business.

**Functional Management N**

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

**Fund Availability**

The status of obligational authority.

**Funding Profile**

Program funding, usually displayed in columnar spread sheet format by years, starting with previous year through current year and out-years.

**Funding Wedge**

Initial funding estimate used to get a program recognized in the FYDP. Similar to Swag.

**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.

**G****Gantt Chart N**

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

**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 Accounting**

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

**General Provisions**

The mandatory (by law or regulation) clauses for all DOD contracts for the type of procurement involved--sometimes called "boiler plate." The clauses devised particularly for the procurement are called the Special Provisions.

**General Purpose Test Equipment N**

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

**General Specification**

A general specification covers requirements common to two or more types, classes, grades, or styles of products, services or materials; this avoids 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.

**Given N**

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

**Get Well**

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

**Go-No Go N**

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

**Goal**

Something to which one aspires for a program, or, a point aimed at for achievement.

**Goldwater-Nichols N**

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

**Government Acquisition Quality Assurance**

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

**Government Furnished Equipment**

Items in the possession of, or acquired by, the government and delivered to or otherwise made available to the contractor. See FAR 45.101.

**Government Furnished Material**

Material is government property which 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. See FAR 45.101

**Government Furnished Property**

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

**Government-Owned Contractor-Operated N**

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

**Government-Owned Government-Operated N**

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

**Government Purpose License Rights**

Rights to use, duplicate or disclose technical data for Government purposes only, and to have or permit others to do so for Government purpose only. Government purposes include competitive procurement, but do not include the right to permit others to use for commercial purposes.

**Gramm/Rudman/Hollings R**

Name given to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 and its predecessor (1985) to reduce the Federal Government's budget deficit in increments by 1993.

**Grass Roots Cost Estimate**

See Engineering Cost Estimate.

**Guarantees**

Congressional language term for contractor warranties. See Warranties.

**H**

**Handling**

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

**Hardware R**

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

**Harmonization**

The process and/or results of adjusting differences or inconsistencies to bring significant features into agreement.

**Head of the Contracting Activity**

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



**Heads Up**

Term typifying warning someone of pending or probable future action that would impact on that person or his/her program.

**Heartburns**

(1) 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 SECDEF. It is addressed to the chairperson of the next committee scheduled to mark up the budget request. (2) Also, any specific negative reaction to a proposal.

**(Out of) Hide**

Means of funding program, perhaps not planned or scheduled, out of existing service funds without receiving any outside help from Congress or OSD.

**Hierarchical Organization N**

The classical or traditional type of organization with one person on charge (program manager) of functional areas (budget, engineering, logistics, etc.) which can be further broken into subelements. Example: U.S. Government, local American Legion Post.

**High Priority Program**

The priority of the program will be established according to current Air Force and AFSC directives and higher authority. This is generally accomplished on the basis of the Air Force Importance Category/Precedence Rating given in the Program Management Directive.

**Hit**

Move by Congress or comptroller to reduce service or activity budget, usually by percentage of total obligational authority or set amount. In short, a budget reduction from outside the program.

**Host Nation Support N**

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

**Human Factors**

The design of man-made devices, systems and environments to Engineering enhance their use by people. Also called human engineering, human factors and ergonomics.

**Idle Time**

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

**"ilities"**

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

**Implementing Command**

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

**Impoundment**

An action by the President that prevents the obligation or expenditure of budget authority. Deferrals and rescissions are the two types of presidential impoundments.

**Impoundment Resolution**

A resolution of Congress disapproving a deferral or rescission of Resolution budget authority set forth in a special message ordinarily transmitted by the President. Passage of an impoundment resolution by either House of Congress has the effect of overturning the deferral and required that such budget authority be made available for obligation.

**Incentive N**

Motivating the contractor in calculable monetary terms (1) to turn out a product that meets significantly advanced performance goals, (2) to improve on the contract schedule up to and including final delivery. (3) to substantially reduce costs of the work, or (4) to complete the project under a weighted combination of some or all of these objectives.

**Incremental Funding N**

(1) Citation of funds on a contract in an amount necessary to continue the effort for one fiscal year. (2) The financing of all end items in the fiscal year that they are delivered, regardless of when they are ordered.

**Indefinite Quantity Contract N**

Provides for the furnishing of 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 Cost Analysis**

An analysis of program cost estimates conducted by an impartial body disassociated from the management of the program.

**Independent Cost Estimate**

An estimate of program cost developed outside normal advocacy channels by a team which generally includes representation from cost analysis, procurement, production management, engineering and program management.

**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 Research and Development R**

Technical effort by industry which is not sponsored by, or required in performance of, a contract and which consists of projects falling within the areas of (1) basic and applied research, (2) development, and (3) systems and other concept formulation studies. Also, discretionary funds which industry can allocate to projects.

**Independent Verification And Validation**

An independent review of the software product for functional effectiveness and technical sufficiency.

**Indirect Cost Pool**

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

**Indirect Costs**

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

**Individual Acceptance Test**

This is based on a test of predetermined critical items to verify their operational characteristics prior to assembly into subsystems. Waivers to this requirement such as using the end item acceptance tests is not recommended as production expediency. This test should be capable of being performed on the same fixtures used for proceeding type tests.

**Industrial Base R**

(1) The capability of industry to respond to the needs of and produce end items for DOD or other buyers. (2) That part of the total privately-owned and Government-owned industrial production and Maintenance capacity of the U.S. its territories and possessions, as well as capacity located in Canada, expected to be available during emergencies to manufacture and repair items required by the military services.

**Industrial Engineering/Detailed Estimate**

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, or test, including real property and rights therein, buildings, structures, improvements, and plant equipment.

**Industrial Fund**

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

**Industrial Mobilization M**

The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the fulfillment of the military program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes the mobilization of materials, labor, capital, productive facilities, and contributory items and services essential to the military programs.

**Industrial Modernization Incentives Program**

Provides government incentive to a contractor to motivate investment of own funds in improvements which result in reducing acquisition costs.

**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 operations.

#### **Industrial Preparedness N**

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 capabilities conducted to determine availability of production resources required to support a major system production program.

#### **Industry R**

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

#### **Information System**

A combination of personnel, efforts, forms, instructions, procedures, data, communication facilities and equipment that provides an organized and interconnected means for displaying information in support of specific functions.

#### **Infrastructure**

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

#### **Inherent Availability R**

Availability of a system with respect only to operating time and corrective maintenance. It ignores standby and delay times associated with preventive maintenance as well as administrative and logistics down time.

#### **Inherent R&M Value**

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

#### **Initial Operational Capability**

The first attainment of the capability to employ effectively a weapon, item of equipment, or system of approved specific characteristics, and which is manned or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported military unit or

force. Usually a target year or period of a year established early-on which drives the development and production schedule. Normally based on the threat.

**Initial Operational Test and Evaluation**

That portion of OT&E conducted prior to the Milestone III decision.

**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.

**Initial Provisioning N**

The process of determining the range and quantity of items (i.e., spares and repair parts, special tools, test equipment 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 N**

Items procured for logistics support of a system during its initial period of operation.

**In-Process Review/Interim Program Review N**

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

**Inspection**

The examination and testing of supplies and services (including, when appropriate, raw materials, components, and intermediate assemblies) to determine whether they conform to specified requirements.

**Installation N**

A fixed or relatively fixed location together with its real estate, buildings, structures, utilities and improvement thereon. It is usually identified with an existing or potential organization and missions or functions. (DOD 5000.8)

**Integrated Diagnostics N**

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

the diagnostics equipment into an integrated system, maintenance quality improves.

### **Integrated Logistic Support**

A composite of all the support considerations necessary to assure the effective and economical support of a system for its life cycle. It is an integral part of all other aspects of system acquisition and operation. ILS is characterized by harmony, and coherence among all the logistic elements. The principal elements of ILS include: (a) maintenance planning; (b) supply support, (c) technical data; (d) facilities; (e) manpower and personnel; (f) training and training support; (g) support equipment; (h) computer resources support; (i) packaging, handling, storage and transportation; (j) design interface.

### **Integrated Logistic Support Alternatives/Trade-offs**

Supporting data comes from "Lessons Learned" files comparative analysis, technological opportunities, use studies, field visits, alternatives/standardization requirements, functional and military trade-offs requirements, constraints, maintenance and operational approaches. This information is used in analyses and assessments of support for the identified alternatives system designs, using established lists of design criteria, utility curves, and criteria weights.

### **Integrated Logistic Support Management Plan R**

Early logistics plan dealing with organizational authorities and responsibilities and containing broad logistics strategy, thresholds and maintenance concepts, etc., updated to identify requirements of support.

### **Integrated Support Plan N**

The ISP is the contractor's document that establishes the policies, procedures, and methods that will be used to implement the contractor's planning and controlling for all ILS activities related to their weapon system design.

### **Integrated Logistic Support Elements**

Principal logistics elements that must be properly integrated to achieve economical and effective support of a system or equipment throughout its life cycle. See ILS.

### **Integrated Logistic Support Plan**

The government's formal planning document for logistics support. It is kept current through the program life and sets forth the plan for operational support, provides a detailed ILS program to fit with the overall program, provides decision-making bodies with necessary ILS information to make sound decisions in system development and production and provides the basis for ILS procurement packages/specifications RFP's, SOW's, source selection evaluation,

terms and conditions, and CDRL's.

**Integrated Program Summary**

OBSOLETE. Formerly the document which supplemented Decision Coordinating Paper for Milestone II/III.

**Integration/Integrator**

Act of putting together as the final end item various components of a system. The Integrator in acquisition is the "prime prime" contractor.

**Interchangeability**

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

**Interconnection**

The linking together of interoperable systems.

**Interface R**

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

**Interference Time**

A period of time during which one or more machines are not operating because the workman or workmen assigned to operate them are busy operating other machines in their assignment or are performing necessary duties related to operating such other machines such as making repairs, cleaning the machines, or inspecting completed work.

**Interim Contractor Support**

Temporary contractor support that allows the service to defer investment in all or part of the support resources (spares, technical data, support equipment, training equipment, etc.) while the organic capability is being phased in.

**Intermediate Level Maintenance N**

That level which maintains/repairs items for which the organizational level is incapable, but which do not have to be sent to the depot level for major work.



**Internal Audit**

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

**Internal Control**

Internal review and internal checks established by the commanding officer 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 remaining effort within the recognized total allocated budget.

**Interoperability**

(1.) (DOD, NATO) The ability of systems, units or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. (2.) (DOD) The condition achieved among communications-electronic systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users.

**Inventory Control Point N**

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

**Investments/Investment cost**

RDT&E and production dollars (for a system).

**Invitation for Bid**

A solicitation document used in formally advertised procurements.

**Issue**

Something in dispute or to be decided.

**Issue-book Cycle**

A process followed during OSD review of the POM. It begins in early June and extends into July.

**Issue Papers**

OSD documents defining issues raised during review of the POM.

**Iteration**

Repetitive requirement. Examples: numerous re-drafts of a document, or re-working a funding profile to satisfy everyone involved.

**J****Job**

A group of contiguous operations related by similarity of functions that can be completed by one or more workers without interference or delay.

**Job Analysis**

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

**Job Lot**

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

**Job Order**

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

**Job Shop**

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

**Joint Logistics Commanders**

Senior logistics military officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; (1) Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command; (2) Deputy Chief of Naval Operations

(Logistics); (3) Commander, Air Force Systems Command, and (4) Commander, Air Force Logistics Command.

**Joint Acquisition Program N**

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

**Joint Operating Procedures N**

These documents should identify and describe detailed procedures and interactions necessary to carry out significant aspects of a joint program. Subjects for JOPs may include Systems Engineering, Personnel Staffing, Reliability, Survivability, Vulnerability, Maintainability, Production, Management Controls and Reporting (Including SAR), Financial Control, Test and Evaluation, Training, Logistics Support, Procurement and Deployment. The JOPs are developed and negotiated by the Program Manager and the participating Services.

**Joint Program R**

Two or more services are participate in the development and acquisition of a weapon system. In such a program, the services may ultimately buy the same item or variants of an item to reflect service specific needs, missions, and requirements. Staffed by services involved.

**Joint Services Operational Requirement N**

A document that describes the threat vulnerability and technical requirements of a system.

**Joint Test and Evaluation**

T&E conducted jointly by two or more DoD components for systems to be acquired by more than one component or for a component's systems which have interfaces with equipment of another component.

**Joint Test and Evaluation Program**

An OSD program for Joint T&E, structured to evaluate or provide information on system performance, technical concepts, system requirements or improvements, systems interoperability, improving or developing testing methodologies, or for force structure planning, doctrine or procedures.

**Joint Requirements Oversight Council N**

Chartered in 1984 under the direction of the JCS. The JROC is tasked with: examining potential joint military requirements; identifying, evaluating, and

selecting candidates for joint development and acquisition programs; providing oversight of cross-service requirements and management issues; and resolving service issues that arise after a joint program has been initiated.

**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.

**Justification and Approval N**

Required for most non-competitive contract awards.

**Justification for Major System New Start**

OBSOLETE. It replaced the MENS in 1982; was replaced by MNS in 1987.

**Just-In-Time**

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

**K**

**Known-Unknowns N**

Future situations where it is possible to plan for or predict in part. Example: schedule changes are certain; the extent of the changes are unknown.

**L**

**Labor Productivity**

The rate of output of a workman 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.

**Landbased Test Site**

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

**Lapsed Funds**

Expired appropriations lapse 2 years after expiration date. All unliquidated obligations are transferred to the "M" account for each appropriation where they are merged with unliquidated obligations of all other lapsed appropriations for earlier years of the same appropriations. A potential source of funds for handling overruns.

**(The) Law N**

Statutory authority from the Congress provides the legal basis for systems acquisition. Examples are: Armed Services Procurement Act (1947), as amended, the original law, now essentially replaced by subsequent legislation, & annual authorization acts.

**Lead Component/Service N**

The DOD component designated by SECDEF to be responsible for management of a system acquisition involving two or more DoD components in a joint program.

**Leader-Follower Concept R**

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

**Learning/Improvement Curve**

A mathematical way to explain and measure the rate of change of cost (in hours or dollars) as a function of quantity.

**Legislative Affairs/Liaison**

The interaction between DOD (OSD, services and agencies) and Congress. Includes responses to requests for information, preparation of reports, appearances a hearings, etc. Usually coordinated by and conducted through LS/LL offices.

**Legislative Branch N**

The Legislative Branch (the Congress) acquisition players includes the "Defense Committees": the Senate and House Armed Services Committees and the Defense Appropriations Subcommittees; of the Senate and House Appropriations

Committees; the Senate and House Budget Committees; other committees having legislative oversight of defense activities; individual Members of the Congress; the Congress as a body; the Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office. Their perspective is to represent interests of their constituents and pass legislation.

**Less Than Major Programs**

In DOD, those remaining acquisition programs not designated by SECDEF as major programs. Also referred to as "all other programs."

**Lessons Learned**

Capitalizing on past errors is judgement, material failures, wrong timing or other mistakes ultimately to improve a situation or system.

**Lethality**

The probability that weapon effects will destroy the target or render it neutral.

**Letter of Agreement R**

OBSOLETE. An Army document in which the combat and materiel developers outline the agreements for further investigation of a potential material system. Replaced by initial required operational capability (ROC) document.

**Letters of Allowance**

Initiated by OMB to DOD containing the President's determinations of what the Defense budget should contain.

**Letter Contract N**

See Undefined Contract Action.

**Leveled Time**

The average time adjusted to account for the difference in operator performance, such as skill, effort and conditions.

**Level of Effort R**

Effort of a general or supportive nature which does not produce definite end products or results; i.e., contract for man-hours.

**Leverage R**

The power to act or influence to attain goals or gains. Also, an amplification.

**Licensed Production**

Agreements by U.S. commercial firms with foreign governments/firms to produce weapon systems.

**Life Cycle Model (Acquisition) R**

SEE Life Cycle (Weapon System).

**Life Cycle Cost**

The total cost to the government of acquisition and ownership of that system over its useful life. It includes the cost of development, acquisition, support, and, where applicable, disposal.

**Life Cycle (Weapon System)**

All phases of the system's life including research, development, test and evaluation, production, deployment (inventory), operations and support and disposal.

**Life-Cycle Management**

Process for administering an automated information system or hard-ware support system over its whole life, with emphasis on strengthening early decisions which shape costs and utility.

**Life Units**

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

**Limited Production R**

The initial production of a system in limited quantity. Part of acquisition strategy to be used in OT&E for verification of production engineering and design maturity and to establish a production base prior to a decision to proceed with production. Decision usually made near end of FSD or at MS IIIA or equivalent.

**Limited Rights**

In technical data, means rights to use, duplicate or disclose TD in whole or in part, by or for the Government, with the express written permission of the party furnishing the TD be (1) released or disclosed outside the Government; (2) used by the Government for manufacture (or if software documentation, for preparing the same or similar software); or (3) used by party other than the Government except under certain restricted circumstances.

**Line Item (Budget)**

A specific program end item with its own identity (e.g., B1B Bomber).

**Line Authority**

DOD officials in the direct chain of authority from SECDEF to the program manager, excluding staffs. The authority to give an order in their own name.

**Line of Balance**

A graphic display of scheduled units versus actual units over a given set of critical schedule control points on a particular day.

**Line Production**

A method of plant layout in which the machines and other equipment required, regardless of the operations they perform, are arranged in the order in which they are used in the process (lay-out by product).

**Line Replaceable Unit**

An essential support item removed and replaced at field level to restore end item to an operationally ready condition. (Also called Weapon Replacement Assembly and Module Replaceable Unit).

**Living Specification N**

A specification where requirements concentrate on form, fit and function, which are formatted to accommodate readily the insertion of new technology products and advanced manufacturing processes. It promotes continuous quality improvement through a responsive feedback system without benefit of a major revision or update.

**Line Stock**

Parts or components (screws, washers, solder, common resistors, etc.) which 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 N**

Testing conducted on an item using live fire (ammunition) to measure survivability and related reactions.

**Live Fire Test & Evaluation Plan N**

Describes the detailed test procedures, test conditions, data collection and analysis processes to be used during the conduct live fire testing.

**Live Fire Test Report N**

Provides results of "realistic" survivability testing of "major systems" (defined as a vehicle, weapon platform, or conventional weapons system that includes features designed to provide some degree of protection to users in combat and which exceed \$75 million in RDTE or \$300 million in production costs (FY 80 constant dollars), and results of "realistic" lethality testing



of a major munitions program (more than 1 million rounds are planned to be acquired) or a conventional munitions program that is a major system within the dollar thresholds above. Subsequent product improvements to covered systems are also required to undergo live fire testing; non-development items may also be covered.

#### **Local Purchase**

Authorized purchase of materials, supplies and services by an installation for its own use.

#### **Logistics**

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with: (a) design and development, acquisition storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materials; (b) movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; (c) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; (d) acquisition or furnishing of services.

#### **Logistics (NATO Definition)**

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with: (a) design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materials; (b) movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; (c) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; (d) acquisition or furnishing of services.

#### **Logistics Annex**

A brief description of the logistics considerations essential to program planning and decisions at Milestones I, II and III.

#### **Logistic Interoperability N**

A form of interoperability in which the service to be exchanged is assemblies, components, spares, or repair parts. Logistic interoperability will often be achieved by making such assemblies components, spares, or repair parts interchangeable, but can sometimes be a capability less than interchangeability when a degradation of performance or some limitations are operationally acceptable.

#### **Logistics Support**

The supply and maintenance of materiel essential to proper operation of a system in the force.

**Logistics Supportability**

The degree to which adequate provisions can be made in systems acquisition for support and test equipment, supply support, maintenance manuals, technical data, and support facilities.

**Logistics Support Analysis**

A formal tool under MIL-STD 1388-1A that helps identify and tradeoff qualitative and quantitative logistics support requirements. It is a logical, documented basis from which to influence design and force a degree of requirements integration. It also provides a yardstick from which to assess logistics objectives achievement.

**Logistics Support Analysis Record**

A formal tool under MIL-STD 1388-2A that uses records/forms to document operations and maintenance requirements, RAM, task analyses, technical data, support/test equipment, facilities, skill evaluation, supply support, ATE and TPS, and transportability. LSAR is the basis for training, personnel, supply provisioning and allowances construction, support equipment acquisition, facilities construction and preparation, and for maintenance--preventative and corrective.

**Long-Lead Items/ 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 in order to meet the earliest possible data of system completion. Might be ordered during FSD to arrive for production start.

**Lot N**

A specific quantity of material manufactured under identical conditions, and assigned an identifying lot number for use, technical, manufacturing, production, and supply purposes.

**Lot Acceptance**

This test is based on a sampling procedure to assure that the product retains its quality. No acceptance or installation should be permitted until this test for the lot has been successfully completed.

**Low Rate Initial Production R**

(1) A low rate of output at the end of full scale development or beginning of production. Reduces the Government's exposure to large retrofit problems and costs. (2) Part of acquisition strategy. Risk reduction method. Decision often made at MS IIIA or equivalent. (3) The minimum quantities needed for testing and for maintaining a single production line until successful completion of realistic operational testing.

## M

### **Machine Controlled Time**

That part of a work cycle that is entirely controlled by a machine and, therefore, is not influenced by the skill or effort of the worker.

### **Machine Element**

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

### **Maintainability**

The ability of an item to be retained in or restored to specified conditions when maintenance is performed by personnel having specified skill levels, using prescribed procedures and resources, at each prescribed level of maintenance and repair. (See Reliability, Availability and Maintainability.)

### **Maintenance N**

(1) The upkeep of property, necessitated by wear and tear, which neither adds to the permanent value of the property nor appreciably prolongs its intended life but keeps it in efficient operating condition. Normally includes "repair" but in Defense, in the case of real property, is distinguished from repair through being limited to the recurrent, day-to-day, periodic, or scheduled work required to preserve or restore a real-property facility to such condition that it may be effectively utilized for its designated purpose. (2) Preventive maintenance: deter something from going wrong; or, corrective maintenance: restoration to proper condition.

### **Maintenance Concept/Plan N**

A description of maintenance considerations and constraints for 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 design of the system/ equipment and support planned for it.

### **Maintenance Planning**

The process conducted to evolve and establish maintenance concepts and requirements for the lifetime of a material system (DoDD 5000.39); one of the principal elements of ILS.

### **Major Assembly**

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

**Major Defense Acquisition Program N**

Consistent with the criteria of Section 2430 of the Title 10, U.S. Code, "Major Defense Acquisition Programs Defined" a DoD acquisition program that is not a highly sensitive classified program (as determined by the SECDEF and: (a) That is designated by the SECDEF as a major defense acquisition program because of urgency of need, development risk, joint funding, significant Congressional interest, or other considerations, or: (b) That is estimated by the SECDEF to require an eventual total expenditure for research, development, test, and evaluation of more than \$200 million (based on FY 1980 constant dollars) or an eventual total expenditure for procurement of more than \$1 billion (based on FY 1980 constant dollars).

**Major System (Congressional & FAR Definition) R**

Redefined by the DoD Authorization Act, FY 85 (10 U.S.C. 2302); dollar thresholds RDT&E - \$75M plus (in FY 80 constant \$), Procurement - \$300M plus (in FY 80 constant \$).

**Major System (OMB Circular A-109) Definition N**

That combination of elements that will function together to produce the capabilities required to fulfill a mission need. The elements may include, for example, hardware, equipment, software, construction, or other improvements or real property. Major system acquisition programs are those programs that (1) are directed at and critical to fulfilling an agency mission, (2) entail the allocation of relatively large resources, and (3) warrant special management attention. Additional criteria and relative dollar thresholds for the determination of agency programs to be considered major systems under the purview of this Circular, may be established at the discretion of the agency head.

**Make-or-Buy Program**

That part of a contractor's written plan for the development or production of an end item which outlines the subsystems, major components, assemblies, subassemblies, and parts he intends to manufacture, test-treat, or assemble himself (make), and those he intends to purchase from others (buy).

**Management Reserve**

An amount of the total allocated budget withheld for management control purposes, rather than designated for the accomplishment of a specific task or set of tasks. It is not a part of the Performance Measurement Baseline. Synonymous with reserve.

**Management Information System N**

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

**Man Hour/Month/Year N**

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

**Manpower**

The total supply of persons available and fitted for Service. "Spaces." Numbers. Indexed by requirements including jobs lists, slots, or billets characterized by descriptions of the required people to fill them.

**Manpower Estimate Report**

An estimate of the number of personnel required to operate, maintain, support and train for the acquisition upon full operational deployment. Service prepares; submitted to Congress by SECDEF 90 days prior to approval for FSD or production. For all major acquisitions.

**Manpower Scheduling and Loading**

The effective and efficient utilization and scheduling of available manpower according to their skills to ensure that required manufacturing operations are properly coordinated and executed.

**Mantech (Manufacturing Technology)**

Refers to any action which has as its objective: (1) the timely establishment or improvement of the manufacturing processes, techniques, or equipment required to support current and projected programs, and (2) 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.

**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.

**Manufacturing Engineering**

Preproduction planning and operation analysis applied to specific projects. Other similar functions include sustaining (on-going) engineering, production engineering, and production planning.

**Manufacturing Management Production/Capability Review**

A review accomplished by the program office during source selection to determine each competing contractor's existing and planned manufacturing management system and production capacity to meet all known production requirements of the proposed system considering all current firm and projected business.

**Manufacturing Resource Planning**

Based on philosophy that efficient manufacturing results from clear and concise communication throughout the organization.

**Market Survey N**

Attempts to ascertain whether other qualified sources capable of satisfying the Government's requirement exist. This testing of the marketplace may range from written or telephone contacts with knowledgeable federal and non-federal experts regarding similar or duplicate requirements, and the results of any market test recently undertaken, to the more for all sources-sought announcements in pertinent publications (e.g., technical/scientific journals, or the Commerce Business Daily), or solicitations for information or planning purposes.

**Material**

Property which may be incorporated into or attached to an end item to be delivered under a contract or which may be consumed or expended in the performance of a contract. It includes, but is not limited to, raw and processed material, parts, components, assemblies, fuels and lubricants and small tools and supplies which may be consumed in normal use in the performance of a contract.

**Material Fielding Plan**

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

**Material Fielding and Training**

The action of checking out equipment functions and operator and maintenance personnel training after production and before turnover to users.

**Materiel Developer**

The Army command or agency responsible for R&D and production validation of an item.

**Material Management N**

Direction and control of those aspects of logistics which 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.

**Material System**

A final combination of subsystems, components, parts, and materiels that make up an entity for use in combat or in support thereof, either offensively of

defensively, to destroy, injure, defeat, or threaten the enemy. It includes the basic materiel items and all related equipment, supporting facilities, and services required for operating and maintaining the system.

#### **Matrix Organization**

Combines the advantages of the pure functional (traditional) structure and the product organizational structure. The PM has total responsibility and accountability for program success. Functional managers provide technical and business assistance to the PM from outside the PMO (sharing).

#### **Man-Machine Interface**

Degree of compatibility between the user (individual) and the equipment being used. See Soldier - Machine Interface.

#### **Market Research**

The process used for collecting and analyzing information about the entire market available to satisfy the minimum agency needs to arrive at the most suitable approach to acquiring, distributing and supporting supplies and services.

#### **Markup**

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

#### **M-Day N**

The day on which mobilization is to begin.

#### **Mean Time Between Failures**

For a particular interval, the total functional life of a population of an item divided by the total number of failures within the population. The definition holds for time, rounds, miles, events, or other measures of life unit. A basic technical measure of reliability.

#### **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 of time. A basic technical measure of maintainability.

#### **Measure of Effectiveness**

The quantitative expression (sometimes modified by subjective judgement) of the success of a system in achieving a specified objective.

### **Memorandum of Agreement**

(1) In contract administration, an agreement between a program manager and a contract administration office, establishing the scope of responsibility of the CAO with respect to the C/SCSC 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 program will be administered.

### **Memorandum of Understanding (NATO)**

Official agreements concluded between the defense ministries of NATO nations and ranking below government-level international treaties. Defacto, such agreements are generally recognized by all partners as binding even if no legal claim could be based on the rights and obligations laid down in them.

### **Methods Engineering**

The technique that subjects each operation of a given piece of work to close analysis in order to eliminate every unnecessary element or operation and in order 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.

### **Metric System/Metrication**

A decimal system of weights and measures. Basic units are the meter (39.37") for length and the gram (15.432 grains) for mass and weight.

### **Metrics**

The theory or system of measurement.

### **Metrology**

The science of weights and measures used to determine conformance to technical including the development of standards and systems for absolute and relative measurements.

### **Micromanagement**

The notion, perceived or real, of closely detailed scrutiny of a program of activities by one's superiors in the chain of command, or by Congress. Results in second-guessing, reviews, changes, cuts or justification in most cases. A usurpation of authority or responsibility.



**Midpoint Pricing**

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

**Midyear Review**

(1) An update of President's original budget proposal by OMB. Submitted to Congress by 15 July. (2) An examination of specific portions of the budget by the comptroller at approximately the middle of a FY. Primary examination of operations and maintenance appropriations. Also used to release or expedite funding.

**Milestone R**

The point when a recommendation is made and approval sought regarding starting or continuing (proceeding to next phase) an acquisition program. Milestones are: 0 (Concept Direction), I (Concept Approval), II (Fullscale Engineering Development Approval), III (Production Approval), and IV (Major Upgrade Decision).

**Milestone Reference File**

A working file provided by the DoD component to the DAB Reference file Executive Secretary at each milestone decision point.

**Military Operational Requirements**

The formal expression of a military need, responses to which results in development or acquisition of item, equipments, or systems.

**Military Assistance Program N**

The U.S. program for providing military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and by the Foreign Military Sales Act of 1968, other programs authorized by these Acts.

**Military Property**

Government-owned property designed for military operations. It includes end items and integral components of military weapons systems, along with the related peculiar support equipment which is not readily available as a commercial item. It does not include government material, special test equipment, special tooling or facilities.

**Military Utility**

The military worth of a system performing its mission in a competitive environment including versatility (or potential) of the system. It is measured against the operational concept, operational effectiveness, safety, security and cost/worth. Military utility estimates form a rational basis for making management decisions.

**Minimum Buy**

The purchase of material in standard bulk quantities even though the contract requirement is less than the standard quantity. This is done when price does not increase proportionately for quantities less than the standard quantity.

**Mission**

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

**Mission Analysis (NATO) N**

A process to determine the operational capabilities of military forces that are required to carry out assigned missions, roles and tasks in the face of the existing and/or postulated threat with an acceptable degree of risk. Having ascertained the quality and quantity of the military forces required, a comparative assessment is made between those available and those required in order to identify the qualitative and quantitative deficiencies that may be related to the element of risk involved.

**Mission Area**

A segment of the defense mission as established by SECDEF. Each DoD component has mission areas (i.e., Navy - sea control) for which it must equip its forces for potential hesitates.

**Mission Area (NATO) N**

A mission area is a grouping of military activities by mission-related functions.

**Mission Area Analysis**

Continuous analysis of assigned mission responsibilities in the several mission areas to identify deficiencies in the current and projected capabilities to meet essential mission needs, and to identify opportunities for the enhancement of capability through more effective systems and less costly methods.

**Mission Critical Computer Resources**

Computer resources whose function, operation, or use: (1) involves intelligence activities; (2) involves cryptologic activities related to national security; (3) involves command and control of military forces; (4) involves equipment which is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or (5) is critical to direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions.

**Mission Element**

A segment of a mission area critical to the accomplish of the mission area objectives and corresponding to a recommendation for a major system capability as determined by a DoD Component.

**Mission Element Need Statement**

OBSOLETE. Superseded in 1982 by Justification for Major Systems New Start and in 1987 by Mission Need Statement.

**Mission Equipment**

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

**Mission Need (NATO) N**

A statement based on a mission analysis identifying in broad outline a quantitative or qualitative operational deficiency that cannot be solved satisfactorily with existing or planned forces and/or equipment.

**Mission Need Statement**

Submitted prior to POM submission. Approval by SECDEF is Milestone 0. Documents major mission deficiencies (or opportunities for improvement) in a service's ability to meet mission requirements when such deficiencies can be corrected by: (1) using an existing U.S. system or allied military or commercial system, (2) a major modification to an existing system, or (3) a new major acquisition. A joint MNS is prepared to document major deficiencies in two or more DoD components. OSD or OJCS may also prepare MNS.

**Mission Reliability**

The probability that a system will perform mission essential functions for a period of time under conditions stated in the mission profile. Note that there are no mission preconditions stated here such as repairs accomplished in accordance with manual, or that repairs will even be made during the mission.

**Mission Sponsor**

The CMC or a DCNO, responsible for developing the overall goals, objectives, rationale, justification, and resource requirements for a specified mission area. (Navy)

**Mobilization Base N**

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.

**Modification**

A configuration change to a produced configuration item.

**Module**

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

**Multiservice T&E**

T&E conducted by two or more DoD components for systems to be acquired by more than one DoD component, or for a DoD component's systems that have interfaces with equipment of another DoD component.

**Multiyear Procurement R**

A method of competitively purchasing up to 5 years' requirements in one contract which if funded annually as appropriations permit. If necessary to cancel the remaining quantities in any year, the contractor is paid an agreed-upon portion of his unamortized nonrecurring start-up costs.

**N****National Disclosure Policy N**

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. organizations. 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.

**NATO Staff Requirement N**

A detailed statement of the required design parameters and operational performance of the equipment or weapon system(s). This document represents the specification of the system upon which project definition is based. (NATO)

**NATO Staff Target N**

A broad outline of the function and desired performance of new equipment or weapons system(s), before the feasibility or method of meeting the requirement, or other implications have been fully assessed. Based upon the findings of any prefeasibility study(ies), the NATO staff target list, in greater detailed, operational characteristics and certain technical specifications that are desired and which have been shown to be broadly feasible. It may also contain broad cost parameters when required. (NATO)

**Navy Decision Coordinating Paper**

Document required for all ACAT II programs; provides basic review documentation for use in determining the previous phase process and making recommendations for next Milestone and subsequent phases.

**Navy Program Decision Meeting**

Forum at which Navy makes decisions on programs at various levels in OPNAV. Similar to Service Acquisition Review Councils.

**Negotiated Contract N**

One obtained by direct agreement with a contractor without sealed bids.

**Negotiated Contract Cost**

The estimated cost negotiated in a cost-plus fixed fee contract, or the negotiated contract target cost in either a fixed-price-incentive contract or a cost-plus-incentive fee contract.

**Negotiation**

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

**New Start N**

(1) an item or effort appearing in the President's Budget for the first time; an item or effort that was previously funded in research or exploratory development and is transitioned to advanced or engineering development; or an item or effort transitioning into procurement; appearing in the President's Budget for the in the investment area; (2) a major defense acquisition program approved at milestone 0 by a USD(A) ADM.

**New Vision PMC R**

OBSOLETE. (DSMC)

**Nonappropriated Funds**

Moneys 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 the fact that there is no accountability for them in the fiscal records of the Treasury of the United States.

**Nomenclature N**

Set or system of official names or titles given to items of material or

equipment.

**Non-developmental**

A generic term describing either a commercial product or an item, Item which has been developed and used by another service, country, or government agency. Use of NDI reduces R&D costs and speeds up acquisition process. Also called off-the-shelf item.

**Nonrecurring Costs R**

(1) Costs which are not proportional to the number of units produced. (2) a one-time costs that will occur on a periodic basis for the same organization. Nonrecurring costs include (a) Preliminary design effort; (b) Design engineering (c) All partially completed reporting elements manufactured for tests; (3) Training of service instructor personnel.

**Non-Major System N**

A full system that does not qualify as a major system or performs a major function of a complete system that is either within a major or another non-major system.

**Normal Place**

The work rate usually used by workers performing under capable supervision but without the stimulus of an incentive-wage-payment plan.

**Nuclear**

Ability of a system to accomplish its mission in a nuclear Survivability environment by any of the following: threat avoidance, hardening, proliferation or reconstitution.

**Numerical Control**

Tape controlled machine operation which provides high repeatability for multiple process steps.

**Q**

**Objective**

The target of an organization or system. In military organizations this is usually synonymous with the mission. A detailed analysis would indicate that (1) at times is difficult to obtain an explicit statement of an organization's objectives, (2) objectives will vary at different levels within an organization, (3) several objectives will exist at one level, some of which may conflict, and (4) objectives and dynamic and change with time.

**Obligated Balance**

The amount of BA committed for specific purposes but not actually spent.

**Obligation**

A duty to make a future payment of money. The duty is incurred as soon as an order is placed, or a contract is awarded for the delivery of goods and the performance of services. The placement of an order is sufficient. An obligation legally encumbers a specified sum of money which will require outlay(s) or expenditures in the future.

**Obligational Authority**

(1) A congressional authorization to procure goods and services within a specified amount by appropriation or other authorization; (2) The administrative extension of such authority, as by apportionment or funding; (3) The amount of authority so granted.

**Offer**

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

**Office of the Under Secretary  
of Defense (Acquisition) N**

The Office of the USD(A), OUSD(A), is organized around functional areas of services, R&D, and material acquisition. Seven OSD organizational elements report to the USD(A): -Director, Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E) -Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command Control, Communications and Intelligence) C3I), for acquisition matters -Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics) (ASD(P&L) -Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) -Director, Program Integration (PI) -Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (SADBU) -Executive Director, Defense Science Board (DSB). Additionally, the Commandant of the Defense Systems Acquisition report to the USD(A): -Defense Communications Agency (DCA) - Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) -Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) -Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) -On Site Inspection Agency (OSIA).

**Offset**

Agreements Any agreement made by DoD to purchase foreign items to offset some specific amount or percentage of that country's expenditures in the U.S. for U.S. defense items.

**Offering N**

DSMC course scheduled for a particular time and place.

**Off the Shelf**

Procurement of existing systems or equipment without an RDT&E program or with

minor development to make system suitable for DoD needs. May be commercial system/equipment or one already in DoD inventory. See Non-Developmental Item.

#### **OMB Circular A-109 N**

As the President's chief administrative manager for the Federal Government, OMB issued this directive in 1976. It defines the system acquisition process as "a sequence of acquisition activities starting from the agency's mission needs, with its capabilities, priorities and resources (dollars), extending through introduction into use or successful achievement of program objectives." A-109 sets the basic acquisition federal agencies, particularly for major programs.

#### **One Year Appropriations**

Appropriations generally used for current administrative, maintenance, and operational programs, including the procurement of items classified as "expense." These appropriations are available for obligation for one fiscal year.

#### **Operating and Support Cost**

Those resources required to operate and support (O&S) a system, subsystem, or a major component during its useful life in the operational inventory.

#### **Operating Budget**

An operating budget is the annual budget of an activity stated in terms of Budget Classification Code, functional/subfunctional categories and cost accounts. It contains estimates of the total value of resources required for the performance of the mission including reimbursable terms of total work units identified by cost accounts.

#### **Operating Costs**

Those program costs necessary to operate and maintain the capability. These costs include Military Personnel and Operations and Maintenance.

#### **Operating Time**

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

#### **Operation**

(1) The intentional changing of an object in any of its physical or chemical characteristics; (2) the assembly or disassembly of parts or objects; (3) the preparation of an object for another operation, transportation, inspection, or storage; (4) planning, calculating, or the giving or receiving of information; (5) military action using deployed forces.



**Operation and Support**

(1) The fifth phase of the acquisition process. Begins after MS IV; (2) Associated with cost of operating and supporting a system after it is deployed or in inventory.

**Operation and Support Cost Parameters**

Major programs using DTC are required to have O&S cost goals established in the form of some measurable parameters which can be monitored during test and evaluation as well as operation. These O&S parameters are to be established by the PM, subject to review for adequacy, to influence the design and to control O&S costs. They are to be contract goals for achievement by the contractor.

**Operation Process Chart**

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

**Operational Availability**

The degree (expressed in terms of 1.0 or 100% as the highest) to which one can expect an equipment or weapon systems to work properly when it is required. The equation is uptime over uptime plus downtime, expressed as Ao. It is the quantitative link between readiness objectives and supportability.

**Operational and Organizational Plan**

Describes how an Army system will be integrated into the force structure, deployed, operated and supported in peacetime and wartime.

**Operational Capability**

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

**Operational Climatic Testing**

Tests addressing the upper and lower bands of the climatic spectrum, ranging from severe European winter to Mid-East summer. These tests will provide an assessment of operational suitability of a system under the climate conditions it is most likely to encounter in actual usage.

**Operational Effectiveness**

The overall degree of mission accomplishment of a system used by representative troops in the context of the organization, doctrine, tactics, threat, and environment in the planned operational employment of the system.

**Operational Requirement**

Navy document which describes major characteristics of the alternative

selected by OPNAV. It is submitted as originating document for all Navy new starts (less than major programs)--ACAT's II, III, IV.

#### **Operational Requirements N**

User or user representative generated validated needs developed to address mission area deficiencies, evolving threats, emerging technologies or weapon system cost improvements. Operational requirements form the foundation for weapon system unique specifications and contract requirements.

#### **Operational R&M Value**

Any measure of reliability or maintainability that includes the combined effects of item design, quality, installation, environment, operation, maintenance, and repair.

#### **Operational Suitability**

The degree to which an operationally effective system can be satisfactorily placed in field use, with consideration being given to availability, transportability, reliability, maintainability, safety, logistic supportability, training requirements, and other "ilities".

#### **Operational System Development**

6.7 money. A funding category including R&D effort directed towards development, engineering and test of systems, support programs, vehicles and weapons that have been approved for production and deployment.

#### **Operational Test I**

The operational test of a hardware configuration of a system, or components thereof, to provide an indication of military utility and worth to the user. Testing should refine identified critical issues, report areas that should be addressed in future OT and identify new ones for subsequent testing. OT I can be accomplished during the Dem/Val Phase on brassboard configuration, experimental prototypes, or surrogates to provide data leading to the decision to enter full-scale development.

#### **Operational Test II**

The test of engineering development prototype equipment prior to the initial production decision. Its goal is to estimate an item's military utility, operational effectiveness, and operational suitability in as realistic an operational environment as possible. Test objectives are based on the critical issues which are best examined by using elements in an operational environment.

#### **Operational Test III**

OT conducted after production has begun.

**Operational Test and Evaluation**

That T&E conducted to estimate a system's military utility, operational effectiveness and operational suitability, as well as the need for any modifications. It is accomplished by operational and support personnel of the types and qualifications expected to use and maintain the systems when deployed and is conducted in as realistic and operational environment as possible. Operational assessments that rely exclusively on computer modeling, simulations and document analysis; cannot be used as a substitute for realistic OT.

**Operational Test Plan N**

Documents specific operational test scenarios, objectives, measures of effectiveness, threat simulation, detailed resources, known test limitations and the methods for gathering, reducing and analyzing data.

**Operational Transition Period**

Begins with delivery of first production article and extends to program management responsibility transition.

**Operational Utility Evaluation: N**

A document which helps acquisition decision makers ensure that marginal benefits, in terms of operational utility, are sound.

**Operations Security**

Protection of military operations and activities resulting from identification and subsequent elimination or control of indicators susceptible to hostile operations.

**Optimum Repair Level Analysis N**

A trade study conducted by a contractor as part of the system/equipment engineering analysis process. A basis on which to evolve an optimum approach to repair recommendations concurrent with the design and development process. Also referred to as Repair Level Analysis or Level of Repair Analysis.

**Option**

A contractual clause permitting an increase in the quantity of supplies beyond that originally stipulated or an extension in the time for which services on a time basis may be required.

**Ordering Activity**

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

**Organic**

The capability to perform a function within the organization without outside assistance, or, self contained.

**Organizational Level Maintenance N**

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.

**Other Plant**

That part of plant equipment, regardless of dollar value, which Equipment is used in or in conjunction with the manufacture of components or end items relative to maintenance, supply, processing, assembly or research and development operations, but excluding items categorized as industry plant equipment.

**Outfitting**

See Provisioning.

**Outlays**

Actual expenditures. Checks issued, interest occurred on the public debt, or other payments, net of refunds and reimbursements. Total budget outlays consist of the sum of the outlays from appropriations and funds in the budget, less receipts.

**Outline Staff Target N**

A very broad outline of the function and desired performance of a new weapon or equipment to satisfy a mission need, before the possibilities of achievement and the financial aspects have been examined. This approved documents contains operational characteristics, details of the threat, desired capability and a general indication of size in particular and broad cost parameters whenever possible. Sufficient detail is given to enable prefeasibility study(ies) to be carried out. (NATO)

**Out-of-Court Settlement**

An out-of-court settlement resolves a major issue, which during program review presents and alternative to a proposal in the POM. It is known as out-of-court because the issue was resolved outside the deliberation of the Defense Planning and Resources Board. The settlement reflects agreement reached through working-level negotiations between members of the services and OSD.

**Output**

(1) In contracting, the desired results from the contractor. (2) In ADP, the result of what the computer is asked to do when activated.

**Output Standard**

Specifies the number of items or amount of services that should be produced in a specific amount of time by a specific method.

**Out-Years R**

Normally, all 5 years beyond the year being worked in the upcoming POM/budget. If POM 87-88 is being prepared, out-years are FY 89-93.

**Overhead**

See Indirect Costs.

**Oversight**

Review activity by congressional committees of DoD programs to determine (1) status, (2) if the law is being followed or (3) basis for possible future legislation.

**P****Packing, Handling, Storage & Transportation**

The resources, processes, procedures, design considerations, and methods to that ensure all system, equipment, and support items are preserved, packaged, handled, and transported properly including: environmental considerations, equipment preservation requirements for short-and-long-term storage, and transportability (DoDD 5000.39). One of the principle elements of ILS.

**Packaging**

The process and procedures used to protect material. It includes cleaning, drying, preserving, packaging, marking and utilization.

**Packard Commission**

President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, 1986. Made number of significant recommendations on re-organization of JCS, defense command structure and defense acquisition process. Many of these were enacted into law or instituted within DoD. The most significant one recommended establishing USD (A).

**Parameter**

A determining factor or characteristic. Usually related to performance in developing a system.

**Participating Service N**

An organization that supports the lead service in the development of a program by its contribution of personnel and/or funds for the successful completion of the program.

**Participants in Defense Acquisition N**

The three participants (players) in defense acquisition are the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, the Legislative Branch and Industry (defense contractors). Each has a significant role and perspective.

**Parameter 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, manpower loading, etc. Also referred to as a top-down approach.

**Performance**

The subset of all system outputs which relate to the requirements/capability.

**Performance Measurement Baseline**

The time-phased budget plan against which contract performance is measured. It is formed by the budgets assigned to scheduled cost accounts and the applicable indirect budgets. It equals the total allocated budget less management reserve.

**Personnel**

A body of persons usually employed in an organization. "Faces." Individuals, by grade, experience, skill levels, etc.

**PERT N**

A management information systems for planning and control for evaluation of progress versus plan.

**PERT Chart N**

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

**Perturbation**

Confusion, disorder or mistake in a program which signals "problem".

**Phases R**

The five phases of the defense acquisition process are: (1) Concept Exploration/Definition (2) Concept Demonstration and Validation, (3) Full Scale Development, (4) Full Rate Production and Initial Deployment, and (5) Operations Support. Name changes are pending at publication time.

**Physical Configuration Audit**

A technical examination of a designated configuration item to verify that the item "as built" conforms to the technical documentation which defines the item.

**Piece Part**

A single piece not normally subject to disassembly without destruction or impairment of use, such as resistors, transistors, relays, gears.

**Pilot Contracting Activity Program N**

Under PCAP (1) the services and DLA may issue class deviations to the (FAR), and its (DFARS), not required by Executive Order or statute and (2) DoD is identifying procurement regulations that are unnecessarily complex and restrictive, testing new and different procurement methods, and testing procurement methods more in line with commercial practices.

**Pilot Line Items**

Production items manufactured to confirm production feasibility.

**Pilot Line/Tooling N**

Costs to acquire a limited number of representative items for test, including the test items, will be funded by RD&E. All items and costs beyond the quantity sufficient to test for operations suitability will be financed by other appropriations.

**Pilot Production R**

Production line normally established during FSD to test new manufacturing methods and procedures. Funded by RD&E. Not the same as LRIP.

**Pitch**

A briefing, either informal or formal.

**Planner N**

The designated person or office responsible for developing and maintaining a written plan, or for the planning function in those acquisitions not requiring a written plan.

**Planning for Defense Acquisition N**

The process through which the national security threat is evaluated, mission needs defined, systems requirements established, resources (money, manpower and material) programmed and the resultant system acquisition program authorized and begun. Planning for acquisition, a recurring process which generates a system need, precedes acquisition planning for a specific program.

**Planning, Programming, Budget System R**

An integrated system DoD for the establishment, maintenance, and revision of the FYDP and the DoD budget. Focal point is ASD (comptroller). First of four phases of Resource Allocation Process. The purpose of the PPBS is to: (1) complete the defense planning phase, which in many cases began years before, (2) initiate and complete the programming phase, where plans are prioritized and matched with expected funds, and (3) result in a DoD budget for presentation to the Congress as part of the President's budget. Until 1987, the PPBS was an annual process through which DoD prepared its annual budget. Beginning in 1986 with submission of the first 2-year defense budget, for fiscal years 1988-89, the PPBS became a biennial procedure. In common usage, the term PPBS generally implies the resource allocation process.

**Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System**

The Army Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System renames and replaces the Army PPBS as the primary resource and management system. The initiative, taken by the Army Staff Execution System during the FY 1984-1988 cycle, constitutes a first step to re-emphasize Army review of program and budget execution. See Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System.

**Plant N**

A structure, or group of structures, on a contiguous site, operated by a single contractor in performance of DoD contracts.

**Player N**

A participant.

**Point of Contact**

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

**Post Production Support**

The planning for and provision of logistics support to the system after the end item production line has closed down. Requires tailored support activity usually documented in a PPS Plan.



**Pre-Award Survey  
(Facility Capability Review)**

Study of a prospective contractor's financial, organizational, and operational status made prior to contract award to determine his responsibility and eligibility for government procurement.

**Pre-Initiation N**

Although not a formal phase of the life-cycle process, the Pre-Initiation period before Milestone 0 program approval consists of months or years of mission area analysis and other evaluations and analyses to determine the requirements for a new start. The results of this effort is the MNS document which is submitted to the DAB for approval prior to or concurrent with the POM.

**Prefeasibility Study N**

Indicates whether or not the outline NATO Study staff target merits a deeper feasibility study. It is conducted either by industry and/or government agencies or by the NATO Industrial Advisory Group (NIAG). Its aim is to examine the proposal, assess the tradeoff points and make a broad assessment of the practical alternatives and also the penalties involved in adopting certain courses of action. The study should, so far as possible, establish the feasibility of suitable solutions consistent with the calendar of needed. The prefeasibility study will result in the establishment of a NATO staff target. This document is used as a basis for the request for proposals from industry for a solution or for a feasibility study of the system. (NATO)

**Preliminary Design Review**

Conducted on each configuration item to evaluate the progress, technical adequacy and risk resolution of the selected design approach, determine its compatibility with performance and engineering specialty requirements of the development specification and establish the existence and compatibility of the physical and functional interfaces among the item and other items of equipment, facilities, computer programs and personnel.

**Pre-Planned Product Improvement**

Planned future evolutionary improvement of developmental systems for which designed 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.

**Pre-Production Prototype**

An article in final form employing standard parts, representative of articles to be produced subsequently in a production line.

**Preproduction Test**

Test of design qualified hardware using production tooling and Test processes which will be used to produce the operational hardware. No production hardware should be accepted prior to satisfactory completion of this test. Test objectives include gaining confidence that production hardware is going to work; it will be reliable; it can be maintained and supported by the user and is not over designed.

**Preproposal Conference**

In negotiated procurement, a meeting held with potential contractors a few days after Requests for Proposals have been sent out, to promote uniform interpretation of work statements and specifications by all prospective contractors. See also Bidders Conference.

**President's Budget**

The Federal Government budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted in January (first Monday after January 3rd) to the Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. Includes all agencies and activities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches (For FY 88/89, two-year budget for DoD submitted in January 1987.)

**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 specified condition by providing systematic inspection, detection, and prevention of incipient failures (MIL-STD-1388-1A).

**Price Level Index**

A factor used to convert constant dollar amounts from one year to another.

**Prime Contract N**

A contract agreement or purchase order entered into by a contractor with the government.

**Prime/Prime Contractor**

(1) The principle (or only) contractor performing under contract; (2) could include not only the principle, who acts as integrator or lead, but other major contractors teaming or performing in concert with integrator.

**Privity N**

Relationship of having a contract.

**Probability of Kill**

The lethality of a weapon system. Generally refers to armaments. (i.e., missiles, ordnance, etc.)

**Procedure**

A standardized and fixed sequence of source statements which accomplishes a specific function.

**Process R**

(1) The combination of people, equipment, materials, methods, and environment that produce 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, (2) a planned series of actions of operations which advances a material or procedure from one stage of completion to another, and (3) a planned and controlled treatment that subjects materials to the influence of one or more types of energy for the time required to bring about the desired reactions or results.

**Process Layout**

A method of plant layout in which the machines, equipment, and areas for performing the same or similar operations are grouped together, i.e., layout by function.

**Process Sheet**

A document, originating in manufacturing engineering and sent to the production floor, which describes and illustrates methods and tools to be used in fabricating or assembling specific parts or subassemblies.

**Procurement**

Act of buying goods and services for the Government.

**Procurement Executive R**

Top procurement official in DoD and in each Service/Defense Agency. Also the DAE.

**Procurement Data Package N**

Includes documentation prepared expressly for the identification, description and verification of items, materials, supplies, and services that are to be purchased, inspected, packaged, and packed and supplied or delivered to users.

**Procurement Lead Time N**

The interval in months between the initiation of procurement action and receipt into the supply system of the production model (excluded prototypes) purchased as the result of such actions, and is composed to two elements, production lead time and administrative lead time.

**Procurement Plan**

The principal long-range procurement planning document charting the course of major procurement programs over their life cycle, keyed to the DoD FYDP.

**Procurement (Local) N**

Procurement of materiel or services in the by an installation ion of consumption at the installation or its satellited activities or smaller stations; such procurement overseas is by a military command for consumption within the command area. (Distinguished from central procurement.)

**Procurement Request**

Document which 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 SOW and 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 N**

The individual authorized to enter into contracts for supplies and services on behalf of the government by sealed bids or negotiations who is responsible for overall procurement of the contract.

**Producibility**

The degree to which articles can be replicated, given the considerations of manufacturing techniques, availability of materials and labor, and total costs.

**Producibility Engineering and Planning**

Applies to production engineering tasks to ensure a smooth Engineering 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 timeframe, 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 which 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 N**

(1) The result of research, development test and evaluation in terms of hardware or software being produced (manufactured). Also known as end item.  
(2) The item stipulated in a contract to be delivered under the contract (i.e., service, study, hardware, etc.)

#### **Product Assurance Plan**

Implements a product assurance program including reliability, availability and maintenance, quality hardware and software and system assessment to ensure user satisfaction, mission and operational effectiveness and performance to specified requirements.

#### **Product Baseline**

Established by the detail design documentation for each configuration item. Normally includes Process baseline (type D spec), Material baseline (type E spec), type C spec, and drawings.

#### **Product Configuration Identification R**

The current approved technical documentation which defines the configuration of a configuration item during the production, operation, maintenance and logistic support phases of its life cycle and which prescribes that necessary for: (1) form, fit and function characteristics of a CI, (2) the selected functional characteristics selected for production acceptance testing, and (3) the production acceptance tests.

#### **Product Divisions**

Of Air Force Systems Commands: Aeronautical Systems Division, Electronics Systems Division, Ballistic Missile Office, Space Division, and Human Systems Division.

#### **Product Improvement**

Effort to incorporate a configuration change involving engineering and testing effort on end items and depot repairable components, or changes on other than developmental items to increase system or combat effectiveness or extend useful military life. Usually results from feedback from the users.

**Product Manager**

The individual, designated by a materiel developer, who is delegated authority and assigned responsibility for centralized management of a development or acquisition program that does not quality for system/program/project management.

**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 which will be required. It can also serve as the basis for establishing the time requirements for the individual manufacturing operations involved in developing the required schedule relationships.

**Production N**

The process of converting raw materials by fabrication into required material. It includes the functions of production-scheduling, inspection, quality control, and related processes.

**Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation**

T&E of early production items to demonstrate that items procured fulfill the requirements and specifications of the procuring contract or agreements.

**Production Article**

(1) Initial-The end item under initial production; (2) Full-same, under full production.

**Production Baseline N**

A description of a specific major program entering production: (a) Part I-Requirements. A set of minimum system performance requirements that must be met by the system in production in order to satisfy the system operational requirements as specified DCP (b) Part II-Schedule, including options, for the program. (c) Part II-Total Program Cost. An estimate of the total cost of the system through the end of the production phase and the average unit production cost for the production program.

**Production and Deployment**

Normally the fourth phase in the acquisition process following Milestone III. Operational and support systems are procured; items are manufactured; operational units are trained and the systems are deployed.

**Production Capacity Review**

A review of a contractor's currently available and planned availability or production resources to determine the resources which could be committed to a proposed program and the expected facility utilization level.

**Production Center**

The area containing the machine or machines operated by workers as well as the space required for the storage of materials at the machine and for loading and unloading it.

**Production Control**

The procedure of planning, routing, scheduling, dispatching, and expediting the flow of materials, parts, subassemblies, and assemblies within the plant from the state 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 Equipment Maintenance**

The task of inspecting, servicing, and adjustments to the fabrication equipment to achieve minimum interruption of the manufacturing flow.

**Production Feasibility**

The likelihood that a system design concept can be produced using existing production technology while simultaneously meeting quality, production rate, and cost requirements.

**Production Feasibility Review**

A review of a system design concept to estimate the likelihood that the concept can be produced using existing production technology while simultaneously meeting quality, production rate and cost requirements.

**Production Line Balancing**

Balancing a production line means to plan its operation so that the rate of materials which flow through all the work stations is as nearly uniform as practicable.

**Production Management**

The effective use of resources to produce on-schedule the required number of end its 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 vehicle which describes the employment of the manufacturing resources to produce the required products or systems, on time, and within cost constraints.

**Production Plan Review**

A review conducted to approve or disapprove a contractor prepared and submitted production plan.

**Production Planning**

The systematic scheduling of men, materials, and machines by using lead times, time standards, delivery dates, work loads, and similar data for the purpose of producing products efficiently and economically and meeting desired delivery dates.

**Production Proveout N**

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 achieveability of critical system technical characteristics, refinement and ruggedization of hardware configurations, and determination of technical risks.

**Production Readiness**

The state or condition or preparedness of a system program to proceed into production. A system is ready for production when the competence and 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, production engineering problems have been resolved, and the producer has accomplished adequate planning for the production phase. Performed at end of FSD.

**Production Schedules**

Chronological controls used by management to regulate efficiently and economically the operational sequences of production.



**Productivity**

The actual rate of output or production per unit of time worked.

**Productivity Enhancement**

The use of contract incentives and other techniques to provide the environment motivation and management commitment to increase production efficiencies.

**Products**

All items, materiel, material, data, software, supplies, systems, assemblies, subassemblies, or portions thereof which are produced, purchased, developed or otherwise used by DoD.

**Product Organization**

An organizational structure with multiple products, with product managers reporting ultimately to a ahead.

**Profit N**

The excess of the amount realized from sales of goods over the cost thereof in a given transaction or over a given period.

**Profit Center**

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

**Profit (Excess) N**

Profit over and above an established dollar or percentage limit.

**Program R**

(1) A DoD acquisition program; (2) as a verb, means to schedule funds to meet requirements and plans; (3) a major, independent part of a software system; (4) a combination of program elements designed to express the accomplishment of a definite objective or plan.

**Program (Acquisition)**

A defined effort funded by RDT&E and/or procurement appropriations with the express objective of providing a new or improved capability in response to a stated mission need or deficiency.

**Program Acquisition Cost**

The estimated cost of development (RDT&E), procurement, and system specific military construction (MILCON) necessary to acquire the defense system. RET&E costs shall be accumulated from the point in time when the DoD acquisition

program is designated by title as a program element or major project within a program element. MILCON costs shall include only those projects directly support and uniquely identify with the system.

#### **Program Acquisition Quantity**

The total number of fully configured end items (to include R&D units) a DoD component intends to buy through the life of the program, as approved by SECDEF. This quantity may extend beyond the FYDP years but shall be consistent with the current approved program.

#### **Program Baseline R**

A formal agreement between the DAE, SAE, PEO and the PM that briefly summarizes the program's functional specifications, cost, schedule and other factors critical to the program's success. The PB is integral to Milestones I, II/III approval and cannot be changed without DAE approval. Within the PB scope, the PM is given full authority to manage the program. Congress requires development baseline (MS II) and production baseline (MS III) for all major defense acquisition programs. For Defense Enterprise Programs a baseline is submitted to Congress.

#### **Program Budget Decision**

SECDEF decision documents which affirm or change dollar amounts or manpower allowances in the services' budget estimate submissions.

#### **Program Change Decision**

A decision by SECDEF issued in a prescribed format that authorizes changes in the structure of the FYDP.

#### **Program Change Request**

Prepared in a prescribed format, it is a proposal for out-of-cycle changes to data recorded in the approved FYDP.

#### **Program Cost Categories**

(a) Research and Development--Costs associated with development of a new or improved capability to the point where it is ready for operational use. These costs include equipment costs funded under the RET&E appropriations are related Military Construction appropriation costs. They exclude costs which appear in the Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance, and Procurement appropriations. (b) Investment. Costs required beyond the development phase to introduce into replacement equipment for operational forces or to provide for major modifications of an existing capability. They include Procurement and Military Construction appropriations costs, and exclude RDT&E, Military Personnel, and Operation and Maintenance appropriations costs. (c) Operating. Costs necessary to operate and maintain the capability. These costs include Military Personnel, and Operations and Maintenance.

**Program Cost Reporting**

Reporting requirements prescribed in DoD Instructions which provide for comparable program costs and related data on R&D activities and hardware items for use in program cost validation and progress and status analysis.

**Program Decision Memorandum**

SECDEF's approval of the Service's POM with tentative specific guidance. Issued in August annually (exception: experimental two-year budget period).

**Program Deviation Reports N**

Reports baseline breaches to the Defense and Service Acquisition Reports Executives, and when appropriate to Congress.

**Program Element R**

The 11 major force programs are subdivided into Program Elements. The program element is the basic building block of the FYDP. It is defined as "an integrated combination of men, equipment and facilities which together constitute and identifiable military capability or support activity". It 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. The PE consists of 7 digits ending with a letter indicating appropriate service.

**Program Element Monitor**

Person within HQ USAF office of primary responsibility who is directly responsible for a given program and all documentation needed to harmonize the program in the budget.

**Program Evaluation Review Technique**

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 progressed.

**Program Executive Officer R**

Senior service acquisition official with decision authority over one or more programs. Objective is to reduce layering by having PM report to PEO. The PEO in turn reports directly to the SAE.

**Program Instability N**

The condition imposed on a program due to problems and/or changes in requirements, technology, and funding.

**Program Management R**

(1) The process whereby a single leader and team are responsible for planning,

organizing, coordinating, directing and controlling the combined efforts of participating/assigned civilian and military personnel and organizations in accomplishment program objectives. (2) the concept of program management is defined as: a special management approach used to provide centralized authority and responsibility (on a team or task force basis) for the priority accomplishments of a specified project or task. The task critical to the organization's success involves the timely integration of divergent specialist and activities into coherent, coordinated management. (3) program management provides a single point of contact as the major force for directing the system through evolution, development, production and deployment.

**Program Management Course R**

The 20-week course in which DoD military and civilian officials and industry officials are educated in all phases of defense acquisition and program management. (DSMC)

**Program Management Directive**

The official HQ USAF management directive used to provide to the implementing and participating commands and satisfy documentation requirements. It will be used during the entire acquisition cycle to state requirements and request studies as well as initiate, approved, change, transition, modify or terminate programs.

**Program Management Document(s)**

The term used to describe a single document or collection of documents depicting how a need/requirement is to be satisfied through the acquisition process. The PMD contains all necessary information for a particular program.

**Programming N**

The projection of activities to be accomplished and the resources that will be required for a specified period in the future. Follows the planning process. The process of preparing a program, especially in terms of quantitative, physical requirements, physical requirements of manpower, materiel, facilities; that is, the process of establishing and maintaining a program.

**Program Management Plan**

The document developed and issued by the program manager which shows the integrated time-phased actions and resources required to complete the task.

**Program Management Responsibility Transfer**

Air Force transfer of responsibility for management of a program from developer (Air Force Systems Command) to supporting command (Air Force Logistics Command) for life cycle logistics support. Normally occurs in phases or steps.

**Program Manager N**

Official responsible for managing a specific acquisition program who reports to and receive direction from either a PEO or an SAE. Also called Project Manager or Program Director. The PM, while perhaps being unable to control the environment, nevertheless has management authority over business and technical aspects of a specifically defined program. The PM has only one responsibility-managing that program. Accountability is clearer, and results should be more easily quantifiable and measurable. The effective PM has the advantage of a large perspective of the program and the interrelationships among its elements. The PM: Is a leader and manager, not primarily a "doer"; Understands the requirements, environment, organizations, activities, constraints, motivations impacting the program; knows and is capable of working within the established framework, managerial systems and processes that provide funding and other decisions for the program to proceed; Comprehends and uses basic skills of management-planning, organizing, directing and controlling-so people and systems harmonize to produce the desired results; Coordinates the work of defense industry contractors, consultants, in-house engineers and logisticians, contrasting officers, and others, whether assigned directly to the program office or supporting it through a matrixed assignment format. Also called Project Manager.

**Program Manager Charter R**

See Charter (Program Manager's)

**Program Manager's Support System**

Application of decision support systems technology to defense acquisition; a management tool to assist the PMO. Includes functional modules (software programs) to aid in many areas of responsibility POM development, scheduling, cost estimating, etc.) and enable the PM to tackle unstructured "What if?" and "should I?" problems. (DSMC)

**Program Master Plan N**

A document developed and issued by the PM which presents the integrated time-phased tasks and resources required to accomplish the tasks specified in the approved statement of need/performance requirements. The plan should be jointly approved for each participating service by persons officially appointed to approve such plans.

**Program Memorandum**

An OSD document prepared with similar format, content and coordination as the DCP but documents program guidelines and thresholds for those significant development programs which are not subject to specific DCP action

**Program Objectives Memorandum R**

A biennial memorandum in prescribed format submitted to SECDEF in April by the DoD components head which recommends the total resource requirements and programs within the parameters of SECDEF's fiscal guidance. A major document

in the PPBS; ultimately becomes the service's budget. The POM is the principal programming document which details how a Service/Agency proposes to respond to assignments in the DG and satisfy its assigned functions of the FYDP. The POM shows its programmed needs for 2 years hence (i.e., in FY 1988, POM 1990-1994 is formulated), including manpower, force levels, procurement, facilities, personnel issues and research and development.

**Programmatic**

Pertains to the acquisition program itself (i.e., procurement numbers, manpower, performance characteristics, mission, availability, etc.).

**Program Stability**

A stable program is experiencing few, if any, perturbations in cost, schedule, performance, support and other associated business or technical problems. It is usually fully funded and a candidate for MYP.

**Progress Payments**

Payments made to a prime contractor during the life of a fixed-price type contract on the basis of a percentage of his incurred total cost or total direct labor and material cost.

**Project**

(1) Synonymous with program in general usage. (2) Specifically, a planned undertaking having a finite beginning and ending, involving definition, development, production, and logistics support of a major weapon or weapon support system or systems. A project may be the whole or a part of a program. Within the Navy, a Designated Project is a project which, because of its importance or critical nature, has been selected for intensified project management.

**Project Definition N**

The process of exploring more thoroughly all aspects of the proposed projects and to examine the relations between required performance, development time and cost. The areas of technical uncertainty are examined and possible trade-offs, are evolved in order to achieve a satisfactory balance between performance, development time and cost.

**Project Manager R**

See Program Manager.

**Project Order**

A specific, definite, and certain order between Navy activities, for work or for the manufacture of supplies, material, or equipment which for the purpose of obligation, assumes the characteristics of offers or contracts placed with commercial enterprises.

**Project Summary Work Breakdown Structure**

A summary WBS tailored to a specific defense material item by selecting applicable elements from one or more summary WBS's or by adding equivalent elements unique to the project.

**Proof of Principle N**

Technical demonstration and troop experimentation conducted with brassboard configurations, subsystems, or surrogate systems, using troops in a realistic field environment. The process examines the organization and operational concept, provides data to improve requirements and evaluation criteria, and provides data on which to base the decision to enter FSD. (Army)

**Prototype R**

An original or model on which a later item is formed or based. Usually built during Concept DEM/VAL Phase and tested prior to MS II decision.

**Proprietary Right N**

A broad contractor term used to describe data belonging to the contractor. This data could be intellectual property, financial data, etc. This is not a category accepted by the Government when referencing technical data.

**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.

**Protest N**

A concern over the award of a contract, submitted to GAO or PCO.

**Purchase Order**

A contractual procurement document used primarily to procure supplies and nonpersonal services when the aggregate amount involved in any one transaction is relatively small (for example, not exceeding \$10,000).

**Q****Qualification Test**

Simulates defined environmental conditions with a predetermined safety factor, the results indicating whether a given design can perform its function within the simulated environment of a system.

**Qualified Products List**

A list of products which are pretested in advance of actual procurement to determine which suppliers can comply properly with specification requirements. This is most usually done because of the length of time required for T&E.

**Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information**

A compilation of specified organizational, doctrinal, training, and personnel information developed by the material developer and combat developer for new or modified material items. (Army)

**Quality**

The composite of material 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 Audit**

A systematic examination of the acts and decisions with respects to quality in order to independently verify or evaluate the operational requirements of the quality program or the specification or contract requirements for a product or service.

**Quality Control**

The system or procedure used to check product quality throughout the acquisition process.

**Quality of Conformance**

The extent to which the product of system conforms to design criteria or requirements.

**Quality of Design**

The adequacy of the product or system design to meet the needs of the user.

**Quality Program**

A program which is developed, planned, and managed to carry out, cost-effectively, all efforts to effect the quality of material and services from concept through validation, full-scale development, production, deployment, and disposal.



**Quantity N**

That property of outputs which can be determined by measurement.

**Quick Reaction Capability**

An expedited procedure for solving research, development, procurement, testing, evaluation, installations modification, and logistics problems as they pertain to electronic warfare.

**Ramp Up**

Usually refers to low-rate initial production with small number of buys in the early period gradually increasing as production line is proven or production dollars obtained.

**Range**

The extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship or gun.

**Rate Cost**

A mathematical way of explaining and measuring the impact of Curves changing production rates on a program's total cost.

**Rating Factor**

That percentage of skill and effort and method displayed by an operator during the period of the study with 100 percent representing normal skill and effort.

**Rationalization, Standardization & Interoperability**

Any action that increases the effectiveness of NATO Forces through more efficient or effectiveness use of defense resources committed to the Alliance.

**Raw Materials**

Includes raw and processed material in a form or state that required further processing.

**RDT&E Activities**

Consists of all efforts funded from the RDT&E appropriation.

**RDT&E Program Categories**

Consists of the 5 divisions that comprise major force Program 6 (R&D) in the FYDP, namely, 6.1, Research; 6.2, Exploratory Development; 6.3, Advanced Development; 6.4, Engineering Development; 6.5, Management and Support. Operational System Development, not a designated category, is considered part of RDT&E is that effort funded in RDT&E appropriations but not in Program 6.

**Readiness**

State of preparedness of (1) forces or (2) weapon system or systems to meet a mission or to warfight. Based on adequate and trained personnel, material condition, supplies/reserves of support system and ammunition, numbers of units available, etc.

**Readiness Drivers**

Those system characteristics which have the largest effect on operational characteristics.

**Ready for Training N**

The first attainment of the sustained capability to train military units adequately to operate and maintain a weapon system effectively for operational capability.

**Realistic Test Environment**

The conditions under which the system is expected to be operated and maintained, including the natural weather and climatic conditions, terrain effects, battlefield disturbances, and enemy threat conditions.

**Real Time**

(1) Software--essence of real time is the synchronism of processes with the outside world; (2) immediate response to an outside stimulus.

**Realization Factor**

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

**Real World**

"The way things really are" outside of a controlled, academic or structured environment.

**Reapportionment**

A revision of an annual apportionment; during the fiscal year, either upwards or downwards.

**Reasonable Price**

A business decision reached jointly by 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 SECDEF's tentative budget

decision on the service budget estimates.

**Reconciliation**

Directives to standing committees contained in congressional budget resolutions calling for certain dollar savings and a deadline for reporting legislation to achieve the savings. Omnibus reconciliation bill incorporating these changes is introduced and acted on in both Houses.

**Recurring Effort**

An effort repeated during a contract's duration.

**Redundancy N**

Repetition of parts or subsystems to assure operation if original (primary) part or subsystem fails.

**Reimbursable**

An expenditure made for another agency, fund, or appropriation, Expenditure or for a private individual, firm or corporation, which subsequently will be recovered.

**Reimbursements**

Amounts received by an activity for the cost of material, work, or services furnished to others, for credit to an appropriation or other fund account.

**Reliability**

A fundamental characteristic of an item of material expressed as the probability that it will perform its intended function for a specified period of time under stated conditions. (See Reliability, Availability and Maintainability)

**Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability**

RAM requirements are those imposed on acquisition systems to insure they are operationally ready for use when needed, will successfully perform assigned functions, and can be economically operated and maintained within the scope of logistics concepts and policies. RAM programs are applicable to materiel systems; test measurement and diagnostic equipment, training devices; and facilities developed, produced, maintained, procured or modified for use. See individual definitions for Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability.

**Repair N**

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**

Those support items integral to the end item or system which are coded as non-repairable.

**Repairability**

The probability that a failed system will be restored to operable condition within a specified active repair time.

**Repairable Item N**

An item of a durable nature which has been determined by the application of engineering, economic, and other factors to be the type of item feasible for restoration to a serviceable condition through regular repair procedures.

**Replanning**

See Internal Replanning.

**Replenishment N**

The purchase of item following the initial purchase, whether bought for initial support of additional end items, stock replenishment, or other purposes.

**Replenishment Spare Parts N**

Items and equipment, both repairable and consumable, purchased spare by inventory control points, required to replenish stocks for use in the maintenance, overhaul, and repair of equipment, such as ships, tanks, guns, aircraft, engines, etc.

**Reprogramming**

The transfer of funds between program element or line items within an appropriation.

**Request for Proposal R**

(1) A solicitation used in negotiated acquisition to communicate government requirements to prospective contractor and to solicit proposals.

**Request for Proposal Review N**

Provides the cognizant support committee to the DAB with a review of the program acquisition strategy embodied in the RFP for FSD prior to RFP release. operable condition within a specified active repair time.

**Request for Quotation R**

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. 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.

**Required Operational Capability**

A document stating need and specific operational capability. Used to request new program start. (Army, USMC)

**Required Operational Characteristics**

System parameters that are primary indicators of the system's capability to be employed to perform the required mission functions, and to be supported.

**Required Technical Characteristics**

System parameters selected as primary indicators of achievement of engineering goals. These need not be direct measures of, but should always relate to the system's capability to perform the required mission functions, and to be supported.

**Requirement**

(1) The need or demand for personnel, equipment, facilities, other resources, or services, by specified quantities for specific periods of time or at a specified time. (2) For use in budgeting, item requirements should be screened as to individual priority and approved in the light of total available budget resources.

**Requirements Creep**

See Bells and Whistles.

**Requirements Scrub**

A review of user/government comments received in response to the announcement of an operational requirement. The scrub is used to validate and prioritize suggested or requested system functions and capabilities before release to industry.

**Research**

(1) Systematic inquiry into a subject in order to discover or revise facts, theories, etc. to investigate. (2) means of developing new technology for potential use in defense systems.

**Research and Development N**

Those program costs primarily associated with research and development efforts including the development of a new or improved capability to the point where it is ready for operational use. These costs include equipment costs funded under the RDT&E appropriations and related military construction appropriation costs. They exclude costs which appear in the military personnel, operation and maintenance and procurement appropriations.

**Research, Development, Test and Evaluation**

Includes these categories of R&D included in Program 6, Research and Development, and operational systems development contained and in the Five-Year Defense Program. The R&D categories are evaluation research, exploratory development, advanced development, engineering development, operational systems development and management and support.

**Research (Basic)**

6.1 money. Scientific study and experimentation directed towards increasing knowledge and understanding in those fields directly related to explicitly stated long-term national security needs.

**Research and Development Costs N**

Those program costs primarily are associated with R&D efforts including the development of a new or improved capability to the point where it is ready for operational use. They include equipment costs funded under RDTE appropriations and related Military construction appropriation costs. They exclude costs which appear in the military personnel, operation and maintenance, and procurement appropriations.

**Rescission**

An action by the President canceling budget authority previously appropriated but not yet obligated or spent. If both Houses of Congress do not approve the proposed rescission within 45 days, the President must obligate the BA as intended by Congress.

**Residual Value**

The scrap value of equipment at the end of the economic life system.

**Resource R**

Any person, tool, equipment, or material used to complete an activity or task.

**Resource Allocation Process**

Includes the PPBS, congressional budget enactment process apportionment of appropriated funds and budget execution. (DOD)

**Resource Leveling N**

A process whereby resources are sorted out among tasks and activities to identify and avoid conflicts between scheduling and availability.

**Resource Manager R**

The head of a staff element responsible for the management of a specified appropriation or its subdivision, revolving fund, or for the management of the overall manpower authorization. May bear the title "comptroller," "appropriation," "budget program," or "budget activity," manager.

**Retrofit (Retroactive Fit)**

A modification of a configuration item to incorporate changes made in later production items.

**Revenues**

Money collected by the Government as duties, taxes or premiums.

**Revolving Fund**

A fund established to finance a cycle of operations to which reimbursements and collections are returned for reuse in a manner that will maintain the principal of the fund, e.g., "working capital funds," "industrial fund."

**Rework**

Any corrections of defective work--either before, during or after inspection.

**Rights in Technical Data**

The right for the Government to acquire technical data. If the Government has funded or will fund a part of or the entire development of the item, component or process, then the Government is entitled to unlimited rights in the TD. However, if the above is developed by a contractor or subcontractor exclusively at private expense, the Government is entitled to limited rights. Such data must be unpublished and identified as limited rights data. See limited rights, Government purpose license rights, and unlimited rights.

**Risk**

A measurable probability of consequence associated with a set of conditions or actions. Generally, in DOD risk has a negative connotation--that action must be taken to avoid failure. See Acquisition Risk.

**Risk Analysis**

An examination of risk areas or events to determine options and the probable consequences for each event in the analysis.

**Risk Assessment**

The process of subjectively determining the probability that a specific interplay of performance, schedule, and cost as an objective, will or will not be attained along the planned course of action.

**Risk Management**

A method of management which concentrates on identifying and controlling the areas or events that cause unwanted change. Risk management incorporates risk handling techniques as an action that goes beyond risk management.

**Rollaway Costs**

See Flyaway Costs.

**R&M Accounting**

That set of mathematical tasks which establish and allocate quantitative R&M requirements, and predict and measure quantitative R&M achievements.

**R&M Engineering**

That set of design, development, and manufacturing tasks by which R&M are achieved.

**Routine**

An independently compilable sequence of source statements which accomplish a repeatedly used function.

**S****Sailaway Costs**

See Flyaway Costs.

**Schedule**

Series of things to be done in sequence of events within given period; a timetable.

**Scheduling**

The prescribing of when and where each operation necessary to the manufacture of a product is to be performed.

**Scrub (Budget)**

A review of the budget with eye toward reducing or reprogramming of funding to



meet current priorities. Periodic, but done at least annually (mid-FY).

**Sealed Bidding**

Replaces formal advertising in contracting process in title only. Process remains same.

**Second Source R**

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

**Secretary of Defense Performance Review**

A continuing series of reviews of selected programs of high level interest. Weekly reviews rotate among OSD departments. Review focuses on actual or anticipated system performance, recent actions, problems, milestones, and goals.

**Security Assistance**

Material and service provided by the U.S. to eligible allies as specified by Congress. This broad term includes the Military Assistance Program authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and the Foreign Military Sales Program authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

**Segment**

A grouping of elements that are closely related and often physically interface. It consists of CIs produced by several contractors and integrated by one.

**Selected Acquisition Reports**

Standard, comprehensive, summary status reports on major DOD systems required for periodic submission to Congress. They include key cost, schedule and technical information.

**Senior Procurement Executive**

The individual appointed pursuant to Section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act who is responsible for management direction of the agency's acquisition system.

**Sequestration**

Under Gramm/Rudman/Hollings, sequestration is an automatic cutback of the federal budget being acted on then in Congress. It would be faced annually if Congress has not made decrements to reduce the projected deficits.

**(Service) System Acquisition Review Council R**

A council established by the head of a military department as an advisory body to him through him to the SECDEF on major system acquisitions. The (S)SARC is chaired by the Secretary/Under Secretary of the military department and is similar in functional composition, responsibilities and operation to the DAB. In application, the term (Service) is replaced by the designation of the applicable Military Department, i.e., ASARC (Army), and AFSARC(AF). See NPDM (Navy) and MCPDM (USMC).

**Service Acquisition Executive N**

Within each Military Department, designated by the Component Head, the SAE is responsible for administering acquisition programs in accordance with established DoD policies and guidelines. SAE also applies to the senior acquisition executive within any DoD Component having cognizance over an acquisition program. The SAE is also the senior procurement executive for each Military Department.

**Serviceability**

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

**Service Contract N**

One which calls directly for a contractor's time and effort rather than for a concrete end product.

**Service Life N**

Quantities the average or mean life of the item. There is no general formula of the computation. A three refers to the mean life between overhauls, or to 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.

**Setup**

Making ready or preparing for the performance of a job operation. It included the tear down to return the machine or work area to its original or normal condition.

**Service Supplement N**

Information, instructions, or lists of items of supply applicable only to one military Service.

**Setup Time**

The time required to arrange locating fixtures and equipment in order to begin productive work, including adjustments and takedown of the original setup.

**Shelf Life**

The expected length of time in inventory (use) for a system, component or subassembly.

**Should-Cost Estimate**

An estimate of contract price which reflects reasonably achievable contractor economy and efficiency. It is accomplished by a government team of procurement, contract administration, audit and engineering representatives performing an in-depth cost analysis at the contractor's and subcontractor's plants. It's purpose is to develop a realistic price objective for negotiation purposes.

**Show Stopper**

An event or condition serious enough to halt or severely perterbate a program unless confronted and eliminated.

**Sign Up To**

Agree to, authorize or permit to proceed a proposal, document or program. See Bless and Chop.

**Skunkworks**

A separate program management operation established to operate outside the normal process, either to expedite development or because of high security classification.

**Small and Disadvantaged Business****Utilization Program N**

A program which embraces prime contracts, set-aside contracts, subcontracting, small disadvantaged business, women-owned small business, procurement technical assistance program, American Indian Program, National Industries for the Blind, National Industries for the Severely Handicapped, Puerto Rico Initiative, Outreach programs and the Small Business Innovation Research Program.

**Small Purchases**

Represent 8% of DoD \$ spent, but account for 98% of all contract actions. Threshold requiring publication in CBD is now \$25,000.

**"Smart" Munitions N**

Munition which "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 or missiles, with the carriers, (platforms) delivering from one to a multitude, and can perform new battlefield missions.

**Software**

Computer program instructions and data.

**Software Development Plan**

A management plan usually generated by the developer outlining the software development effort.

**Software Failure**

The inability, due to a fault in the software, to perform an intended logical operation in the presence of the specified/data environment.

**Software Maintainability**

The probability that the software can be retained in or restored to a specified status in a prescribed period compatible with mission requirements.

**Software Reliability**

The probability that the required software will perform the intended logical operations for the prescribed mission(s) and periods(s) in the specified data/environment, without failure.

**Soldier-Machine Interface**

Considerations through system analysis and psychophysiology of equipment designs and operational concepts, in ensure they are compatible with capabilities and limitations of operators and maintainers. See Man-machine Interface.

**Sole Source Acquisition**

A contract for the purchase of supplies or services that is entered into or proposed to be entered into by an agency after soliciting and negotiating with only one source.

**Solicitation**

In contracting, the term means to go out to prospective bidders and request their response to a proposal.

**Source of Jointness N**

The authority that determines the establishment of a joint program, be it internal (within the Service itself) or external by OSD or Congress).

**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 SSA to serve as his/her staff and advisors during the source selection process. The SSA usually delegates the following duties to the SSAC: selecting/approving the SSEB membership, reviewing the evaluation criteria, and weighing these criteria.

**Source Selection Authority**

The official designated to direct the source selection process, approved the selection plan, select the source(s), and announce contract award.

**Source Selection Evaluation Board**

A group of military and/or government civilian personnel, represents functional and technical disciplines. It is charged with evaluating proposals and developing summary facts and findings during source selection.

**Source Selection Plan**

Proper planning in source selection is essential to assure fairness and timely selection of the most realistic proposal. Preliminary planning activities include preparation of the acquisition plan, draft RFP, and formal RFP, as well as the SSP. The SSP is written by the Program office and approved by the 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.

**Specialization**

An agreement within a 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.

**Spares Management Improvement Program N**

Reforms, breakout and other initiatives designed to result in savings or cost avoidance in spare parts management.

**Spares (Spare Parts)**

Those support items integral to the end item or system which are coded as repairable.

**Special Access Program N**

Programs established to provide extra security protection for certain highly sensitive technologies. This included areas such as antisubmarine warfare, low observables, electronic combat, among others, or the application of these

technologies to specific weapon systems.

**Special Study Group**

A group convened under the chairmanship of TRADOC or TRADOC to conduct analyses, insure inclusion of all alternatives within the analyses, monitor experimentation, or undertake other such tasks that may require concentration of special expertise for a short duration. (Army)

**Special Task Force**

Same as the SSG (above), except the STF is convened by the Chief of Staff, Army under the direction of DCSOPS and chaired by a CSA appointee.

**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 specialized nature that, without substantial modification or alteration, their use is limited to the development or production of particular services.

**Specification**

A document intended primarily for use in procurement, which clearly and accurately describes the essential technical requirements for items, materials or services including the procedures by which it will be determined that the requirements have been met. Specifications may be prepared to cover a group of products, services, or materials, or a single product, service or material, and are general or detail specifications.

**Spending Committees**

The standing committees of the House and Senate with jurisdiction over legislation that permits the obligation of funds. For most programs, the Appropriations Committees are the spending committees. For other programs, the authorization legislation permits the obligation of funds without an appropriation, and so the authorization committees have the spending power. The revenue-raising committees (House Ways and Means and Senate Finance) at times also can be considered to be spending committees because of tax expenditures.

**Sponsor**

The office within Pentagon HQ with cognizance over mission/warfare area, appropriations or program.

**Staff Assistance Visit**

A periodic visit by Government personnel to a contractor's facility to determine, in coordination with the CAO/DCAA, whether a previously accepted management control system has been properly applied and is being used in the performance of a new contract that has the C/SCSC requirement.

**Staffing N**

A statement of authorized personnel strength in a program office.

**Stand Along**

A system which performs its functions requiring little or no assistance from interfacing systems.

**Standard R**

In work measurement, any established or accepted rule, model, or criterion against which comparisons are made.

**Standard Cost**

The normal expected cost of an operation, process, or product including labor, material, and overhead charges, computed on the basis of past performance costs, estimates, or work measurement.

**Standard Deviation**

The square root of the variance is the standard deviation; a measure of spread of data points about the mean.

**Standard Error of Estimate**

A measure of divergence in the actual values of the dependent variable from their regression estimates. Also known as standard deviation from regression line. The deviations of observations from the regression line are squared summed, and divided by the number of observations.

**Standard Industrial Classification Code**

An industrial classification method used to report price index changes. A code number is assigned to specific industry groups.

**Standardization**

The process by which DOD achieves the closest practicable cooperation among forces; the most efficient use of research, development, and production

resources; and agree to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of (a) common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistics procedures and criteria; (b) common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; (c) common or compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and (d) common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

#### **Standardization (NATO)**

The process by which NATO nations achieve the closest practicable cooperation among their forces; facilitate the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources; and agree to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of (a) common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures, (b) common, compatible or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons or equipment, (c) common or compatible technical procedures and criteria, and (d) common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

#### **Standardization Agreement**

The record of an agreement among several or all the NATO member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and store; and operational, logistic and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a NATO allied publication issued by the Military Agency for Standardization may be recorded as a Standardization Agreement (STANAG).

#### **Standard Military Drawing Program N**

The objective is to reduce the proliferation of contractor unique specifications and source control drawings. The idea is to use a single part number for each part used by working at a pace which is ordinarily used under capable supervision and experiencing normal fatigue and delays, to do a defined amount of work of specified quality when following the prescribed method.

#### **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 is used as a basis for determining time standards on work similar to that from which the data was determined without making actual time studies.

#### **State of the Art N**

The level to which technology and science at any designated cutoff time have been developed in a given industry or group of industries, as in "the missile's capabilities were determined by the state of the art at the time it went into production."

#### **Statement of Need**

Originating requirements document for less than major programs. Used to



identify an operational deficiency and state the need for a new or improved capability for USAF forces. (AF)

**Statement of Work R**

That portion of a contract which establishes and defines all nonspecification requirements for contractors efforts either directly or with the use of specific cited documents.

**Statistical Process Control N**

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.

**Storage**

Depositing, retaining or storing items in a warehouse, shed or open area for safekeeping.

**Strawman**

A working draft copy circulated for comments or suggested changes.

**Streamlining**

(1) An acquisition strategy communicating what is required in functional terms at the onset of Dem/Val phase. Allowing flexibility for application of contractor's expertise, judgment and creativity in recommending detailed MILSPECs/MILSTDs and other detailed requirements as development nears FSD and production. Required by DODD 5000.43. Ensures only cost-effective requirements are included in solicitation and contracts; (2) broadly used to denote efforts to shorten acquisition process.

**Stretch Out (a program) Procurement**

(1) Buying the originally intended number of end items (or close to it) over a longer period of time (e.g., 10 per year rather than 20). (2) For acquisition phase: taking longer to complete than originally planned, for technical or funding reasons.

**Structure**

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

**Subassembly**

Two or more parts joined together to form a unit, capable of disassembly, which is only a part of a complete machine, structure, or other article.

**Subcontract**

A contract between a buyer and a seller in which a significant part of supplies or services being obtained is for eventual use in a government contract. The term frequently implies a substantial dollar value and/or nonstandard specifications.

**Subcontractor**

A contractor who enters into a contract with a prime contractor.

**Subprogram**

A major functional subset of a program, such as the attitude control system software.

**Subsequent Application Review N**

A formal review performed in lieu of a C/SCSC demonstration review when compliance with the DoD C/SCSC is a contract requirement.

**Subsystem**

A functional grouping of components that combine to perform a major function within an element such as electrical power, attitude control, and propulsion.

**Successful Acquisition Program N**

A successful weapon system acquisition program places a capable and supportable weapon in the hands of a user when and where it is needed, and does so within affordable resources. The ideal outcome necessary for successful long-term relationships among the three participants is "Win-Win," wherein each gains something of value for participating.

**Sunk Costs**

Costs already incurred. Because they are in the past, they are not germane to decisions about the future use of resources.

**Supplemental Agreement**

Bilateral written amendment to a contract by which the government and the contractor settle price and/or performance adjustments to the basic contract.

**Supplemental Appropriation**

An appropriation enacted as an addition to a regular annual appropriation act. Supplemental appropriations provide additional budget authority beyond original estimates for programs or activities which are too urgent to be postponed until the next regular appropriation.

**Supply N**

The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. Producer Phase - extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the military Services. Consumer Phase - extends from receipt of finished supplies by the military Services through issue for use or consumption.

**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 Support**

All management actions, procedures, and techniques used to determine requirements to acquire, catalog, receive, store, transfer, issue, and dispose of secondary items. This includes provisioning for initial support as well as replenishment supply support, one of the principal elements of ILS.

**Supply System N**

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**

Includes all equipment required to perform the support function, except that which is an integral part of the mission equipment. Support equipment includes tools, test equipment, automatic test equipment (when ATE is accomplishing a support function), organizational, field and depot support equipment, and related computer programs and software. One of the principal elements of ILS.

**Supporting Service N**

A Service designated by SECDEF, or as the result of Service Initiatives, to assist the designated lead Service in the management of Multi-service Operational Test and Evaluation or Joint Test and Evaluation program.

**Surge Production**

An increased rate of production necessary to meet demands for defense items due to a wartime or mobilization situation. This increased rate can be obtained by having excess production capacity available or by utilizing multiple shifts of normal capacity machines.

**Surveillance (Plant) N**

Monitoring of contractor efforts to perform under a contract. Done by Government personnel. Includes on-site inspections, checks and reports.

**Surveillance Monitor**

The individual in the CAO who is responsible for coordinating C/SCSC surveillance functions with other members of the CAO organization and with the auditor, to assure that the surveillance objectives are accomplished.

**Surveillance Plan**

A document, consistent with a memorandum of agreement, and which establishes the procedures of accomplishing C/SCSC contractor surveillance.

**Survivability**

The degree to which a system is able to avoid or withstand a man-made hostile environment without suffering an abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission.

**Sustainability**

The "staying power" of U.S. forces, units, weapons systems and equipment usually measured in number of days' capability to sustain combat.

**System**

(1) The organization of hardware, software, material, facilities, personnel, data, and services needed to perform a designated function with specified results, such as the gathering of specified data, its processing, and delivery to users. (2) A combination of two or more interrelated equipments (sets) arranged in a functional package to perform an operational function or to satisfy a requirement.

**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 of the otherwise successful achievement of program objectives.

**System Concept Paper R**

For a major program, used to summarize the results of the Concept Exploration/Definition phase up to Milestone I and to describe the acquisition strategy, including the identification of the concepts to be carried into the Concept Demonstration/Validation phase and the reasons for elimination of other concepts.

**System Dependability**

The probability that the hardware and software will perform successfully during one or more required sequences of a mission, given the hardware and software status at the start of the mission (availability).

**System Deployment**

Delivery of the completed production system to the using activity.

**System Design Concept**

An idea expressed in terms of general performance, capabilities, and characteristics of hardware and software oriented either to operate or to be operated as an integral whole in meeting a mission need.

**System Design Review R**

Evaluates the optimization, correlation, completeness and risks of a system associated with its allocated technical requirements.

**Systems Effectiveness R**

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, budgetability, dependability and capability.

**Systems Engineering**

The application of scientific and engineering efforts to (a) transform an operational need into a description of system performance parameters and a system configuration through the use of an iterative process of definition, synthesis, analysis, design, test, and evaluation; (b) integrate related technical parameters and ensure compatibility of all physical, functional, and program interfaces in a manner that optimizes the total system definition and design; (c) integrate reliability, maintainability, safety, survivability, human, and other such factors into the total engineering effort to meet cost, schedule, and technical performance objectives.

**System Engineering Management Plan**

Includes plans for verification, risk alleviation, analyses and simulation of the system requirements.

**System Operational Concept**

A formal document that describes the intended purpose, employment, deployment, and support of a system.

**System Program Office**

The office of the program manager and the single point of contact with industry, Government agencies and other activities participating in the system

acquisition process. (AF)

#### **System Readiness Objectives**

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 system design R&M, 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 overtime, peacetime mission capable rate, operational availability, and asset ready rate.

#### **System Requirements Review**

Evaluates the adequacy of the contractor's efforts in defining system requirements.

#### **System R&M Parameter**

A measure of reliability or maintainability in which the units of measurement are directly related to operational readiness, mission success, maintenance manpower cost, or logistic support cost.

#### **System Support Manager**

A major subordinate commander who is assigned responsibility by the materiel developer to provide primary support to the System/Program/Project Manager during a specific phase or phases of the materiel life cycle. The SSM serves as the point of contact with logistic support agencies/activities.

#### **System Threat Assessment Report**

Documents the authoritative threat assessment tailored for and focused on a particular U.S. defense acquisition program. Prepared by the Service (normally PMO) and validated by DIA prior to each milestone review. Applicable to all threat driven major defense acquisition programs. Must be system specific threat oriented.

#### **System Analysis**

A management planning technique which 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.

#### **Systems Commands**

(1) Navy materiel/developing activities: Naval Air SYSCOM (NAVAIR), Naval Sea SYSCOM (NAVSEA), Naval Facilities Engineering SYSCOM (NAVFAC), Naval Supply SYSCOM (NAVSUP) and Naval Space & Warfare SYSCOM (SPAWAR). (2) Term sometimes is generic referral to aid Service developing activities.

**Swag**

Rough funding "guesstimate" figure. Similar to Funding Wedge.

**I****Tailoring**

Usually spoken of referring to acquisition strategy (AS), tailoring allows the to be written to suit an individual program's needs. No strict format must be followed. Basics must be addressed, but the PM has authority to design/plan for specific requirements to meet optional balance between need and cost. Tailoring is flexibility.

**Tailoring (Joint Program) N**

The process of evaluating potential requirements of the participating services to determine their pertinence and cost effectiveness for a specific system or equipment joint acquisition, and modifying these requirements to ensure that each contributes to an optimal balance between the needs of the participating services and cost.

**Teaming N**

An agreement of two or more firms to form a partnership or joint venture to act as a potential prime contractor; or an agreement by a potential prime contractor to act as a subcontractor under a specified acquisition program; or an agreement for a joint proposal resulting from a normal prime contractor-subcontractor, licensee-licenser, or leader company relationship.

**Technical Data**

Recorded information, regardless of the form or method of the recording, of a scientific or technical nature (including computer software documentation). One of the principal elements of ILS.

**Technical Data Rights**

See Rights in Technical Data.

**Technical Data Package**

Those documents, drawings, reports, manuals, revisions, technical orders, or other submissions as set forth as a CDRL line item to be delivered as required by the contract. Also, TDP may be obtained by government to provide competition in production.

**Technical Evaluation**

The study, investigations or T&E by a developing agency to determine the

technical suitability of materiel, equipment, or a system, for use in the military services. Also see Development T&E.

**Technical Information N**

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 N**

Technical management is a broad term including the management of a totally integrated effort of system engineering, test and evaluation (T&E), 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. Technical management includes, but is not limited to: System/product definition process (establishing baseline); Design engineering; Systems engineering (putting pieces together); Computer resources; Software management; Integrated logistics support; Development T&E; Operational T&E; 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 Pre-planned product improvements. Technical management involves balancing a system's cost, schedule, effectiveness, and supportability.

**Technical Manual N**

A publication containing instructions designed to meet the needs of personnel engaged or being trained in the operation, maintenance, service, overhaul, installation, and inspection of specific items of equipment and materiel.

**Technical Performance Measurement**

Describes all the activities undertaken by the government (PMO) to obtain design status beyond that treating schedule and cost. TPM is defined as the product design assessment which estimates, through tests the values of essential performance parameters of the current design of WBS product elements. It forecasts the values to be achieved through the planned technical program effort, measures differences between achieved values and those allocated to the product element by the system engineering process, and determines the impact of these differences on system effectiveness.

**Technology Assessment Annex**

A one page description of technological risks remaining in a system program and plans to address these risks.

**Technology Base**

The R&D science and technology base consisting of research (6.1), exploratory development (6.2) and some nonsystem advance development (6.3A).



**Technology Modernization**

The coupling of modernization with the implementation of advanced manufacturing technology by providing incentives for contractor (and subcontractor) capitalization.

**Test**

Any program or procedure which is designed to obtain, verify, or provide data for the evaluation of: research and development (other than laboratory experiments); progress in accomplishing development objectives; or performance and operational capability of systems, subsystems, components, and equipment items.

**Test and Evaluation**

Process by which a system or components are compared against requirements and specifications through testing. The results are evaluated to assess progress of design, performance, supportability, etc. There are three types of T&E--Development (DT&E), Operational (OT&E), and Production Acceptance (PAT&E)--occurring during the acquisition cycle. DT&E is conducted to assist the engineering design and development process and to verify attainment of technical performance specifications and objectives. OT&E is conducted to estimate a system's operational effectiveness and suitability, identify needed modifications, and provide information on tactics, doctrine, organization, and personnel requirements. PAT&E is conducted on production items to demonstrate that those items meet the requirements and specifications of the procuring contracts or agreements. OT&E is further subdivided into two phases--Initial operational (IOT&E) and Follow-on Operational (FOT&E). IOT&E must be conducted before the production decision (MS III) to provide a credible estimate of operational effectiveness and suitability. Therefore, IOT&E must be conducted on a system as close to a production configuration as possible, in an operationally realistic environment, by typical user personnel. FOT&E is conducted on the deployed system to determine if operational effectiveness and suitability is, in fact, being attained.

**Test and Evaluation Master Plan**

An overall test and evaluation plan, designed to identify and integrate objectives, responsibilities, resources, and schedules for all test and evaluation to be accomplished prior to the subsequent key decision points. Prepared, as early as possible in the acquisition process, it is updated as development progresses.

**Test Bed**

Sites, facilities or activities (not breadboards or brassboards) used for testing models or prototypes (i.e., test ranges, sleds, underwater enclosures, etc.)

**Test Criteria**

Standards by which test results and outcome are judged.

**Tester**

The agency responsible for the development testing or operational testing of systems or components.

**Testing**

An element of inspection. Generally denotes the determination by technical means of the properties or elements of supplies, or components thereof, including functional operation, and involves the application of established scientific principles and procedures.

**Test Integration Working/Test Planning Work Group**

A working group designed to facilitate the integration of test requirements through close coordination between material developer, combat developer and operational tester in order to minimize development time and cost and preclude duplication (USAF) between developmental and operational testing. The logistician is normally involved in the group activities. (Army)

**Then-Year Dollars**

See current-year dollars or escalated dollars.

**Thresholds**

(1) Monetary, time, or resource limitations placed on a program, to be used as guides as the program progresses and the breaching of which is cause for careful review of at least some aspects of the program. (2) The minimum level a system must meet (e.g., performance threshold of 30K ft. for a missile).

**Threat N**

The Soviet Union, its allies and client states.

**Tiering**

Specs and standards referenced in a contract which within themselves reference other documents which reference still more documents, etc.

**Time Line**

A schedule line showing key dates and planned events.

**Time Phased Action Plan**

The time phased action plan represents the schedule for the employment of the manufacturing facilities, processes, and personnel necessary to meet the end item delivery date.

**Time Study**

The procedure by which the actual elapsed time for performing an operation or subdivisions or elements thereof is determined by the use of a suitable timing device and recorded.

**Tolerance**

A measure of the accuracy of the dimensions of a part or the electrical characteristics of an assembly or function.

**Tooling Costs**

Costs incurred by contractor in establishing certain functions of the manufacturing process to produce an end item.

**Top Line N**

Fiscal guidance promulgated for programming purposes -- the maximum dollar amount the DoD, Service or other activity can expect to get. Represents core plus marginal programs.

**Total Allocated Budget**

The sum of all budgets allocated to the contract. Total allocated budget consists of the performance measurement baseline and all management reserve.

**Total Obligational Authority R**

A DoD financial term which expresses the value of the direct program for a given fiscal year. It is based on the Congressionally approved budget authority for the program, plus or minus financing and receipts adjustments determined by the DoD."

**Total Quality Management N**

A management philosophy committed to a focus on continuous improvement 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 RDT&E program and budget requirements to arrive at cost estimates that more closely approach the eventual actual system costs.

**Touch Labor R**

Defined as production labor which can be reasonably and consistently related directly to a unit of work being manufactured, processed, or tested. Hands-on labor effort.

**Trade-Off**

Selection among alternatives to obtain optimum balance for a system. Often the decision is made to opt for less of one parameter (i.e., fully funded) program.

**TRADOC System Manager**

An individual in TRADOC responsible for coordinating the combat developer, user and trainer efforts in the life cycle management of the assigned system and for doctrinal and organizational standardization or interoperability with NATO allies.

**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 Training Support**

The processes, procedures, techniques, training devices, and equipment used to train civilian and active duty and reserve military personnel to operate and support a materiel system. This includes individual and crew training; new equipment training; initial, formal, and on-the-job training; and logistic support planning for training equipment and training device acquisitions and installations (DODD 5000.39). One of the principle elements of ILS.

**Transition to Production**

The period during which the program shifts (passes) from development to production. It is not an exact point, but is described as a process consisting of disciplined engineering and logistics management to ensure the system is ready for manufacture.

**Transportation/Transportability**

The inherent capability of an item to be moved efficiently over railways, highways, waterways, oceans, or airways, either by carrier, towing, or self-propulsion.

**Turn Around Time R**

Time required to return an item to use between missions or after removed from use.

**Two-Step Sealed Bids N**

Only technical acceptable may bid , award to low bidder (formerly called Two-Step Formal Advertising).

**Two-Way Street**

Philosophy encouraging U.S. to buy arms from NATO in addition to selling arms to NATO.

**Two-Year Budget R**

Beginning with the President's budget submitted in January 1987, the DOD portion is for a two-year period (FY 88/89). The intent was for Congress to authorize and appropriate for DOD for a two-year period, providing program stability among other positive effects. This requested by Congress on behalf of DOD. The even years (1986, etc.) are "on-years," the odd ones "off-years." To date, DOD has not received a two year appropriation.

**Type Classification R**

Identifies the life cycle status of a materiel system after a production decision by the assignment of a type classification designation, and records the status of a materiel system in relation to its overall life history as a guide to procurement, authorization, logistical support, asset, and readiness reporting. (Army) Satisfies DOD requirement for procurement Code "A," approved for Service use. Navy: "Approved for full production." AF: classified "standard" or "alternate standard."

**Type-A System Specification R**

States all necessary functional requirements of a system in terms of technical performance and mission requirements, including test provisions to assure that all requirements are achieved. Essential physical constraints are included. Type A specifications state the technical and mission requirements of the system as an entity.

**Type-B Development Specification R**

States all necessary design requirements of a configuration/development item in terms of performance. Essential physical constraints are included. Type B 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.

**Type-C Product Specification**

Product specifications are applicable to any item below the system level, and may be oriented toward procurement of a product through specification of primarily function (performance) requirements or primarily fabrication (detailed design) requirements. Type C specifications are intended to be used for procurement of items including computer programs.

**Type-D Process Specification**

This type of specification is applicable to a service which is performed on a product or material. Examples of processes are: heat treatment, welding, plating, packing, microfilming, marking, etc. Process specifications cover

manufacturing techniques which require a specific procedure in order that a satisfactory result may be achieved.

#### **Type-E Material Specification**

This type of specification is applicable to raw material (chemical compound), mixtures (cleaning agents, paints), or semi-fabricated material (electrical cable, copper tubing) used in the fabrication of a product. Normally, a material specification applies to production but may be prepared to control the development of a material.

### U

#### **Unavoidable Delay**

A production delay the operator cannot prevent.

#### **Uncertainty**

A condition, event, outcome, or circumstance of which the extent, value, or consequence is not predictable. State of knowledge about outcomes in a decision which are such that it is not possible to assign probabilities in advance. Ignorance about the order of things. Some techniques for coping with this problem are fortiori analysis (making use of conclusions inferred from another reasoned conclusion or recognized fact), contingency analysis and sensitivity analysis.

#### **Undefinitized Contract Action R**

New procurement action entered into by agency head for which contractual terms, specifications or price are not agreed upon before performance is begun (letter contract or change order). Letter contract awaits negotiations to definitize prices.

#### **Undelivered Orders**

An undelivered order is any document, meeting the criteria of an obligation, issued for material or services that has not as yet been received by the activity that ordered it. Includes material requisitions applicable to reimbursable orders issued for material requisitions applicable to reimbursable orders issued for material to be delivered from a stock funded inventory, and purchase orders issued which cite annual appropriations.

#### **Under Secretary Of Defense (Acquisition) N**

The USD(A) has policy and procedural authority for the defense acquisition system and is the principal acquisition official of the Department and is the acquisition advisor to SECDEF. In this capacity the USD(A) serves as the Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE), the Defense Procurement Executive and the

National Armaments Director, the last regarding matters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). For acquisition matters, the USD(A) takes precedence over the Secretaries of the Services after the SECDEF and Deputy SECDEF. The USD(A) authority ranges from directing the Services and Defense Agencies on acquisition matters, to establishing the Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation and chairing the Defense Acquisition Board for major defense acquisition program reviews.

**Undistributed Budget**

Budget applicable to contract effort which has not yet been distributed to the cost accounts.

**Unexpanded Balance**

The amount of budget authority previously granted to an agency but still unspent and available for future spending. The unexpanded balance is equal to the sum of the obligated and unobligated balances.

**Unfilled Order**

An unfilled order is any document issued for goods or services, which meet the criteria of an obligation, yet has not been received.

**Uniform Procurement System**

An interagency group of senior procurement officials, known as the Council on the Uniform Procurement System is chaired by the Administration, Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

**Unit Cost Curve**

A plot of the cost of each unit of a given quantity. The total cost for the given quantity is the sum of the cost of each individual unit.

**United States Code**

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. Presents the laws in a concise and usable form without requiring recourse to the many volumes of the Statutes at Large containing the individual amendments.

**Unknown-Unknowns N**

Future situation impossible to plan, predict, or even know what to look for.

**Unlimited Rights**

Rights to use, duplicate, release or disclose technical data or computer software in whole or in part in any manner and for any purpose, and to have or

permit others to do so.

**Unobligated Balance**

The amount of budget authority previously granted to an agency, but not yet committed by that agency that continues to be available for commitment in the future.

**Unscheduled Maintenance**

Corrective maintenance required by item conditions.

**Unsolicited Proposal**

A written proposal that is submitted to an agency or the submitter's initiative for the purpose of obtaining a contract with the government, and which is not in response to a formal or informal request.

**Up Front**

See Front End.

**User R**

(1) That command, unit or element which will be the recipient of the production item for use in accomplishing a designated mission. (2) User representatives are: Army, TRADOC; Navy, OPNAV; Air Force, TAC, MAC, SAC, ATC; Marine Corps, HQ USMC, and MCCDC. (3) The operator and maintainer of the system.

**User Friendly**

Primarily a term used in ADP, it connotes a machine (hardware) or program (software) that are compatible with a person's ability to operate them successfully and easily.

**Utility R**

The state or quality of being useful militarily or operationally. Designed for or possessing a number of useful or practical purposes rather than a single, specialized one.

**V**

**Validation N**

(1) The process by which the contractor (or as otherwise directed by the DOD component procuring activity) tests a TM for technical accuracy and adequacy. (2) The procedure of comparing input and output against



an edited file and evaluating the result of the comparison by means of a decision table established as a standard. (3) The process by which the preparing activity for a document determines that the document reflects

### **Value Engineering**

An organized effort concerned with the elimination or modification of anything that contributes to the cost of a contract item or task but is not necessary for needed performance, quality, maintainability, reliability or interchangeability.

### **Value Engineering Change Proposal**

Submitted by the contractor for review as to its VE applicability. If accepted by the Government, normally the contractor is compensated for saving the Government money.

### **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 (Statistical)**

A measure of the degree of spread among a set of values; a measure of the tendency of individual values to vary from the mean value. It is computed by subtracting the mean value from each value, squaring each of these differences, summing these results and dividing this sum by the number of values in order to obtain the arithmetic mean of these squares.

### **Vendor N**

An individual, partnership, corporation, or other activity which sells property to the military establishment. A vendor may supply a government contractor.

### **Vulnerability**

(1) A system limitation or weakness (may not be exploitable); (2) the openness of a system to exploitation by countermeasures; (3) the practicality and probability of an adversary exploiting a susceptibility in combat.

## **W**

### **Waiver**

(1) Specifications. A written authorization to accept a configuration item or other designated items, which during production or after having been submitted

for inspection, are found to depart from specified requirements, but nevertheless are considered suitable "as is" or after rework by an approved method. (2) Decision to not require certain criteria to be met for certain reasons, such as national security.

#### **Warrant**

(1) An official document issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States by which monies are authorized to be withdrawn from the Treasury. Warrants are issued after appropriations and similar congressional authority have been enacted. (2) An official document designating an individual as a contracting officer. The warrant will state as reference the limits of the CO's authority.

#### **Warranty (Guarantee)**

A promise or affirmation regarding the nature, usefulness or condition of the supplies or performance of services furnished under contract. For DOD systems, centers on workmanship and defects in material and performance.

#### **Weapon Support and Logistic R&D N**

Technology programs funded outside the weapon system development programs that may result in improved subsystem R&M, improved support for the operation and maintenance of weapon systems, and improved logistics infrastructure elements.

#### **Weapon System R**

Item that can be used directly by the armed forces to carry out combat missions and that cost \$100K plus or for which the eventual procurement is \$10M plus. A "weapon system" is used by the armed forces to "warfight." It includes all equipment and systems used by a combatant command; i.e., trucks, trailers, radios, etc., as well as ordnance, guns and the like to perform a specified function or meet a mission need.

#### **Weapon System Master Plan**

A plan prepared to document the total system support requirements for the weapon system life-cycle after PMRT. The initial WSMP is prepared during FSD and approved prior to Milestone III and is submitted to the AFLC PEO to whom program responsibility will be transferred. (AF)

#### **Weapon System Staff Manager**

OBSOLETE. (ARMY)

#### **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.

**Wickets N**

A procedure/process of reviews, decisions and sign-offs through which a program or effort must proceed.

**Win-Win**

A philosophy whereby all parties in a defense acquisition scenario come away gaining some or most of what they wanted (i.e., everyone "wins" something, even though it may not be 100% of goal), the ideal outcome.

**Withdrawal N**

The action taken by a service to remove its resources of personnel and funds from before the program is completed.

**Wooden Round**

A round (shell, missile, etc.) requiring no maintenance or preparation time prior to loading for firing.

**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.

**Workaround**

A procedure developed for taking into account shortcomings or other problems in a program and devising workable solutions to get around the problems.

**Work Breakdown Structure R**

An organized method to break down a project into logical subdivisions or subprojects at lower and lower levels of details. It is very useful in organizing a project.

**Work Cycle**

A pattern of motions and/or processes that is repeated with negligible variation each time an operation is performed.

**Workload N**

(1) The amount of work in terms of predetermined work units which 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.

**Work Measurement (Labor Standards)**

Objective of WM system is to determine how long it should take an employee to perform his/her work and to identify opportunities for improvement.

**Work Package Budgets**

Resources which are formally assigned by the contractor to accomplish a work package expressed in dollars, hours, standards, or other definitive units.

**Work Packages**

Detailed short-span jobs, or material items, identified by the contractor for accomplishing work required to complete the contract. Characteristics of the work package are: (a) it represents units of work at levels where work is performed; (b) it is clearly distinguished from all other work packages; (c) it is assignable to a single organizational element; (d) it has scheduled start and completion dates and, as applicable, interim milestones, all of which are representative of physical accomplishment.

**Work Performed N**

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.

**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.

**Worth/Utility**

The value of the Measure of Effectiveness (MOE) level to attain the system's objectives. For example, if the MOE's are time to overrun a defensive line and the number of friendly casualties, what are time and casualties worth with respect to accomplishing the mission? Utilities must be obtained from the decision maker.